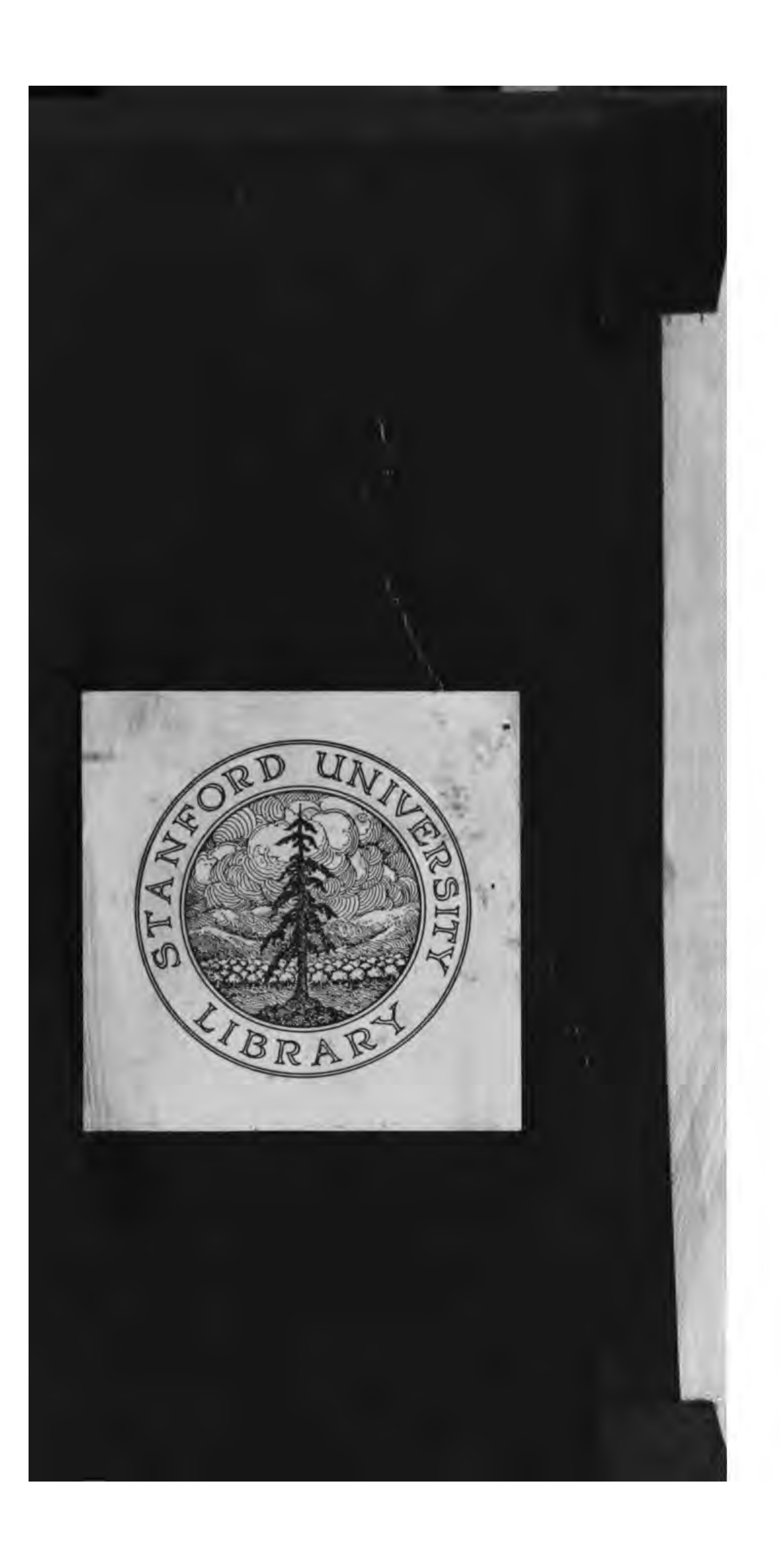

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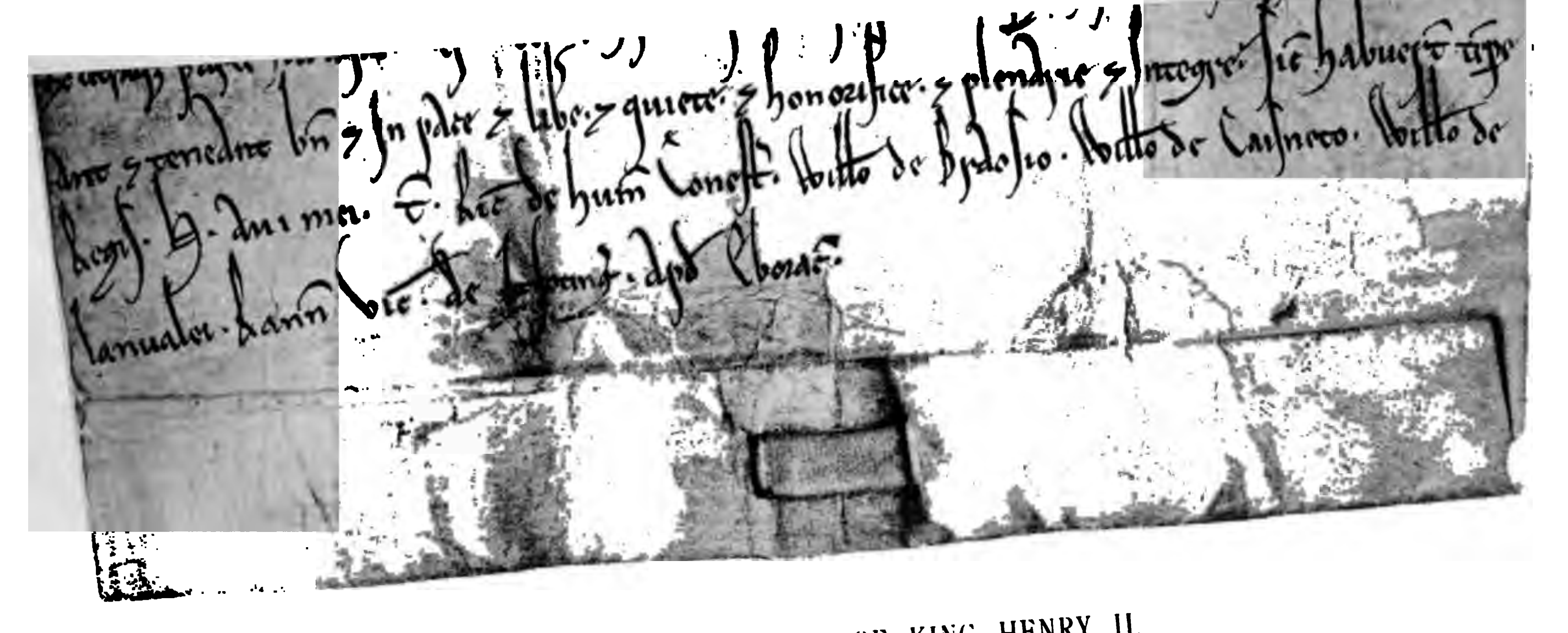


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RECORDS

OF THE

BOROUGH OF NOTTINGHAM.



FAC-SIMILE OF CHARTER OF KING HENRY II.

(*See* Page 2.)

Nottingham, Eng

RECORDS

OF THE

BOROUGH OF NOTTINGHAM

BEING A SERIES OF EXTRACTS FROM THE

ARCHIVES OF THE CORPORATION OF NOTTINGHAM

VOL. I.

KING HENRY II. TO KING RICHARD II.

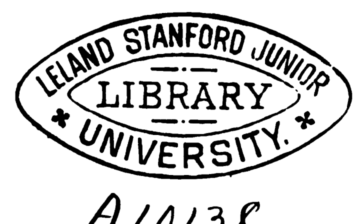
1155—1399

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE CORPORATION OF NOTTINGHAM

LONDON: BERNARD QUARITCH, 15, PICCADILLY

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M DCCC LXXXII.



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THOS. FORMAN AND SONS, PRINTERS.

PREFACE.

The Town Council of Nottingham in the year 1877, on the motion of Mr. Hugh Browne, appointed a committee to enquire into the rights and duties of the freemen of the town, and the origin of the payments to them out of the corporate estates. In the year 1879, on the motion of Mr. Alderman Cropper, a new committee was appointed, with the powers of the first-named committee, and of this committee Mr. Fredrick Acton was chosen chairman. This committee were advised that they must take steps to ascertain precisely what rights the freemen formerly had over the common lands of the town, and how these rights had arisen, so as to strengthen the hands of the Council in case litigation could not be avoided. For this purpose it became necessary to search the archives of the Council from the earliest times, and the Town Clerk was authorized to obtain suitable assistance. With the sanction of the Finance Committee the services of Mr. W. Henry Stevenson were engaged. In searching the corporate records, many important and interesting documents, relating to other matters than those involved in the original search were discovered. Most of these documents had not been disturbed for very many years. The dispute with the freemen was happily compromised; but it seemed a pity that the matter collected, relating to the history and growth of the town, and other

information throwing light upon the customs and manners of those early times, should be lost, and the labour and expense already incurred thrown away.

The Finance Committee determined, therefore, to print a volume of extracts with translations. In order that the work might be presented to the public with an assurance of its accuracy, the extracts and translations have been revised by the Rev. James Raine, M.A., of York Cathedral, the learned Secretary of the Surtees Society.

The first instalment of the work is now presented to the public, and the committee hope that the reception accorded to it will warrant its continuance.

Town Clerks are by statute the keepers of the corporate records, subject to the directions of the Council. These records, in many instances, contain matters of more than local importance, which will remain hidden in the archives of our towns, until Councils are convinced of the importance of publishing them.

SAM. GEO. JOHNSON,
Town Clerk.

MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
November 9, 1882.

INTRODUCTION.

1. Examination of the Records by Mr. Riley, 1869, p. vii. 2. Mode of editing and selection, p. viii. 3. Sources: Royal Charters, p. ix. 4. Sources: Borough Court Rolls, p. ix. 5. Sources: Papers of William Gregory and William Greaves, p. xi. 6. Sources: Mayoralty Rolls, p. xiv. 7. Sources: Original deeds, p. xiv. 8. Description of the Plates, p. xv.

1. The Records of the Borough of Nottingham were examined in 1869 by the late Commissioner Henry Thomas Riley, M.A., on behalf of the Historical MSS. Commission. The Report upon these archives drawn up by the learned Commissioner is printed in the First Report of the Historical MSS. Commission, A.D. 1870, p. 106. In the course of his Report Mr. Riley remarks: 'It is perhaps not undeserving of remark that, unlike many other of our Corporations, the town of Nottingham does not possess, to all appearance, anything amongst its ancient archives that can be called a volume. All of its old documents are in a detached form, but, for the most part, they have been well and carefully preserved, and their excellent arrangement does great credit alike to those who have been and now are entrusted with the care of them' (p. 106). A greater acquaintance with the Corporation archives than it was possible for Mr. Riley to have obtained, has amply verified his remarks upon the absence of anything worthy of the name of a volume. The reason for this is, that the early archives now in existence consist purely and simply of the records of the local courts, royal charters, and original grants from various persons. The Corporation of Nottingham, like most ancient Corporations, had a great book in which the important matters and orders relating to the town were preserved. This work was undoubtedly worthy

of being called a volume, but it was unfortunately burnt in the fire which occurred at the Town Clerk's office in 1724. This book was called, according to a practice of which it is possible to produce many examples, from the colour of its binding, 'the Red Book.' Judging from the scanty notices which have come down to us of the contents of this book, it contained the customs of the town, entries of orders made by the community long before the creation of the governing Council, etc.; so that the name of Nottingham may be added to the long list of towns which have lost their customals.[1]

2. The following pages consist wholly of extracts from the records now preserved in the strong-rooms of the Corporation of Nottingham, with one exception, that of the Charter of Edward I. (No. XXVI., p. 56), which is printed from the enrolment upon the Charter Rolls in order to fill up the series of charters. As will be perceived, the extracts are printed in the original language, to which an English translation has been added. It is hoped that this system will satisfy the wants of the student, for whom it is an absolute necessity to have access to historical matter in its original language, and will also render these documents available for the cursory reader. The originals of the several passages have been faithfully adhered to, obvious errors being corrected in the body of the extracts and the original forms preserved in the footnotes. The principle acted upon in the selection of the extracts has been to excerpt not only what is of interest to the curious, but whatever seemed to be of value for the history of the town, its institutions, customs, etc.; and this must be the excuse for the publication of much that may appear dry and worthless to the general reader. The intention held in view has been, therefore, to provide such a body of *Origines* for the history of the town as shall render the principal matter stored up in the records available to the student of local history. The selection of such matter must always be an invidious task, much being omitted that it were, perhaps, desirable to have included, and *vice versa.*

[1] Upon the scarcity of town customals see remarks of Sir Travers Twiss, *Black Book of the Admiralty*, ii. p. vii.

3. The first in importance of the sources from which the following pages have been drawn, is the series of Royal Charters. Of these Nottingham possesses an interesting collection, marking the progress of municipal liberty until the borough was created a County. Indeed, two of these charters have been of sufficient interest to the constitutional historian to find an honoured place amongst the valuable documents printed in Professor Stubbs' *Select Charters and other Illustrations of English Constitutional History.*[1] The date of the grant of one of these has been carried back probably eleven years by the publication of the hitherto unknown charter of John granted during the reign of his brother Richard I. A *fac-simile* of the Charter of Henry II. is bound up with this volume, and from this an idea may be formed of the two charters of John. The subsequent charters call for no special description, their form being that of the usual Letters Patent.

4. Next in importance to the Royal Charters come the Rolls of the Borough Court. These contain the records of the proceedings of the Borough Court, of which the following account is given in the Report of the Commissioners on Municipal Corporations, 1835: 'The Mayor and Sheriffs' Court is a Court of Record, holding pleas in all actions, real, personal, and mixed, to any amount. The Court is held every fortnight, before the mayor and sheriffs. . . . . The process is by *capias*, serviceable or bailable, as the case may require, and the practice is similar to that of the courts at Westminster' (p. 1994). This Court has gradually fallen into disuse since the introduction of the modern system of County Courts. During the period covered by this volume this Court was held on alternate Wednesdays, with very rare exceptions. Pleas between inhabitants of the town were alone entered upon the Rolls, separate rolls being kept for the pleas between strangers, or in which a stranger was concerned. These latter rolls are entitled 'Rotulus Placitorum Forinsecorum' (Roll of Extraneous Pleas), and occasionally 'Curia Placitorum Pipouderorum' (the Court of Pleas of

[1] Third edition, Oxford, 1876. The charters referred to are those of Henry II. (p. 2 *post*) and of John (p. 10 *post*).

Piepouder[1]), though this latter was, strictly speaking, a Court sitting during fairs and markets. The Court Rolls are in various states of preservation, some being in excellent order, whilst others have suffered so severely from damp that they can only be unrolled and perused with great difficulty. For the period covered by this volume these Rolls are by far the best series of records preserved. The following hand-list of such as are now preserved, for the period covered by this volume, will be, no doubt, of use:—

NO.	A.D.	NO.	A.D.	NO.	A.D.
1251 a	1303-04	1266	1354-55	1282	1381-82
1251 b	1307-08	1267	1355-56	1283	1382-83
1252	1308-09	1268	1357-58	1284	1383-84
1253	1310-11	1269	1359-60	1285	1384-85
1254	1312-13	1270	1360-61	1286	1385-86
1255	1314-15	1271	1361-62	1287	1386-87
1256	1315-16	1272	1362-63	1288 }	1388-89
1257	1321-22	1273	1363-64	1289 }	1388-89
1258 a	1322-23	1274	1364-65	1290	1389-90
1258 b	1323-24	1275	1365-66	1291	1390-91
1259	1324-25	1276	1366-67	1292	1392-93
1260	1327-28	1276 b	1370-71	1293	1393-94
1261	1330-31	1277	1371-72	1294	1394-95
1262	1335-36	1278	1373-74	1295	1395-96
1263	1351-52	1279	1375-76	1296	1396-97
1264	1352-53	1280	1378-79	1297	1398-99
1265	1353-54	1281	1380-81		

The contents of the earlier of these rolls consist almost entirely of actions for assault, defamation, etc., a class of pleas which gradually becomes less numerous as the series progresses. In regard to these Rolls Mr. Riley remarks in his Report (p. 106), 'In the earlier of these rolls there is evidently much curious matter in reference to the localities of the town, the inhabitants, their trades and callings, and their manners and customs, in the 14th and 15th centuries. It is my own impression that they deserve a thorough

[1] 'Piepowder' means literally 'Dusty-Foot,' which was the name applied to way-farers sojourning for a short time in a place; Riley, *Liber Albus*, ii. 47. This was a Court sitting as occasion required for the redress of disputes arising in markets and fairs, in which the cases were generally disposed of during the day upon which they had arisen.

examination of their details.' This examination they have now received, and it is to be hoped that the results of such examination, as embodied in the following sheets, will not belie the remarks of one who had an unrivalled acquaintance with the records of our medieval towns. Considerable light is thrown upon the history of personal names by these early rolls, which the exigencies of space forbid us noticing here.

5. There are two sources which for convenience may be treated together. These are, William Gregory's 'Notes of the Contents of the Red Book,'[1] and the collection referred to as 'Greaves' Papers.'[2] Both of these works consist of material drawn, apparently, from the lost Red Book of the town. The former of these collections is written in a very small fine hand which is easily recognizable as that of William Gregory, who filled the post of Mayor's (or Town) Clerk from 1596 to 1617, and also represented the town in Parliament in 1601 and 1614. Any doubt as to the correctness of the assignation of these papers to Gregory is set at rest by the occurrence of the signature 'Wm. Gregory' at fo. 9d. The longer extracts in these papers are written in an engrossing hand, and Gregory has added marginal notes in his own writing. The work as now preserved consists of 24 pages, which commence with the Constitutions made by Dame Agnes Mellers for her Free School, following which is an abstract of Thomas Mellers' will, the page being headed in Gregory's hand 'out of the great Redd book.' Then follow four pages written in the legal hand (probably by a clerk of Gregory's), after which Gregory's hand appears again with the heading 'Noates of the Contentes of the Redd book.' It is quite clear, therefore, that these notes were derived from the lost Red Book of the town, though the originals of many of the royal letters and other deeds are still preserved, they being, doubtlessly, copied into the Red Book. Gregory's 'Notes,' with the exception of the copies of deeds written in the other hand, are of a very brief nature, as may be gathered from

[1] See *post* p. 52, n. 1; p. 60, n. 1; Appendix I. (p. 411).

[2] See *post*, Nos. II., III., VI., VII., VIII., IX., XI., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., XVIII., XIX., XXI., XXV., XXVII., XLV., XLVII., L., LXIX.

the extracts printed in the Appendix.[1] At fo. 6 occurs the following: 'Anno Domini 920. Rex Edwardus, frater Elfledae, Snotingham cepit, et resarcivit; in qua Danos simul et Anglos posuit. Post haec, in australi parte fluminis Trent urbem contra antiquam urbem construxit, inter utramque urbem firmum pontem ponens.'[2] It would be of interest if we could ascertain whether this historical note was excerpted from the Red Book or was simply a note of Gregory's. It appears to be merely a paraphrase of the words of Florence of Worcester,[3] and may have been derived by Gregory from the then recently published edition of Lord William Howard. The second of these collections is ascribed to William Greaves on the authority of an entry at p. 27: 'Transcript. 4to 7bris, 1671, per me W. Greaves' (*i.e.*, 'transcribed by me, W. Greaves, 4th September, 1671'). These papers consist of 62 pages of foolscap, almost wholly in the handwriting of William Greaves. This person was the son of William Greaves, Rector of Nuthall, who was the brother of Robert Greaves, Town Clerk, 1617-1643, and 1652-6 (he having been deprived of his office on account of his connection with the Royalists at Newark). Robert and William Greaves were nephews of William Gregory, so there is a special fitness in the younger William Greaves' papers being ranked with those of his great-uncle. William Greaves, M.A., the compiler of the above papers, was an Alderman of Nottingham and Registrar of the Archdeacon's Court in Thoroton's time. According to an entry in his papers (p. 9), 'Will. Greaves, Artium Magister,' was sworn a Burgess in 1661. He was subsequently elected Mayor, and occupied a prominent position in the resistance to the attempts of Charles II. to obtain possession of

[1] These include only the notices of documents which have disappeared, the abstracts of other deeds which are printed *in extenso* in the following sheets being omitted.

[2] *Translation:* 'In the year of our Lord 920. King Edward, the brother of Elfleda [*i.e.* Æthelfleda], took Nottingham and restored it; wherein he placed both Danes and English. Afterwards he constructed a fortification on the southern side of the River Trent, putting a firm bridge between the two fortifications.' We have translated 'urbs' by 'fortification,' as this is clearly the meaning of Florence, who frequently renders the 'burg' of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle by this word.

[3] *Florentii Wigorniensis Chronicon*, ed. B. Thorpe, i. 128-9. (English Historical Society.)

the town Charters, which were, however, surrendered through the treachery of the Mayor, Gervase Wild. For his opposition to these unconstitutional proceedings William Greaves was tried in the Court of King's Bench, 1684, before the infamous Chief Justice Jeffries. Greaves died in 1697, aged 77, and was buried in S. Mary's Church, where his epitaph (printed by Deering, p. 28) paid a just tribute to his exertions on behalf of the municipal liberties of the borough. There is no indication in Greaves' papers of the source whence they were derived, but there is every reason to believe that, like Gregory's collection of notes, they were drawn from the lost Red Book. This may be gathered from several brief notes of entries in the Red Book given by Gregory, whereof full copies are given by Greaves. Thus, Gregory, fo. 8, gives a brief abstract of the Rules of S. John's Hospital: given in full by Greaves (see No. XVI., p. 28 *post*). Gregory then remarks; 'There ys the byshops visitacion sett downe upon the Inquirie of the usage and state of the howse.[1] Many grantes of much landes in dyuers places to the same howse; butt all went away by the dissolucion. Confirmed by K. H. 3, and he gaves 3 acres of land in Nott. to the palmers of Nott.[2] A bull from Pope Gregorye, to protect them, and to confirme theyr landes, etc., to them: *anno secundo pontificatus sui: Dat. apud Perusii* [*sic.*].[3] A bull from *Honorius Episcopus, servus servorum, Archiepiscopo Ebor.*, for the buryall of theyr dead in the chappell and cemiterye, such as dyed in the howse onely: *dat. Viterbii, secundo nonas Febr*[*uarias*], *pontificatus sui* [*anno*] *quarto.*[4] A bull from Lucius *Episcopus*, to the mr of the hospitall to dischardge them from payinge any tythes of fruits and herbes or other things whatsoever; *poena, excommunicatio* to the disturber *in contrarium: dat. Viterbii, xiijo kalend. Aprilis.*[5] A great deale of evidence entered then for lands belonginge to yt.' It is evident from these remarks that the charters and bulls relating

[1] This is clearly the Inquest of 1321; No. XLV., p. 90 *post*.

[2] The confirmation of Henry II. (not III.) printed at p. 4.

[3] The Bull of Pope Gregory IX.; No. XI., p. 20 *post*.

[4] The letter of Honorius III.; No. VI., p. 12 *post*.

[5] The Bull of Lucius III.; No. III., p. 4.

to S. John's Hospital were entered in the Red Book. This was probably done when the possessions of that hospital were granted to the town. There is no reason to doubt that Greaves copied these charters out of that work. There were other grants entered which Greaves did not excerpt, for, after exemplifying several of the charters printed in the following pages, he remarks: 'hic sequuntur donationes apud Nott.: reliquae in aliis locis omissae.'[1] It may be noted that all the papers relating to S. John's Hospital given by Greaves are here printed, and that his spelling of the name 'Nottingham' has been adhered to. At p. 48 of his notes, at the end of a brief abstract of the royal charters, occur the two following entries: 'This[2] hath beene reputed *Mediterranea pars Regni*,[3] the confine of the south and the key betwixt the south and the north.' 'English fugitives. Oretur pro Rege; ut Deus donet ei vitam prolixam, imperium securum, domum tutam, exercitus fortes, senatum fidelem, populum probum, orbem denique quietum.'[4] This is, apparently, a reminiscence of the Civil Wars, in which Robert Greaves suffered great loss.

6. The loss of many of the Mayoralty Rolls is greatly to be regretted. Of the period covered by this volume there are only two of these rolls now in existence, one of these (No. CIX., p. 200) being preserved in an imperfect state. The other one, No. 3942, has contributed a quantity of interesting matter, as may be seen from the extracts from it printed at pp. 268, 284, 286, 288, 292, 308 312, 316, 322. Of the contents of this Roll it is unnecessary to speak, for the extracts from it amply represent its contents. A later Mayoralty Roll has yielded the notice of the immunity of the Burgesses from the Forest Laws printed at p. 120, which is copied from a schedule affixed to the Roll.

7. In addition to the above sources, the Corporation of Nottingham possess a great number of original deeds, mostly relating

[1] *Translation:* 'here follow grants at Nottingham: the remaining ones in other places being omitted.'

[2] That is, the town of Nottingham.

[3] 'The midland part of the kingdom.'

[4] *Translation:* 'Let it be prayed for the King; that God may give him prolonged life, a secure empire, a safe house, powerful armies, a faithful senate, an upright people, and lastly a peaceful world.'

to property in Nottingham, but many referring to other parts of the kingdom. Of these several are printed *in extenso*, and a Calendar of all the others has also been added, so that those deeds relating to distant localities may be made fully known. Abstracts of several deeds preserved in the Free Library, University College, have been added, as their kindred character seemed to warrant this being done. These deeds are known as the Stretton MSS., and were collected by the late William Stretton, Esq., of Lenton Priory.

8. The plates which accompany this volume consist of a *fac-simile* of the Charter of Henry II. (printed at p. 2), which is given the exact size of the original; and a plate of Corporate Seals. Of these, Nos. 1 and 2 are fragments of the Borough Seal dating from A.D. 1225 (*see* p. 19, note 4), and A.D. 1316 (*see* p. 86, note 2). In addition to these fragments there are two small pieces of this seal appended to No. 4156, a contemporary copy of the Second Charter of Henry III. From all these fragments the legend of the older Borough Seal is made up as follows: SIG[ILLVM] CVMMV[NE] [BVRG]ENSIVM DE N[OTIN]GHA' (=the Common Seal of the Burgesses of Nottingham). No. 3 in the plate is the Borough Seal now in use, of which the original silver matrix is still preserved; this seal was probably cut about the time of the incorporation of the town, A.D. 1448. It has the inscription ✠ SIGILLN CVMMVNE WILLE NOTINGHAMIE (=the Common Seal of the town of Nottingham). Nos. 4 and 6 represent the Mayor's Seal, No. 6 being a reproduction of the original seal which has the inscription S' MAIORIS DE NOTINGHAMIA (=the Seal of the Mayor of Nottingham). This Seal probably dates from the creation of the office of Mayor, A.D. 1284. No. 5 is the seal used for Statutes Merchant, of which the original silver matrix is still preserved. It has the inscription S' EDW' REG' ANGL' AD RECOGN DEBITOR' APVD NOTINGHA' (for SIGILLVM EDWARDI REGIS ANGLIAE AD RECOGNITIONES DEBITORVM APVD NOTINGHAM (=the Seal of Edward, King of England, for Recognizances of Debts, at Nottingham). It was ordained in A.D. 1312 that the King's seals for taking recognizances of debts in accordance with the Statute of Acton Burnell (Statutes Merchant), should be

sent to twelve towns, amongst them being Nottingham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and York, for the counties north of the Trent (*Rotuli Parliamentorum*, i. 285; *New Ordinances*, 5 Edw. II., c. 33). The above Seal, however, appears to date from the reign of Edward I. In the Statute of Acton Burnell, 11 Edw. I., A.D. 1283, which originated the bonds known as Statutes Merchants, London, York, and Bristol are named as the places for acknowledging these bonds; but in the Statute of Merchants, 13 Edw. I., A.D. 1285, other towns which may be appointed by the King for this purpose are mentioned. It was probably under the provisions of this Statute that Nottingham was created a centre for the acknowledgment of debts by Statutes Merchant, and the above Seal no doubt dates from this period.



NOTTINGHAM BOROUGH SEALS.

1. SEAL OF THE BOROUGH, A.D. 1225. 2. SEAL OF THE BOROUGH, A.D. 1316.
3. PRESENT BOROUGH SEAL.
4. MAYOR'S SEAL, TEMP. HEN. VIII. 6. PRESENT MAYOR'S SEAL.
5. STATUTES MERCHANT SEAL.

RECORDS

OF THE

BOROUGH OF NOTTINGHAM.

RECORDS OF THE BOROUGH OF NOTTINGHAM.

I.—*Charter of King Henry II.*

[1155—1165.]

[1] H[ENRICUS] Rex Angliae, et Dux Normanniae et Aquitanniae, et Comes Andegaviae, archiepiscopis, episcopis, comitibus, baronibus, justitiariis, vicecomitibus, ministris, et omnibus fidelibus suis Francis et Anglis totius Angliae, salutem. Sciatis me concessisse, et hac mea carta confirmasse, Burgensibus de Noting[ham] omnes illas liberas consuetudines quas habuerunt tempore Regis Henrici avi mei; scilicet, Tol et Theam, et Infangenetheof, et Thelonea, a Thurmotestona usque ad Newerc', et de omnibus Trentam transeuntibus, ita plenarie ut in burgo de Noting[ham]; et ex alia parte a duito ultra Rempestunam usque ad aquam de Radeford in Nort. Homines etiam de Noting[ham]scir' et de Derbisir' venire debent ad burgum de Noting[ham] die Veneris et Sabbati, cum quadrigis et summagiis suis: nec aliquis infra decem leucas in circuitu de Noting[ham] tinctos pannos operari debet, nisi in burgo de Notingh[am]. Et si aliquis, undecunque sit, in burgo de Noting[ham] manserit anno uno et die uno, tempore pacis, absque calumpnia, nullus postea nisi rex in eum jus habebit. Et quicunque burgensium terram vicini sui emerit, et possederit per annum integrum et diem unum, absque calumpnia parentum vendentis, si in Anglia fuerint, postea eam quiete possidebit; neque praeposito burgi de Notingh[am] aliquem burgensium calumpnianti respondeatur, nisi alius fuerit accusator in causa. Et quicunque in burgo manserit, cujuscunque feodi sit, reddere debet simul cum burgensibus taillagia, et defectus burgi adimplere. Omnes etiam qui ad forum de Notingh[am] venerint a vespere diei Veneris usque ad vesperam Sabbati, non namientur, nisi pro firma regis. Et

[1] This charter has been printed from a duplicate among the Government records, in Rymer's *Foedera*, ed. 1816, i. 41, and from thence in Prof. Stubbs' *Select Charters*, p. 166.

RECORDS OF THE BOROUGH OF NOTTINGHAM.

I.—*Charter of King Henry II.*

[1155—1165.]

[1] HENRY, King of England, and Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou, to his archbishops, bishops, earls, barons, justiciaries, sheriffs, ministers, and all his faithful subjects, French and English of all England, greeting. Know ye that I have granted, and by this my charter have confirmed, to the Burgesses of Nottingham all those free customs which they had in the time of King Henry my grandfather; to wit, Tol and Theam, and Infangenetheof, and Thelonea from Thrumpton to Newark, and of all things crossing the Trent, as fully as in the borough of Nottingham; and on the other side from the brook beyond Rempston to the water of Retford in the north. Moreover, the men of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire ought to come to the borough of Nottingham on Friday and Saturday, with their wains and packhorses: nor ought any one within a radius of ten *leucae* of Nottingham to work dyed cloth, except in the borough of Nottingham. And if any one, whencesoever he may be, shall dwell in the borough of Nottingham a year and a day, in time of peace, without claim, no one afterwards except the king shall have any right in him. And whosoever of the burgesses shall buy the land of his neighbour, and shall possess it for a whole year and a day, without claim on the part of the kindred of the vendor, if they be in England, he shall afterwards quietly possess it: nor shall it be answered to the reeve of the borough of Nottingham claiming any burgess, unless another shall be the plaintiff in the case. And whosoever shall dwell in the borough, of whatsoever fee he may be, he ought to pay tallages together with the burgesses, and make up the defaults of the borough. Also all who come to the market of Nottingham from the eve of Friday to the eve of Saturday, shall not be distrained, except for the King's ferm. And the

iter de Trenta liberum esse debet navigantibus quantum pertica una optinebit ex utraque parte fili aquae. Quare volo et firmiter praecipio quod praedicti Burgenses praedictas consuetudines habeant et teneant bene et in pace, et libere, et quiete, et honorifice, et plenarie, et integre, sicut habuerunt tempore Regis H[enrici] avi mei. Testibus: Ricardo de Hum[et] Conest[abulario], Willelmo de Braosio, Willelmo de Caisneto, Willelmo de Lanvalei, Rann[ulfo] Vic[ecomite] de Noting[ham].[1] Apud Eborac[um]. 4151.

II.—*Confirmation by the King of the foundation of a Hospital at Nottingham.*

[1162—1174.]

[2] HENRICUS, Dei Gratia, Rex Angliae, Dux Normanniae, Aquitanniae, Comes Andegaviae, archiepiscopis, episcopis, comitibus, baronibus, justitiariis, vicecomitibus, ministris, et omnibus fidelibus suis Francis et Anglis totius Angliae, salutem. Sciatis me concessisse, et praesenti carta mea confirmasse, Palmariis de Nottingham tres acras terrae et dimidiam, quas Robertus de Sancto Remigio eis dedit, ad quo[d]dam hospitale faciendum ad hospitandum pauperes, pro anima Ricardi de Sancto Remigio fratris sui. Quare volo et firmiter praecipio quod praedicti Palmarii praedictas tres acras terrae et dimidiam habeant et teneant ita bene et in pace, libere, quiete, plenarie et integre, honorifice, et rationabiliter, sicut carta Roberti de Sancto Remigio testatur. Testibus: R[ogero] [Archi]episcopo Eboracensi, Gaufrido[3] Arch[idiacono] Cantuariensi, Man[assero] Bis[et] Dapifero, Goscelino de Baillelio, Willelmo Malet, Gaufrido de Valon[iis], Radulfo filio Stephani. Apud Wodest[ok]. 4770, p. 18.

III.—*Bull of Pope Lucius III. to the Hospital at Nottingham.*

March 20 [1182-5.]

[4] LUCIUS Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis Magistro et Fratribus Elemosynariae Domus de Nottingham, salutem et apostoli-

[1] Ranulf Fitz-Ingelram was sheriff of Notts and Derby from 2 Hen. II. to 11 Hen. II. This charter was most probably granted early in 1155, when Henry visited York and Nottingham. See Prof. Stubbs' *Outline Itinerary of Hen. II.* in Chron. of Benedict Abbas, ii. p. cxxix.

passage of the Trent ought to be free to navigators as far as one perch extends on either side of the mid-stream. Wherefore I will and firmly enjoin that the aforesaid Burgesses shall have and hold the said customs in good manner and in peace, and freely and quietly, and honourably and fully, and wholly, as they had in the time of King Henry my grandfather. Witnesses: Richard de Humet Constable, William de Braosio, William de Caisneto, William de Lanvallei, Ranulf Sheriff of Nottingham.[1] At York. 4151.

II.—*Confirmation by the King of the foundation of a Hospital at Nottingham.*

[1162—1174.]

[2] HENRY, by the Grace of God, King of England, Duke of Normandy, Aquitaine, Earl of Anjou, to his archbishops, bishops, earls, barons, justiciaries, sheriffs, ministers, and all his faithful subjects French and English of all England, greeting. Know ye that I have granted, and by my present charter have confirmed, to the Palmers of Nottingham, three acres and a half of land which Robert de Saint Remy has given them to establish a hospital for entertaining poor men, for the soul of Richard de Saint Remy his brother. Wherefore I will and firmly enjoin that the aforesaid Palmers shall have and hold the aforesaid three acres and a half of land as well and in peace, freely, quietly, fully and wholly, honorably and in as reasonable manner as the charter of Robert of Saint Remy testifies. Witnesses: Roger [Arch]bishop of York, Geoffrey[3] Archdeacon of Canterbury, Manasser Biset Seneschal, Jocelin de Bailleul, William Malet, Geoffrey de Valoignes, Ralph Fitz-Stephen. At Woodstock.

4770, p. 18.

III.—*Bull of Pope Lucius III. to the Hospital at Nottingham.*

March 20 [1182-5.]

[4] LUCIUS the Bishop, servant of the servants of God, to our well-beloved sons the Master and Brethren of the Alms House of Notting-

[2] From Greaves' papers.

[3] Geoffrey Ridel succeeded Becket as Archdeacon of Canterbury in 1162, and was created Bishop of Ely in 1174. Le Neve, *Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae*, i. 38, 327.

[4] From Greaves' papers.

cam benedictionem. Piis intentos[1] operibus favore commissae nobis authoritatis convenit adjuvari, ut fructum boni operis liberius exequantur,[2] cum ad temporales molestias propulsandas apostolico fuerint praesidio communiti. Ea propter, dilecti in Domino filii, laudabile piumque propositum quod suscipiendis pauperibus et egenis vos [habere] audivimus attendentes, domum vestram, cum omnibus quae inpraesentiarum juste et sine controversia possidetis, aut in futurum justis modis, praestante Domino, poteritis adipisci, sub Beati Petri et nostra protectione suscipimus, et praesentis scripti patrocinio[3] communimus; specialiter autem locum ubi domus vestra est, cum ortis et omnibus pertinentiis suis. Constituimus etiam ut nullus de ortis vel arboribus vestris, seu de nutrimentis vestrorum animalium, a vobis decimas exigere vel extorquere praesumat. Nulli ergo omnino hominum[4] liceat hanc nostrae protectionis seu constitutionis paginam infringere, vel ausu temerario contraire: si quis autem hoc attemptare praesumpserit, indignationem Omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum Ejus, se noverit incursurum.[5] Datum Viterbii, xiij. Kalendas Apriles. 4770, p. 20.

IV.—*Charter of John, Earl of Mortain, confirming the Charter of his father, King Henry II.*

[*Circa* 1189.]

[6] [JOHANNES, Comes] Moret[oniae], omnibus hominibus et amicis suis, Francis et Anglis, praesentibus et futuris, salutem. Sciatis me concessisse, et hac praesenti carta mea confirmasse, Burgensibus meis Notingeham', omnes illas liberas consuetudines quas habuerunt tempore Henrici Regis proavi mei, et tempore Henrici Regis patris mei, sicut carta ejusdem Henrici patris mei testatur; scilicet, Thol et Theam, et Infangenetheof, et Tholonea, a Thurmodeston' usque ad Niwerch', et de omnibus Trentam transeuntibus, ita plenarie ut in burgo de Notingeham; et ex alia parte a duitto ultra Rempeston' usque ad aquam de Radeford in Nord,' et de Bikeresdic.[7] Homines

[1] *Intentos,*] 'intentes,' MS.
[2] *Exequantur,*] 'exequamur,' MS.
[3] *Patrocinio,*] 'patrimonio,' MS.
[4] *Hominum,*] 'homini,' MS.
[5] *Incursurum,*] 'incursuri,' MS.
[6] This Charter has never before been printed, as it has been overshadowed by John's subsequent Charter as King. Richard I. conferred the town upon John in 1189. (Ben. Abbas, ii. 78.)
[7] Now known as 'Bycardyke,' the northern boundary of the county.

ham, greeting and the apostolic benediction. It is seemly that those intent upon pious deeds should be supported with the favour of the authority committed to us, so that they may the more easily perfect the fruit of good work, when they are secured against temporal annoyances by the apostolic protection. Wherefore, beloved sons in the Lord, having regard to the laudable and pious intention which we hear you [entertain] of receiving the poor and needy, we take your house, with everything which at this present time you possess justly and without controversy, or which you may acquire, with the help of the Lord, by just means in the future, under Saint Peter's and our protection, and we secure them to you by the support of this present writing, but especially the site of your house, with the gardens and all its appurtenances. We also ordain that no one shall presume to exact or extort tithes from you of your gardens or trees, or of the fodder of your animals. Let no one therefore infringe or heedlessly dare to act contrary to this evidence of our protection or ordinance; but if any one presume to attempt this, let him know that he will incur the indignation of Almighty God, and of Saints Peter and Paul His Apostles. Given at Viterbo on the 13th of the kalends of April.

4770, p. 20.

IV.—*Charter of John, Earl of Mortain, confirming the Charter of his father, King Henry II.*

[*Circa* 1189.]

[6] JOHN, Earl of Mortain, to all his men and friends, French and English, present and to come, greeting. Know ye that I have granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed, to my Burgesses of Nottingham all those free customs which they had in the time of King Henry my great-grandfather, and in the time of King Henry my father, as the charter of the same Henry my father witnesses; to wit, Thol and Theam, and Infangenetheof, and Tholonea, from Thrumpton to Newark, and of everything crossing the Trent, as fully as in the borough of Nottingham; and on the other side from the brook beyond Rempston to the water of Retford in the north, and from Bycardyke. Also the men of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire ought to come to the borough of Nottingham on Friday and Saturday, with their wains and pack-horses; nor ought any one to work dyed cloth within a radius of ten *leucae* of Nottingham, except in the borough of Nottingham. And if any one, whencesoever he may be,

etiam de Notingehamsir' et de Derbisir' venire debent ad burgum de Notingeham die Veneris et Sabbati, cum quadrigis et summagiis suis; nec aliquis infra decem leucas in circuitu de Notingeham tinctos pannos operari debet, nisi in burgo de Notingeham. Et si aliquis, undecunque sit, in burgo de Notingeham manserit uno anno et die uno, tempore pacis et absque calumpnia, nullus postea, nisi ego, in eum jus habebit. Et quicumque burgensium terram vicini sui emerit, et possederit per annum integrum et diem unum absque calumpnia parentum vendentis, si in Anglia fuerint, postea eam quiete possidebit. Neque praeposito burgi de Notingeham aliquem burgensium calumpnianti respondeatur, nisi alius fuerit accusator in causa. Et quicunque [in burgo ma]nserit, cujuscunque feodi sit, reddere debet simul cum burgensibus tailagia, et defectus burgi adimplere. Omnes etiam qui [ad forum] de Notingeham venerint a vespere die[i] Veneris usque ad vesperam Sabbati, non namientur nisi pro firma mea. Et iter de Trente [liberum] esse debet navigantibus quantum pertica una optinebit ex utraque parte fili aquae.

Praeterea concessi etiam, de proprio dono meo, et hac mea [carta] confirmavi eisdem liberis Burgensibus meis, Gildam Mercatorum, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus quae ad Gildam Mercatorum debent [vel sole]nt pertinere; et quod ipsi sint quieti de Tholonea per totam terram meam, infra nundinas et extra. Et licet illis quem voluerint ex suis in fine anni praepositum suum facere, qui de firma mea pro ipsis respondeat; ita quod si idem praepositus mihi displiceat, illum ad voluntatem meam removebo, et ipsi alium ad libitum meum substituent. Concessi etiam eisdem Burgensibus ut quicunque ab eis constitutus fuerit praepositus ejusdem burgi, solvat firmam ejusdem burgi ad dominicum scaccarium meum, ubicunque fuerit in Anglia, ad duos terminos, medietatem, scilicet, ad clausum Paschae, et medietatem in octavis Sancti Michaelis. Quare volo et firmiter praecipio quod praedicti Burgenses habeant et teneant praedictas consuetudines bene et in pace, libere et quiete, honorifice et pacifice, plenarie et integre, sicut habuerunt tempore Henrici Regis proavi mei et tempore Henrici Regis patris mei, cum praedictis augmentis quae eis concessi. Et prohibeo ne quis contra hanc cartam meam praedictos Burgenses vexare praesumat in aliquo, super decem libras forisfacti mei. Hiis testibus: Hugone Coventrensi Episcopo, Ada Abbate de Wellebec, Alexandro Priore de Lenton,' Aldr[edo] Priore de Novo Loco, Rogero de Play,' Girardo de Canvill, Henrico

shall remain in the borough of Nottingham a year and a day, in time of peace, and without claim, no one afterwards, but I, shall have any right in him. And whosoever of the burgesses shall buy the land of his neighbour, and shall possess it for a whole year and a day without claim by the kindred of the vendor, if they be in England, he shall afterwards quietly possess it. Nor shall it be answered to the reeve of Nottingham claiming any of the burgesses, unless another shall be the plaintiff in the case. And whosoever shall dwell in [the borough], of whatsoever fee he may be, ought to pay tallages, together with the burgesses, and make good the defaults of the borough. Also all who shall come [to the market] of Nottingham, from the eve of Friday to the evening of Saturday shall not be distrained except for my ferm. And the passage of Trent ought to be free to navigators as far as one perch extends on either side of the mid-stream.

Moreover I have also granted, of my own gift, and by this my [charter] have confirmed to the same my free Burgesses, a Merchants' Gild, with all the liberties and free customs which should, or usually belong to a Merchants' Gild. And that they shall be quit of Tholonea throughout the whole of my land, within and without fairs. And they may make, at the end of the year, whom they will from amongst themselves their reeve, who shall answer on their behalf for my ferm; provided that if the same reeve shall displease me, I shall remove him at my will, and they shall substitute another at my pleasure. Also I have granted to the same Burgesses that whosoever shall be constituted reeve of the same borough, shall pay the ferm of the same borough to my demesne exchequer, wherever it may be in England, at two terms, to wit, a moiety at the close of Easter, and a moiety in the octave of Saint Michael. Wherefore I will and firmly enjoin that the aforesaid Burgesses shall have and hold the aforesaid customs well and in peace, freely and quietly, honourably and peacefully, fully and wholly, as they had them in the time of King Henry my great-grandfather, and in the time of King Henry my father, with the aforesaid augmentations which I have granted them. And I forbid that any one presume to vex the said Burgesses in aught against this my charter, upon pain of ten marks to be forfeited to me. These being witnesses: Hugh Bishop of Coventry, Adam Abbot of Welbeck, Alexander Prior of Lenton, Aldred Prior of Newstead, Roger de Play,' Gerard de Camville, Henry de Vere, Ralph Murdac, Geoffrey de Jorz, Sampson de Strelley, Simon Fitz-Richard, Robert de Furneux,

de Ver, Radulfo Murdac, Galfrido de Jorz, Samsone de Stretlee, Simone filio Ricardi, Roberto de Fornellis, Willelmo de Furnellis, Willelmo de Craumunt, Rogero de Karkeny,' Galfrido Luterell,' Magistro Benedicto, Serlone clerico, et multis aliis. 4152.

V.—*Charter of King John, confirming grants made by him whilst Earl of Mortain.*

1200, March 19.

[1] JOHANNES, Dei Gratia Rex Angliae, Dominus Hyberniae, Dux Normanniae, Aquitanniae, et Comes Andegaviae, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, justitiariis, vicecomitibus, et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis totius Angliae, salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse, et praesenti carta nostra confirmasse, Burgensibus nostris de Notingeham omnes illas liberas consuetudines quas habuerunt tempore Henrici Regis proavi nostri, et tempore Henrici Regis patris nostri, sicut carta ejusdem Henrici patris nostri testatur; scilicet, Thol et Theam, et Infangenetheof, et Tholonea a Thurmodeston' usque ad Niwerk', et de omnibus Trentam transeuntibus, ita plenarie ut in burgo de Notingham; et ex alia parte a duitto ultra Rempeston' usque ad aquam de Radeford in Nord', et de Bikeresdik. Homines etiam de Notinghamsir' et de Derebisir' venire debent ad burgum de Notingham die Veneris et Sabbati, cum quadrigis et summagiis suis; nec aliquis infra decem leucas in circuitu de Notingham tinctos pannos operari debet, nisi in burgo de Notingham. Et si aliquis, undecunque sit, in burgo de Notingham manserit uno anno et die uno, tempore pacis et absque calumpnia, nullus postea nisi Rex in eum jus habebit. Et quicumque burgensium terram vicini sui emerit, et possederit per annum integrum et diem unum, absque calumpnia parentum vendentis, si in Anglia fuerint, postea eam quiete possidebit. Neque praeposito burgi de Notingham aliquem burgensium calumpnianti respondeatur, nisi alius fuerit accusator in causa. Et quicunque in burgo manserit, cujuscunque feodi sit, reddere debet simul cum burgensibus taillagia, et defectus burgi adimplere. Omnes etiam qui ad forum de Notingham venerint a vespere die[i] Veneris usque ad vesperam Sabbati, non namientur, nisi pro firma nostra. Et iter de Trente liberum

[1] This charter has been printed in the Charter Rolls of John, p. 39, and from thence in Stubbs' *Select Charters*, p. 308.

William de Furneux, William de Craumunt, Roger de Karkeny, Geoffrey Luterel, Master Benedict, Serlo the clerk, and many others.

4152.

V.—*Charter of King John, confirming grants made by him whilst Earl of Mortain.*

1200, March 19.

[1] JOHN, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy, Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou, to his archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, barons, justiciaries, sheriffs, and bailiffs and faithful subjects of all England, greeting. Know ye that we have granted, and by our present charter have confirmed, to our Burgesses of Nottingham, all those free customs which they had in the time of King Henry, our great-grandfather, and in the time of Henry our father, as the charter of the same Henry our father witnesses; to wit, Thol and Theam, and Infangenetheof, and Tholonea, from Thrumpton to Newark, and of all things passing the Trent, as fully as in the borough of Nottingham; and on the other side from the brook beyond Rempston to the water of Retford in the North, and from Bycardyke. Also the men of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire ought to come to the borough of Nottingham on Friday and Saturday with their wains and pack-horses; nor ought any one to work dyed cloth within a radius of ten *leucae* of Nottingham except in the borough of Nottingham. And if any one, whencesoever he may be, shall remain in Nottingham a year and a day in time of peace, and without claim, no one afterwards except the king shall have any right over him. And whosoever of the burgesses shall buy the land of his neighbour, and shall possess it for a whole year and a day, without claim by the kindred of the vendor, if they be in England, he shall afterwards quietly possess it. Nor shall it be answered to the reeve of Nottingham claiming any of the burgesses, unless another shall be the plaintiff in the case. And whosoever shall dwell in the borough, of whatsoever fee he may be, ought to pay tallages, and make good the deficiencies of the borough. Also all who shall come to the market of Nottingham from the eve of Friday to the evening of Saturday shall not be distrained except for our ferm. And the passage of Trent ought to be free to navigators as

esse debet navigantibus, quantum pertica una optinebit ex utraque parte fili aquae. Praeterea concessimus etiam de proprio dono nostro, et hac carta nostra confirmavimus, eisdem liberis Burgensibus nostris Gildam Mercatorum, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus quae ad Gildam Mercatorum debent vel solent pertinere; et quod ipsi sint quieti de Tholonea per totam terram nostram, infra nundinas et extra. Et licet illis quem voluerint ex suis in fine anni praepositum suum facere, qui de firma nostra pro ipsis respondeat; ita quod si idem praepositus nobis displiceat, illum ad voluntatem nostram removebimus, et ipsi alium ad libitum nostrum substituent. Concessimus etiam eisdem Burgensibus ut quicumque ab eis constitutus fuerit praepositus ejusdem burgi, solvat firmam ejusdem burgi ad dominicum scaccarium nostrum, ubicunque fuerit in Anglia, ad duos terminos, medietatem, scilicet, ad clausum Paschae, et medietatem in octabis Sancti Michaelis. Quare volumus et firmiter pracipimus quod praedicti Burgenses habeant et teneant praedictas consuetudines, bene et in pace, libere et quiete, honorifice et pacifice, plenarie et integre, sicut habuerunt tempore Henrici Regis proavi nostri, et tempore Henrici Regis patris nostri, cum praedictis augmentis quae eis concessimus. Et prohibemus ne quis contra hanc cartam nostram praedictos Burgenses vexare praesumat in aliquo, super decem libras forisfacti nostri, sicut eis concessimus et rationabili carta nostra confirmavimus dum essemus Comes Moretoniae. Hiis testibus: Gaufrido filio Petri Comite Essexiae, Willelmo Briwere, Hugone Bard[ulfi], Roberto filio Rogeri, Willelmo de Stotevill', Hugone de Nevill', Simone de Pateshull', Gilleberto de Norfolk. Datum per manus Simonis Archidiaconi Wellensis, et Johannis de Gray, Archidiaconi Clivelandiae, apud Clipston, xix die Martii, regni nostri anno primo. 4153.

VI.—*Letter of Pope Honorius III. to the Archbishop, in favour of S. John's Hospital.*

1220, February 4.

[1] HONORIUS Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, venerabili fratri Archiepiscopo Eboracensi, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Dilecti filii Magister et Fratres Hospitalis Sancti Johannis de Nottingham nobis humiliter supplicarunt, ut eis in eorum capella proprium [2]

[1] From Greaves' papers.

[2] *Proprium,*] 'promptum,' MS.

far as one perch extends on either side of the mid-stream. Moreover, we have granted, of our own gift, and by this our present charter have confirmed, to the same our free Burgesses a Merchants' Gild, with all the liberties and free customs which ought, or are used to pertain to a Merchants' Gild; and that they shall be quit of Tholonea throughout the whole of our land, within and without fairs. And they may make, at the end of the year, whom they will from amongst themselves their reeve, who shall answer for our ferm on their behalf; provided that if the same reeve shall displease us, we shall remove him at our will, and they shall substitute another at our pleasure. Also we have granted to the same Burgesses that whosoever shall be constituted reeve of the same borough, shall pay the ferm of the same town at our demesne exchequer, wheresoever it may be in England, at two terms, to wit, a moiety at the close of Easter, and a moiety in the octave of Saint Michael. Wherefore we will and firmly enjoin, that the aforesaid Burgesses shall have and hold the aforesaid customs, well and in peace, freely and quietly, honourably and peacefully, fully and wholly, as they had in the time of King Henry our great-grandfather, and in the time of King Henry our father, with the aforesaid augmentations which we have granted them. And we forbid that any one presume to vex the aforesaid Burgesses in aught against this our charter, under pain of ten pounds to be forfeited to us, as we granted and by our reasonable charter confirmed when we were Earl of Mortain. These being witnesses: Geoffrey Fitz-Peter Earl of Essex, William Briwere, Hugh Bardolf, Robert Fitz-Roger, William de Stuteville, Hugh de Neville, Simon de Pateshull, Gilbert de Norfolk. Given by the hands of Simon, Archdeacon of Wells, and John de Gray, Archdeacon of Cleveland, at Clipston, the 19 day of March, in the first year of our reign. 4153.

VI.—*Letter of Pope Honorius III. to the Archbishop, in favour of S. John's Hospital.*

1220, February 4.

[1] HONORIUS the Bishop, servant of the servants of God, to our venerable brother the Archbishop of York, greeting, and the apostolic benediction. Our well-beloved sons the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of Saint John of Nottingham have humbly besought us, to deign to grant them a chaplain of their own in their chapel, and

capell[an]um, et cymiterium in eadem ad sepeliendum corpora fratrum et familiae hospitalis ipsius, eis concedere dignaremur. Volentes igitur tuae fraternitati deferre, qui loci dioecesanus existis, per apostolica tibi scripta mandamus quat[en]us eisdem postulata concedas, sine juris praejudicio alicui. Datum Viterbii, secundo Nonas Februarias, Pontificatus nostri anno quarto.[1] 4770, p. 20.

VII.—*Grant of Hugh de Neville to the Hospital of S. John.*

[c. 1221.]

[2] Omnibus Sanctae Matris Ecclesiae filiis ad quos praesens scriptum pervenerit, Hugo de Nevill aeternam in Domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me, divinae pietatis intuitu, pro salute mei[3] et uxoris meae, et liberorum meorum, et pro animabus praedecessorum et successorum meorum, dedisse, et praesenti carta mea confirmasse, Deo et Magistro et Fratribus Domus Hospitalis Sancti Johannis Baptistae de Nottingham, ad sustentationem suam et pauperum ibidem hospitantium, duas carectatas lignorum in qualibet hebdomada in bosco meo de Arnehale, per visum forestarii mei de eadem villa percipiendas. Quare volo et firmiter praecipio quod dicti Magister[4] et Fratres teneant et habeant memoratas duas carectas lignorum singulis ebdomadis, sibi et successoribus ejusdem domus, de me et heredibus meis, libere et quiete, sine aliquo impedimento, in puram et perpetuam elimosinam, et jure perpetuo possideant. Et ut haec mea concessio perpetuae firmitatis robur obtineat, eam praesenti carta, et sigilli appositione roboravi. His testibus: Roberto de Harestan, Waltero de Moreton,[5] Elia et Waltero de[6] Breton, Roberto filio Fulconis, Radulfo Clerico de Lenton, Garvasio et Willelmo de Arnehale, et Roberto filio Willelmi de Lenton, et aliis.[7] 4770, p. 17.

VIII.—*Founder's Grant to S. John's Hospital.*

[1222—1235.]

[8] Omnibus Sanctae Matris Ecclesiae filiis ad quos praesens scriptum pervenerit, Robertus filius Radulfi filii Fulconis, de Notting-

[1] Archbishop Gray granted, in 1234, no doubt in consequence of this letter, that the brethren of the hospital might have a chapel and chaplain of their own, and a cemetery to bury the bodies of the brethren in.—*Register*, ed Raine, p. 168.

[2] From Greaves' papers.

[3] *Mei*,] 'me,' MS.

[4] *Magister*,] 'magistri,' MS.

[5] *de*,] omitted.

[6] *de*,] *sic*.

a cemetery in the same to inter the bodies of the brethren and the household of that hospital in. We therefore, wishing to defer to thee, brother, who art the diocesan of the place, command thee by the apostolic writ to grant to them their request, without prejudice of any one's rights. Given at Viterbo, the second of the Nones of February, in the fourth year of our Pontificate.[1] 4770, p. 20.

VII.—*Grant of Hugh de Neville to the Hospital of S. John.*

[c. 1221.]

[2] To all the sons of Holy Mother Church to whom the present writing may come, Hugh de Neville eternal greeting in the Lord. Know ye generally that I, out of consideration for divine piety, for the health of myself and my wife, and of my children, and for the souls of my predecessors and successors, have given, and by this my present charter have confirmed, to God and the Master and Brethren of the Hospital House of Saint John the Baptist of Nottingham, for the sustentation of themselves and of the poor there dwelling, two cart-loads of wood in each week in my wood of Arnold, to be received at the oversight of my forester in the same vill. Wherefore I will and firmly enjoin that the said Master and Brethren have and hold the said two cart-loads of wood in every week, to them and to their successors of the same house, of me and my heirs, freely and quietly, without any impediment, in pure and perpetual alms, and possess by perpetual right. And in order that this my grant may obtain the strength of perpetual stability, I have confirmed it by the present charter, and the affixing of my seal. These being witnesses: Robert de Harestan, Walter de Morton,[5] Elias and Walter de[6] Breton, Robert Fitz-Fulk, Ralph the Clerk, of Lenton, Gervase and William de Arnold, and Robert Fitz-William of Lenton, and others.[7] 4770, p. 17.

VIII.—*Founder's Grant to S. John's Hospital.*

[1222—1235.]

[8] To all the sons of Holy Mother Church to whom the present writing may come, Robert the son of Ralph the son of Fulk, of Not-

[7] This is followed, in Greaves' MS., by a Confirmation of this grant by Henry III. dated Nov. 9, 1221. Hugh de Neville died in 1222; Mat. Paris, iii. 71.

[8] From Greaves' papers. He entitles it 'Donum Patroni' (the gift of the Founder). That Robert was regarded as the founder of the Hospital of S. John appears from the Inquisition of 1321, printed in this volume.

ham, salutem. Noveritis me dedisse, et hac praesenti carta mea confirmasse, Deo et Fratribus Sancti Johannis Baptistae Hospitalis de Nottingham ibidem Deo servientibus, octo bovatas terrae in villa de Stanton,[1] cum tofto, et domibus ibidem constructis, cum omnibus pertinentiis et aisiamentis infra villam et extra, praedictae terrae pertinentibus; habendas et tenendas dictis Deo et Fratribus Hospitalis Sancti Johannis, in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam, libere, quiete, integre, et pacifice. De quibus tenui quatuor bovatas de Domino Roberto de la Sauseya,[2] et quatuor tenui de Domino Radulfo de Rodis.[3] Praeterea dedi et concessi dictis Deo et Fratribus Hospitalis Sancti Johannis de Nottingham, unum molendinum ad ventum in campo de Nottingham, et viginti acras terrae arabilis: videlicet, quatuor acras jacentes in Langdale, et dimidiam acram abbuttantem super Hospitale[4] Sancti Leonardi, et duas acras in Snapedale, et unum acram ad dictum molendinum ad ventum jacentem, et duas acras super Roulescroft, et quatuor acras in Hengand Wong, et duas acras super Minech Hull, et unam acram et dimidium ex opposito Aldewong, et tres rodas in le Bothem, et dimidiam acram apud Hordelpit, et dimidiam acram super Wethlands, et tres rodas ad pontem Hebeye, et unam rodam apud Sumeresleswe, et unam rodam apud Karlompstorphe, et dimidiam acram super West Ryhull; et domus omnes infra curiam ejusdem hospitalis constructas, et omnes alias res quae de facili computari non possunt. Habendum et tenendum dictis Deo et Fratribus Hospitalis Sancti Johannis imperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium praesenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. His testibus: Domino Ricardo, Decano de Nottingham, Willelmo Brian, Henrico le Tailliour, Henrico Kitte, Astino filio Aliziae, Astino[5] Kard', Roberto le Paumer, Augustino clerico, et aliis. 4770, p. 16.

IX.—*Robert de Salcey's Charter to S. John's Hospital.*

[1222-1235.]

[6]Omnibus Sanctae Matris Ecclesiae filiis ad quos praesens scriptum pervenerit, Robertus de Salceto,[7] salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me, divinae caritatis intuitu, et pro salute animae patris

[1] *i.e.* Stanton-on-the-Wolds, Notts.

[2] Robert de Salceto, de la Saucey, de Saliceto, etc. (Salcey, co. Northants.), an extensive landowner in Notts., succeeded his father in 1222-3 (*Excerpta e Rot. Finium*, i. 85, 107), and he died in 1235 (*Ibid*, i. 296.)

tingham, greeting. Know ye that I have given, and by this my present charter have confirmed, to God and the Brethren of the Hospital of Saint John the Baptist of Nottingham there serving God, eight bovates of land in the vill of Stanton,[1] with toft, and the houses there constructed, with all the appurtenances and easements, within and without the vill, pertaining to the aforesaid land: to have and to hold to God and the said Brethren of the Hospital of Saint John, in free and perpetual alms, freely, quietly, wholly, and peacefully. Whereof I held four bovates of Sir Robert de Salcey,[2] and four of Sir Ralph de Rodes.[3] Moreover I have given and granted to God and the said Brethren of the Hospital of Saint John of Nottingham, a wind-mill in the field of Nottingham, and twenty acres of arable land; to wit, four acres lying in Langdale, and half an acre abutting upon the Hospital of Saint Leonard, and two acres in Snapedale, and one acre lying at the said wind-mill, and two acres on Roulescroft, and four acres in Hengand Wong, and two acres on Minech-Hull, and one acre and a half opposite to Aldewong, and three roods in the Bothem, and half an acre at Hordelpit, and half an acre on Wethlands, and three roods at the bridge of Hebeye, and one rood at Sumeresleswe, and one rood at Karlompstorphe, and half an acre on West Ryhull; and all the houses erected within the court-yard of the same hospital, and all other things which cannot easily be recounted. To have and to hold to God and the said Brethren of the Hospital of Saint John for ever. In witness of which matter I have appended my seal to the present writing. These being witnesses: Sir Richard Dean of Nottingham, William Brian, Henry le Tailliour, Henry Kitte, Astin son of Alice, Astin Kard,' Robert le Paumer, Augustin the clerk, and others. 4770, p. 16.

IX.—*Robert de Salcey's Charter to S. John's Hospital.*

[1222-1235.]

[6]To all the sons of Holy Mother Church to whom the present writing shall come, Robert de Salcey,[7] greeting. Know ye all of you that I, out of respect for divine charity, and for the health of

[3] Ralph de Rodes, lord of Langar, etc., Co. Nott., succeeded his father in 1218 (*Exc. e Rot. Fin.*, i. 9), and died in 1241 (*Ibid.*, i. 349,352).

[4] *Hospitale*] 'Hospitalem,' MS.

[5] *Astino*] 'Astinae,' MS.

[6] From Greaves' papers.

[7] See note 2, page 16.

mei, et pro animabus antecessorum et successorum meorum, dedisse et concessisse, et hac praesenti carta mea confirmasse, Deo et Domui Hospitali Beati Johannis de Nottingham, et Fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus, in puram et perpetuam elimosinam duas bovatas terrae, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, in territorio de Estanton;[1] scilicet, illas quas Willelmus filius Godrici tenuit, quae fuerunt de dominico meo, jacentes versus Solem. Praeterea dedi et concessi, et hac praesenti carta mea confirmavi, Deo et praedictae Domui, et Fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus, totam culturam meam quae vocatur 'Rihelandes,' quae jacet proximo viae quae tendit versus Nottingham, loco tofti, cum pastura ducentum bidentum, et octo boum, et sex vaccarum sterilium,[2] et duorum equorum, et decem porcorum, libere et quiete, integre et plenarie, cum omnibus libertatibus, et cum omnibus liberis communiis, et cum omnibus liberis aisiamentis, in pratis et in pascuis, in viis et in semitis, et in omnibus locis infra villam et extra. Ego vero Robertus et heredes mei warantizabimus et defendemus praedictas terras, cum pertinentiis suis, praedictae Domui et Fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus imperpetuum, contra omnes gentes. Ut autem haec mea donatio et concessio futuris temporibus robur firmitatis obtineat, eam praesentis scripti serie, et sigilli mei munimine, roboravi. His testibus: Alexandro de Villers, Gervasio de Hunetorpe, Hugo de Carlet[on], Gerardo le Franceys, Roberto filio Augustini, Willelmo le Corner de Nottingham, Anketino[3] filio Alic[iae] de eadem, Augustino filio Willelmi, Willelmo filio Briani, Waltero de Wydmarepes, Galfrido clerico de Nottingham, et multis aliis. 4770, p. 18.

X.—*Letting of the Tolls of the Burgesses of Nottingham to the Burgesses of Retford.*

1225, November 17.

[4] Universis has litteras visuris vel audituris Burgenses Notingham', salutem. Noverit universitas vestra nos, communi assensu et unanimi voluntate, dimisisse, concessisse, et hac praesenti carta nostra confirmasse, Burgensibus de Retford tholnetum nostrum pertinens Burgo de

[1] Stanton-on-the-Wolds, Rushcliff, Wapentake. See Thoroton, *Antiq. of Notts*, p. 41.

[2] *Vaccarum sterilium*,] "vaccas steriles," MS.

[3] *Anketino*,] "Anketinum," MS.

the soul of my father, and for the souls of my ancestors and successors, have given and granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed, to God and the Hospital House of Saint John of Nottingham, and the Brethren there serving God, in pure and perpetual alms two bovates of land, with all their appurtenances, in the demesne of Estanton;[1] to wit, those which William the son of Godric held, which were of my demesne, lying towards the Sun. Moreover I have given and granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed, to God and the aforesaid House, and the Brethren there serving God, all my *cultura* which is called 'Rihelands,' which lies next to the road which leads towards Nottingham, instead of a toft, with pasturage of two hundred sheep, and eight oxen, and six barren cows, and two horses, and ten hogs, freely and quietly, wholly and fully, with all the liberties, and with all the free commons, and with all free easements, in meadows and pastures, in roads and lanes, and in all places within and without the vill. I the said Robert and my heirs will warrant and defend the aforesaid lands, with their appurtenances, to the aforesaid House and the Brethren there serving God, against all men for ever. In order that this my gift and grant may obtain in future times the authority of stability, I have confirmed it by the evidence of the present writing, and by the protection of my seal. These being witnesses: Alexander de Villers, Gervase de Hunetorpe, Hugh de Carlton, Gerard le Franceys, Robert the son of Augustin, William le Corner of Nottingham, Anketin the son of Alice of the same, Augustin the son of William, William the son of Brian, Walter de Widmarepes, Geoffrey the Clerk of Nottingham, and many others. 4770, p. 18.

X.—*Letting of the Tolls of the Burgesses of Nottingham to the Burgesses of Retford.*

1225, November 17.

[4] To all men seeing or hearing these letters the Burgesses of Nottingham, greeting. Know ye all of you that we, with common assent and unanimous will, have demised, granted, and by this our present charter have confirmed, to the Burgesses of Retford our toll,

[4] To this deed is appended the old Borough seal, shown on Plate II. There is also preserved a cancelled Agreement to the same effect as this deed, dated the same day, and with the same witnesses. (No. 4218.)

Notingham, de ponte de Kelum[1] et usque ad Doverbec[2] ubi cadit in Trentam, et de Epreston,[3] et de ponte Miriild,[4] et de Retford, et de omnibus aliis locis versus Nord,' ubi nos cepimus tholnetum eo die quo conventio ista facta fuit inter nos et praedictos Burgenses de Retford, scilicet, die Lunae proxima ante festum Sancti Eadmundi, anno regni Henrici Regis filii Johannis Regis decimo: salvis libertatibus omnium eorum qui per libertates quieti sunt de tholneto in Notingham, et salvis omnibus cum marcandisa apud Notingham venientibus, et cum marcandisa de Notingham recedentibus: tenendum et habendum ad firmam praedictis Burgensibus de Retford, et successoribus suis, de nobis et successoribus nostris imperpetuum: reddendo inde nobis et successoribus nostris annuatim, tempore pacis et guerrae, nulla causa obstante, viginti marcas argenti ad duos terminos anni, scilicet, decem marcas ad Pascha Floridum, et decem marcas ad festum Nativitatis Beatae Mariae, et unum dignerum quolibet anno, nobis et successoribus nostris, secundum consuetudinem nostram, in[5] die competenti, infra quindecim dies post festum Sancti Martini. Promisimus et concessimus quod si nos, vel successores nostri, contra cartam istam venire voluerimus, dabimus praedictis Burgensibus de Retford quadraginta marcas argenti, nomine poenae; et ad majorem securitatem praesens scriptum communi sigillo nostro burgi roboravimus. Hiis testibus: Domino Rogero Priore de Lenton', Eustatio Priore de Novo Loco, Magistro Serlone Decano Notingham', Domino Waltero de Estwaite, tunc Vicecomite, Domino Radulfo de Bakepuz,[6] Domino Reginaldo de Carleolo, Reginaldo de Colewic, Roberto de Ripers, Waltero de Clawrd, Henrico Norreis, Ada de Clawrd, Roberto de Hayton, Elia[7] de Stretton, Thoma de Sancto Quintino, et aliis. No. 4217.

XI.—*Bull of Pope Gregory IX. in favour of the Alms House of Nottingham.*

1228, July 8.

[8] GREGORIUS Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis Magistro et Fratribus Domus Elimosinariae de Nottingham, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Justis petentium desideriis dignum

[1] Kelham.
[2] The river Doverbeck.
[3] Epperston.
[4] Merrils Bridge, West Drayton.
[5] *in*,] supplied from No. 4218.

belonging to the Borough of Nottingham, from the bridge of Kelum[1] and as far as the Doverbec[2] where it falls into the Trent, and from Epreston[3] and Miriild Bridge,[4] and from Retford, and from all other places towards the north where we took toll on the day on which this agreement was made between us and the aforesaid Burgesses of Retford, to wit, on Monday next before the feast of Saint Edmund, in the tenth year of the reign of King Henry the son of King John: saving the liberties of all those throughout the liberties who are quit of toll in Nottingham, and saving all coming with merchandize to Nottingham and returning with merchandize from Nottingham: to have and to hold at ferm to the aforesaid Burgesses of Retford, and their successors, of us and our successors for ever: rendering therefore to us and our successors annually, in time of peace and war, any cause notwithstanding, twenty marks of silver at two terms of the year, to wit, ten marks on Palm Sunday, and ten marks at the feast of the Nativity of Saint Mary, and one dinner each year, to us and to our successors, according to our custom, on the day of paying, within fifteen days after the Feast of S. Martin. We promise and grant that if we, or our successors, should desire to go against this charter, we will give forty marks of silver to the aforesaid Burgesses of Retford, by way of a penalty; and for greater security we have strengthened the present writing with our common seal of the borough. These being witnesses: Sir Roger Prior of Lenton, Eustace Prior of Newstead, Master Serlo Dean of Nottingham, Sir Walter de Eastwood, then Sheriff, Sir Ralph de Bakepuz,[6] Sir Reginald de Carlisle, Reginald de Colwick, Robert de Rivers, Walter de Clayworth, Henry Norris, Adam de Clayworth, Robert de Hayton, Elias de Stretton, Thomas de Saint Quintin, and others. No. 4217.

XI.—*Bull of Pope Gregory IX. in favour of the Alms House of Nottingham.*

1228, July 8.

[8] GREGORY the Bishop, servant of the servants of God, to our well-beloved sons the Master and Brethren of the Alms House of Nottingham, greeting and the Apostolic benediction. It is seemly

[6] He is styled 'then Constable of Nottingham' (*tunc Constabulario de Noting.*) in No. 4218.

[7] *Elia,*] 'Elias,' MS.; 'Helya,' No. 4218.

[8] From Greaves' papers.

est nos facilem praebere concensum, et vota quae a rationis tramite non discordant effectu prosequente complere. Eapropter, dilecti in Domino filii, vestris justis precibus inclinati, personas vestras, et Domum Elemosinariae de Nottingham, cum omnibus bonis quae inpraesentiarum rationabiliter possidet, aut in futurum, praestante Deo, justis modis poterit adipisci, sub Beati Petri et nostra protectione suscipimus, specialiter autem possessiones, redditus, prata, nemora, et alia bona vestra, sicut ea omnia juste et pacifice possidetis, vobis et per vos eidem domui vestrae, autoritate apostolica confirmamus et praesentis scripti patrocinio[1] communimus. Nulli ergo omnino hominum[2] liceat hanc paginam nostrae protectionis et confirmationis infringere, vel ei ausu temerario contraire: si quis autem hoc attemptare praesumpserit, indignationem Omnipotentis Dei, et Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum Ejus, se noverit incursurum. Datum Perusii, viij. Idus Julii Pontificatus nostri anno secundo.

4770, p. 19.

XII.—*First Charter of King Henry III.*

1229–30, Feb. 24.

HENRICUS, Dei Gratia, Rex Angliae, Dominus Hyberniae, Dux Normanniae, Aquitanniae, et Comes Andegaviae, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, justitiariis, vicecomitibus, praepositis, ministris, et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis, salutem. Inspeximus cartam Domini Johannis Regis, patris nostri, factam Burgensibus nostris Notingham, in haec verba: 'Johannes, Dei Gratia,' [*etc., reciting King John's Charter, No. IV.*]. Nos igitur, has donationes et concessiones ratas et gratas habentes, eas praedictis burgensibus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, concedimus et confirmamus.

Praeterea concessimus de proprio dono nostro, et hac carta nostra confirmamus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, eisdem Burgensibus et eorum heredibus, quod praedictam firmam ejusdem burgi, videlicet, quinquaginta et duas libras blanc, reddant nobis, per manum suam, ad scaccarium nostrum ad duos terminos, scilicet, viginti et sex libras ad Clausum Pascha[e], et viginti et sex libras in octabis Sancti Michaelis: et quod ipsi et eorum heredes habeant et teneant praedictam villam per praedictam firmam quinquaginta duarum librarum

1 *Patrocinio,*] 'patrimonio,' MS. 2 *Hominum,*] 'homini,' MS.

that we should give a ready assent to the just desires of suppliants, and by immediate action should accomplish vows which do not deviate from the path of reason. Therefore, well-beloved sons in the Lord, being inclined to your just prayers, we receive your persons, and the Alms House of Nottingham, with all the goods which it reasonably possesses at present, or which it may in the future, by the aid of God, acquire by just means, under Saint Peter's and our protection, but especially we confirm, by the Apostolic authority, to you and through you to the same your house, and protect with the defence of the present writing, the possessions, rents, meadows, woods, and other your goods, as you justly and peacefully possess them all. Let no man therefore infringe this evidence of our protection and confirmation, or to dare to heedlessly withstand it: but if any one shall presume to attempt this, let him know he will incur the wrath of Almighty God, and of Saints Peter and Paul His Apostles. Given at Perugia, the eighth of the Ides of July, in the second year of our Pontificate. 4770, p. 19.

XII.—*First Charter of King Henry III.*

1229-30, Feb. 24.

HENRY, by the Grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy, Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou, to his archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, justices, sheriffs, reeves, ministers, and all his bailiffs and faithful subjects, greeting. We have inspected the charter of Lord King John, our father, made to our Burgesses of Nottingham, in these words: 'John, by the Grace of God,' [*etc., reciting King John's Charter, No. IV.*]. We, therefore, accounting these gifts and grants as valid and acceptable, grant and confirm them to the aforesaid burgesses for us and our heirs.

Moreover, we have granted of our own gift, and by this our charter do confirm, for us and our heirs, to the same Burgesses and their heirs, that they may render to us the aforesaid ferm of the same borough, to wit, fifty-two pounds blanc, by their hand at our exchequer at two terms, to wit, twenty-six pounds at the Close of Easter, and twenty-six pounds in the octave of Saint Michael: and that they and their heirs may have and hold the aforesaid town by the aforesaid ferm of fifty-two pounds blank, as is aforesaid. We have also granted, for us and our heirs, to the same Burgesses and

blanc, sicut praedictum est. Concessimus etiam, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, eisdem Burgensibus et heredibus suis, quod capiant tronagium in villa de Notingham de mercandisis quae consistunt in pondere, sicut capi consueverunt in aliis burgis nostris et civitatibus per Angliam. Et quod habeant coronatores ex se ipsis in eadem villa.

Quare volumus et firmiter praecipimus quod praedicti Burgenses et eorum heredes habeant et teneant, de proprio dono nostro, libertates et consuetudines praedictas, bene et in pace, libere, quiete, et integre: videlicet, quod reddant nobis per manum suam singulis annis ad scaccarium nostrum, ad duos terminos praedictos, praedictas quinquaginta et duas libras blanc; et quod ipsi et eorum heredes habeant et teneant praedictam villam per praedictam firmam quinquaginta et duarum librarum blanc; et quod ipsi capiant tronagium praedictum, et habeant coronatores ex se ipsis in eadem villa de Notingham', ut praedictum est. Hiis testibus: Johanne Bathoniensi, R[icardo] Dunholmensi, Waltero Karleolensi, Episcopis, H[uberto] de Burgo Comite Kantiae Justitiario Angliae, Hugone de Nevill', Galfrido de Luscy, Stephano de Sedgrave, Radulfo filio Nicholai, Johanne filio Philippi, Henrico de Capella, et aliis. Datum per manum venerabilis patris R[adulfi] Cycestrensis Episcopi, Cancellarii nostri, apud Westmonasterium, vicesimo quarto die Februarii, anno regni nostri quarto decimo. 4154

XIII.—*Grant of William Brito to S. John's Hospital.* *Ante* 1241.

[1] Omnibus Sanctae Matris Ecclesiae filiis ad quos praesens scriptum pervenerit, Willelmus Brito, filius Willelmi Britonis, salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me, divinae caritatis intuitu, et pro salute animae meae, et pro anima patris mei, et pro animabus antecessorum et successorum meorum, dedisse et concessisse, et hac praesenti carta mea confirmasse, Deo et Domui Sancti Johannis de Nottingham, et Fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus, in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam, quatuor bovatas terrae in villa de Stanton; scilicet, duas bovatas quas Osbertus le Bonde tenuit, et duas bovatas quas Willelmus Whateman tenuit, cum illis et tota sequela illorum, et quicquid inde habui, vel habere potui, infra villam et extra; habendum et tenendum de me et heredibus meis, libere et quiete, pacifice, honorifice et integre, cum

[1] From Greaves' papers.

their heirs, that they may take tronage in the town of Nottingham of wares which go by weight, as they are used to take in other our boroughs and cities throughout England. And that they may have coroners from themselves in the same town.

Wherefore we will and firmly enjoin that the aforesaid Burgesses and their heirs shall have and hold, of our own gift, the aforesaid liberties and customs, well and in peace, freely, quietly, and wholly: that is to say, that they shall render to us by their hand every year at our exchequer, at the two terms aforesaid, the aforesaid fifty-two pounds blanc; and that they and their heirs shall have and hold the aforesaid town by the aforesaid ferm of fifty-two pounds blanc; and that they shall take the aforesaid tronage, and have coroners from themselves in the same town of Nottingham, as is aforesaid. These being witnesses: John Bishop of Bath, Richard Bishop of Durham, Walter Bishop of Carlisle, Hubert de Burgh Earl of Kent Justiciary of England, Hugh de Nevill, Geoffrey de Lucy, Stephen de Segrave, Ralph Fitz-Nicholas, John Fitz-Philip, Henry de Capella, and others. Given by the hand of the venerable father Ralph, Bishop of Chicester, our Chancellor, at Westminster, the twenty-fourth day of February, in the fourteenth year of our reign. 4154.

XIII.—*Grant of William Brito to S. John's Hospital.*
Ante 1241.

[1] To all the sons of Holy Mother Church to whom the present writing shall come, William Brito, the son of William Brito, greeting. Know ye all of you that I, out of respect for divine charity, and for the health of my soul, and for the soul of my father, and for the souls of my ancestors and successors, have given and granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed, to God and the House of Saint John of Nottingham, and the Brethren there serving God, in free and perpetual alms, four bovates of land in the vill of Stanton; to wit, two bovates which Osbert le Bonde held, and two bovates which William Whateman held, with them and all their *sequela*, and whatsoever I had, or could have had, thence, within and without the vill: to have and to hold of me and my heirs, freely and quietly, peacefully, honorably and wholly, with all liberties and all free com-

omnibus libertatibus, et omnibus liberis communis, et cum omnibus liberis esiamentis in pratis et in pascuis, in viis et in semitis, et in omnibus locis infra villam et extra: faciendo inde decimam partem unius scutagii unius militis, et reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis, vel meis assignatis, duos solidos sterlingorum ad duos terminos, scilicet, ad Nativitatem Beati Johannis duodecim denarios, et ad festum Sancti Martini xijd., pro omni servitio saeculari et demanda: illas, scilicet, quatuor bovatas terrae quas Willelmus Brito, pater meus, lucratus est per finalem concordiam in Curia Domini Regis in Banco London', de suo clameo terrae de Stanton, versus Radulfum de Rodes. Ego vero Willelmus Brito, filius Willelmi Britonis, et heredes mei, warantizabimus et defendemus hanc donationem et concessionem Deo et Domui Hospitalis Sancti Johannis de Nottingham, contra omnes homines et omnes feminas imperpetuum. Ut autem haec mea donatio et concessio firma sit et stabilis, huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. His testibus: Domino Radulfo filio Nicholai, Thoma de Curton, Hugone Bel, Waltero de Estanlee, Radulfo Bugg, Willelmo Brien, Astino filio Aliciae, Galfrido Paratore, Willelmo Plungun de Stanton, Waltero de Widmerpol, Thoma de Widmerpol, et multis aliis. 4770, p. 19.

XIV.—*Charter of Ralph de Rodes confirming the preceding grant to S. John's Hospital.*

Ante 1241.

[1] Omnibus Sanctae Matris Ecclesiae filiis ad quos praesens scriptum pervenerit Radulfus de Rodes, salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me, divinae caritatis intuitu, et pro salute animae meae, et pro anima patris mei, et pro animabus antecessorum et successorum meorum, concessisse, et praesenti carta mea confirmasse, Deo et Domui Sancti Johannis Baptistae de Nottingham et Fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus, in liberam et perpetuam elimosinam, donum quod Willelmus Brito, filius Willelmi Britonis, eisdem Fratribus fecit de quatuor bovatis terrae cum pertinentiis in Stanton, cum Osberto le Bonde et Willelmo Whateman, et cum tota sequela eorum: habenda et tenenda dictis Deo et Domui Sancti Johannis Baptistae, et Fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus, et successoribus suis, libere et quiete, pacifice et integre, cum omnibus libertatibus et eisiamentis[2] praedictae terrae pertinentibus, infra villam et extra: faciendo inde

[1] From Greaves' papers.

[2] *eisiamentis,*] 'eisiamentibus,' MS.

mons, and with all free easements in meadows and in pastures, in roads and in lanes, and in all places within and without the vill: performing therefore the tenth part of one knight's scutage, and rendering thence annually to me and my heirs, or my assigns, two shillings sterling at two terms, to wit, twelvepence at the Nativity of Saint John, and twelvepence at the feast of Saint Martin, for all secular service and demands: those four bovates of land to wit which William Brito, my father, gained by final concord in the Lord King's Court of Bench at London, on his claim to the land of Stanton, against Ralph de Rodes. I, the said William Brito, the son of William Brito, and my heirs, will warrant and defend this gift and grant to God and the Hospital House of Saint John of Nottingham, for ever against all men and all women. In order that this my gift and grant may be firm and stable, I have placed my seal to this writing. These being witnesses: Sir Ralph Fitz-Nicholas, Thomas de Curton, Hugh Bel, Walter de Stanley, Ralph Bugg, William Brien, Austin the son of Alice, Geoffrey Parator, William Plungun of Stanton, Walter de Widmerpool, Thomas de Widmerpool, and many others. 4770, p. 19.

XIV.—*Charter of Ralph de Rodes confirming the preceding grant to S. John's Hospital.*

Ante 1241.

[1] To all the sons of Holy Mother Church to whom this present writing shall come Ralph de Rodes, greeting in the Lord. Know ye one and all that I, out of respect for divine charity, and for the health of my soul, and for the soul of my father, and for the souls of my ancestors and successors, have granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed, to God and the House of Saint John the Baptist of Nottingham, and the Brethren there serving God, in free and perpetual alms, the gift which William Brito, the son of William Brito, made to the same Brethren of four bovates of land with appurtenances in Stanton, together with Osbert le Bonde and William Whateman, and with all their *sequela*: to have and to hold to God and to the said House of Saint John the Baptist, and the Brethren there serving God, and their successors, freely and quietly, peacefully and wholly, with all liberties and easements pertaining to the aforesaid land, within and without the town: performing therefore to me

mihi et heredibus meis decimam partem scutagii unius militis quando scutagium currerit, pro omni servitio et exactione saeculari, salvo redditu supradicti Willelmi Britonis. In cujus rei testimonium praesenti carta sigilli mei munimen apposui. His testibus: Domino Willelmo de Heriz, milite, Domino Goscelino, milite, Domino Reginaldo de Colewyk, milite, Gerardo de Rodes, Thoma persona de Wileford, Magistro Radulfo de Lenton, Gervasio de Clifton, et aliis.

4770, p. 18.

XV.—*Grant of William son of Ivo de Stanton to S. John's Hospital.*

c. 1240.

[1] Omnibus Sanctae Matris Ecclesiae filiis ad quos praesens scriptum pervenerit, Willelmus filius Yvonis de Stanton super Wold, salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse et concessisse, et hac praesenti carta mea confirmasse, Deo et Hospitali Sancti Johannis Baptistae de Nottingham, et Fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus, in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam, duas bovatas terrae in villa de Stanton super Wold, cum tofto et crofto, et omnibus pertinentiis suis, quas Yvo pater meus tenuit de dono Domini Roberti de Salceto, et ego Willelmus, heres suus, post eum: tenendas et habendas libere et quiete, pacifice et integre, in liberam et perpetuàm elemosinam: reddendo inde annuatim capitali Domino feodi unam libram cimini, vel duos denarios, ad Natale Domini, pro omni servitio saeculari et demanda, salvo forinseco servitio Domini Regis. Ut haec autem donatio et concessio mea rata permaneat et stabilis, praesenti paginae sigilli mei munimen apposui. His testibus: Domino Waltero de Estweith, tunc Vicecomite de Nottingham, Domino Hugone Bello, Roberto Vavasur, Radulfo Bugg, Augustino Corner, Astino filio Aliciae, Astino Kerdon, Roberto filio Bugeram,[2] Willelmo filio Briani, Roberto fratre ejus, Radulfo de Winnefeld, et multis aliis. 4770, p. 19.

XVI.—*Rules of Saint John's Hospital.*

1241.

[3] Haec est ordo et regula Fratrum et Sororum Hospitalis[4] Sancti Johannis Baptistae de Notingham, statuta et ordinata per Dominum

[1] From Greaves' papers.

[2] A mistake for 'Ingeram'?

[3] These Rules are printed in Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vi. 679, from the Register of Archbishop Greenfield at York, but very incorrectly. The present text is based upon a copy amongst Greaves' papers (A), collated with the entry in Greenfield's Register, pars ii. fo. 171, (B).

[4] *Hospitalis,*] omitted A.

and my heirs the tenth part of the scutage of one knight when a scutage occurs, for all secular service and exaction, except the rent of the aforesaid William Brito. In testimony whereof I have placed the protection of my seal to the present charter. These being witnesses: Sir William de Heriz, knight, Sir Jocelin, knight, Sir Reginald de Colwick, knight, Gerard de Rodes, Thomas the parson of Wilford, Master Ralph de Lenton, Gervase de Clifton, and others. 4770, p. 18.

XV.—*Grant of William son of Ivo de Stanton to S. John's Hospital.*
c. 1240.

[1] To all the sons of Holy Mother Church to whom the present writing shall come, William the son of Ivo de Stanton on the Wolds, greeting in the Lord. Know ye generally that I have given and granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed, to God and the Hospital of Saint John the Baptist of Nottingham, and the Brethren there serving God, in free and perpetual alms, two bovates of land in the vill of Stanton on the Wolds, with toft and croft, and with all their appurtenances, which Ivo my father held of the gift of Sir Robert de Salcey, and I William, his heir, after him; to have and to hold, freely and quietly, peacefully and wholly, in free and perpetual alms: rendering thence annually to the chief lord of the fee one pound of cummin, or two pence, at the Birthday of the Lord, for all secular service and demand, excepting foreign service of the Lord King. In order that this my gift and grant may remain firm and stable, I have placed the protection of my seal to the present document. These being witnesses: Sir Walter de Eastwood, then Sheriff of Nottingham, Sir Hugh Bell, Robert Vavasur, Ralph Bugg, Augustin Corner, Astin the son of Alice, Astin Kerdon, Robert the son of Bugeram,[2] William the son of Brian, Robert his brother, Ralph de Winfield, and many others. 4770, p. 19.

XVI.—*Rules of Saint John's Hospital.*
1241.

This is the order and rule of the Brethren and Sisters of the Hospital of Saint John the Baptist at Nottingham, made and ordained by Lord Walter de Grey, Archbishop of York, in the year of Our Lord 1241.—Walter, by the grace of God Archbishop of York, Primate of England, to our beloved in Christ Robert Alwin, Master of the Hospital of the Blessed John the Baptist of Notting-

Walterum de Grey, Archiepiscopum Eboracensem, Anno Domini MCCXLI.—Walterus, Dei gratia Eboracensis Archiepiscopus, Angliae Primas, dilecto in Christo Roberto Alwino, Magistro Hospitalis Beati Johannis Baptistae de Notingham, et Fratribus ibidem Deo et Sancto Johanni Baptistae servientibus, salutem et benedictionem. Cum sit statutum inter viros religiosos ut ordo observetur, cum sine ordine nulla sit religio, statuimus, firmiter praecipientes, ut quicunque sit custos vel magister Domus Sancti Johannis Baptistae de Notingham, sic provideat quod ibi sint duo capellani, vel plures, ibidem divina celebrantes imperpetuum. Insuper statuimus ut omnes fratres simul surgant ad Matutinas, et ita tempestive ut Matutinae possint [1] praecantari ante auroram, vel in [2] exortu aurorae, de festo Sancti Michaelis usque ad [3] Pascha; cantatisque consequenter Prima et Tertia, celebretur Missa; et post Missam, cantatis Sexta et Nona, fratres intendant negotiis domus, unusquisque prout competit officio sibi deputato; et, cum non [4] praepediuntur rationabili aut necessario impedimento, audiant Vesperas et Completorium. Statuimus etiam ut omnes regulariter sint obedientes suo custodi vel magistro, sine contradictione et murmure. Nullus quoque sit proprietarius, set [5] si quis aliquid habuerit proprium, resignet illud custodi vel magistro ante septem [6] dies post hujus praecepti promulgationem,[7] alioquin [8] eodem die septimo, ipso facto retentionis proprii, sit excommunicatus. Custos vero vel magister proprium, si habeat, convertat in domus utilitatem. Si autem innotuerit aliquem cum proprietate obiisse, corpus ejus projiciatur extra sepulturam Christianam,[9] et sepeliatur alibi, projecta super eum ejus proprietate [10] a fratribus dicentibus 'Pecunia tua sit tecum in perditionem!'[11] Nullus habeat seratam archam, nisi sit archa deputata ad suum officium. Omnes vestiantur, cibentur [12] et potent [13] de communi, et non comedant carnes in ebdomada nisi tribus diebus, scilicet, die Dominica,[14] die Martis, et die Jovis, nisi per licentiam custodis. Comedant simul in uno refectorio, servantes in refectione silentium, aut voce submissa proferatur si quid loqui compellat necessitas. Omnes simul jaceant in uno dormitorio, vestiti femoralibus [15] et in [16] camisiis, vel in [17] indumento quo utuntur in loco camisiae; et ad horam qua intrant in [18] dormitorium [19] eant cubitum;

[1] *Matutinae possint,*] 'possint Matutinae,' B.
[2] *in,*] omitted, B.
[3] *ad,*] omitted, A.
[4] *non,*] omitted, A.
[5] *set,*] 'vel,' A.
[6] *septem,*] omitted, A.
[7] *promulgationem,*] 'pervulgationem,' B.
[8] *alioquin,*] 'alioquin ab,' B.

ham, and the Brethren there serving God, and S. John the Baptist greeting and benediction. Since it is agreed amongst men of religion that order be observed, because without order there is no religion, we ordain, and firmly enjoin, that whosoever shall be warden or master of the House of Saint John the Baptist of Nottingham, shall so provide that there be two chaplains, or more, celebrating divine service there for ever. Moreover, we ordain that all the brethren shall rise together for Matins, and in such time that Matins may be sung before morning, or at daybreak, from the feast of S. Michael to Easter; and, Prime and Tierce having been thereafter sung, Mass shall be celebrated; and after Mass, Sext and None having been sung, the brethren shall attend to the affairs of the house, each one as is proper to the duty deputed to him; and they shall hear Vespers and Compline, when not prevented by reasonable or necessary hindrance. We also ordain that all shall be regularly obedient to their warden or master, without gainsaying or murmur. And no one shall be a proprietor, but if any one have any property, he shall resign it to the warden or master before seven days after the promulgation of this precept, otherwise he shall be excommunicated on the same seventh day, by the mere fact of retaining property. The warden or master shall convert his property, if he have any, to the use of the house. But if it shall be found that any one has died with property, his body shall be cast out from Christian burial, and shall be buried elsewhere, his property being thrown upon him by the brethren saying, 'May thy money perish with thee!'[11] No one shall have a locked chest, unless it be the chest assigned to his office. All shall be dressed, fed, and shall drink in common, and shall not eat meat except on three days in the week, to wit, on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, except by the permission of the warden. They shall eat together in one refectory, preserving silence during the meal, or shall speak in a low voice if necessity shall compel them say aught. All shall lie together in one dormitory, clothed in breeches and in shirts, or in the garment which they use instead of a shirt; and they shall go to bed at the hour at

[9] *Christianam,*] 'Christianitatis,' B.
[10] *proprietate,*] 'proposito,' A and B.
[11] Acts, viii. 20.
[12] *cibentur,*] 'cibantur,' B; 'cibant,' A.
[13] *potent,*] 'potantur,' B.
[14] B adds 'et.'
[15] *vestiti femoralibus,*] omitted, A.
[16] *in,*] omitted, B.
[17] *in,*] omitted, A.
[18] *in,*] omitted, B.
[19] A adds 'aut.'

usque post Primam cantatam observent silentium, et de nocte non accedant fratres[1] ubi sint sorores, nec e converso, nisi aegritudine adveniente. Casti sint omnes et sobrii, nec[2] potent alicubi in municipio vel in[3] suburbio. Moderati sint in victu, bona domus et[4] elemosinas collatas in pauperum et infirmorum necessitates fideliter convertentes.[5] Regularem gerant habitum, scilicet de russeto et nigro panno. Singulis ebdomadis saltem semel conveniant in capitulo, et ibidem proclamentur et excessus regulariter corrigantur a custode vel a[6] magistro; teneaturque capitulum absque garrulitate et clamore, et qui excesserint[7] humiliter et obedienter subeant disciplinam canonicam. Non admittantur autem plures fratres vel sorores quam necessarii sunt ad serviendum infirmis, et custodiendum bona domus. Familia, si quam habeant, sit moderata, honesta, sobria, et casta; si quis vero de familia inventus fuerit ebriosus aut luxuriosus, nisi ab hujusmodi vitiis se temperaverit, expellatur a servitio domus. Nullus frater vagetur[8] per villam, aut alibi, nisi a suo custode vel magistro sit[9] regulariter licentiatus. Compotus reddatur secundum Concilium Provinciale. Istud scriptum singulis mensibus semel recitetur in capitulo in lingua Gallica[10] vel Anglicana. Sorores conversae, secundum quod competit[11] suo sexui, observent[12] ea quae supra statuimus a fratribus observanda. In principio Matutinarum dicant laici fratres et sorores 'Credo in Deum' et 'Pater Noster;' deinde pro Matutinis, viginti et[13] quinque 'Pater Noster;' ad Primam, septem 'Pater Noster;' ad Tertiam, septem 'Pater Noster;' ad Sextam, septem 'Pater Noster;' ad Nonam, septem 'Pater Noster;' ad Vesperas, quindecim 'Pater Noster;' ad Completorium, septem 'Pater Noster.' Post Completorium, dicant semel 'Pater Noster' et 'Credo in Deum.' In loco autem ubi fratres et sorores moriantur[14] ceteri[15] dicant, infra triginta dies, quinquies centum 'Pater Noster.' Tenentur etiam singuli dicere singulis septimanis, pro fratribus et sororibus vivis et defunctis, et pro omnibus[16] benefactoribus dictae Domus Hospitalis Sancti Johannis Baptistae,[17] centum 'Pater Noster.' 4770, p. 13.

[1] '*fratres*,'] omitted, A.
[2] *nec*,] 'nisi,' A.
[3] *in*,] omitted, A.
[4] *et*,] omitted, A.
[5] *convertentes*,] 'convertantes,' A.
[6] *a*,] omitted, A.
[7] *excesserint*,] 'excesserunt,' B.
[8] *vagetur*,] 'evagetur,' B.
[9] *sit*,] omitted, B.
[10] *Gallica*,] 'Callica,' A.
[11] *competit*,] 'competet,' B.
[12] *observent*,] 'observint,' A.

which they enter the dormitory; until after Prime has been sung they shall preserve silence, and in the night the brethren shall not approach where the sisters are, nor *vice versa*, unless seized with illness. All shall be chaste and sober, nor shall they drink anywhere in the town or in the suburb. They shall be moderate in diet, faithfully converting the goods of the house and the alms they have received to the necessities of the poor and infirm. They shall wear a regular habit, to wit of russet and black cloth. They shall meet at least once in each week in chapter, and excesses shall be there regularly proclaimed and corrected by the warden or master: and the chapter shall be held without talking or noise, and those who have transgressed shall humbly and obediently undergo canonical discipline. No more brethren or sisters shall be admitted than are necessary to serve the infirm, and to keep the gòods of the house. The household, if they have one, shall be small in size, honest, sober and chaste; if any of the household shall be found drunk or wanton, he shall be expelled the service of the house, unless he restrain himself from such vices. No brother shall wander through the town, or elsewhere, unless he shall have been formally allowed to do so by his master or warden. An account shall be rendered according to the Provincial Council. This writing shall be recited once in each month in the chapter-house, in the French or English tongue. The lay sisters shall observe what we have above ordained to be observed by the brethren, as far as befits their sex. At the beginning of Matins the lay brethren and sisters shall say 'Credo in Deum' and 'Pater Noster;' afterwards for Matins, twenty-five 'Pater Nosters;' at Prime, seven 'Pater Nosters;' at Tierce, seven 'Pater Nosters;' at Sext, seven 'Pater Nosters;' at None, seven 'Pater Nosters;' at Vespers, fifteen 'Pater Nosters;' at Compline, seven 'Pater Nosters.' After Compline, they shall say one 'Pater Noster' and 'Credo in Deum.' In the place where the brethren and sisters shall die, the others shall say, within thirty days, five hundred 'Pater Nosters' each. Every one is also bound to say every week, for the brethren and sisters alive and dead, and for all the benefactors of the said Hospital House of Saint John the Baptist, one hundred 'Pater Nosters.'

4770, p. 13

[13] *et*,] omitted, B.

[14] *fratres et sorores moriantur*,] 'frater et soror moritur,' B.

[15] *ceteri*,] 'et ceteri,' A and B.

[16] *omnibus*,] omitted, B.

[17] *Baptistae*,] omitted, A.

XVII.—*Office for the Admission of Brethren into S. John's Hospital.*

[1] 'Adjutorium nostrum in nomine Domini, qui fecit [caelum et terram].'[2] 'Sit nomen Domini benedictum, ex hoc [nunc, et usque in saeculum].'[3] 'Oremus, dilectissimi fratres, Dominum Nostrum Jesum Christum pro hoc famulo Suo[4] *R. R.*, qui ad deponendam comam capitis sui pro Ejus amore festinat, ut donet[5] ei Spiritum Sanctum, Qui habitum religionis in eo perpetuum conservet, et a mundi impedimento vel saeculari desiderio cor ejus defendat, et sicut immutatur[6] in vultu, ita manus dextera[7] ejus virtutis [tribuat] incrementa, et ab omni caecitate humana oculos ejus aperiat, et lumen ei aeternae gloriae [concedat]. Qui cum Deo Patre [et Spiritu Sancto vivit et regnat Deus per omnia saecula saeculorum].'

Alia Oratio: 'Adesto, Domine! supplicationibus nostris, et hunc famulum Tuum *R. R.* benedicere dignare, cui in Tuo sancto nomine habitum religionis imponimus, ut, Te largiente, devotus in ecclesia persistere et vitam percipere mereat aeternam, per Dominum Nostrum Jesum Christum [qui Tecum vivit et regnat in unitate Spiritus Sancti Deus, etc.].'

[*Benedictio vestimenti.*] 'Domine Jesu Christe, Qui tegmen nostrae mortalitatis[8] induere dignatus es, obsecramus immensam Tuae pietatis habundantiam, ut hoc genus vestimenti, quod sancti patres ad innocentiae et humilitatis indicium abrenunciantibus saeculo ferre sanxerunt, ita benedicere digneris, ut hic famulus Tuus, qui hoc [usus fuerit], Te induere mereatur, Qui vivit [et regnat Deus per omnia saecula saeculorum].' Dum exuit[9] eum, dicat 'Exuat te Dominus veterem hominem cum actibus suis!' Dum induit eum novum,[10] dicat 'Induat te Dominus novum hominem, qui secundum Deum creatus est in justitia et sanctitate veritatis!'[11] Postquam indutus fuerit, dicantur hae preces: 'Salvum fac servum Tuum, Deus meus, sperantem in Te. Mitte ei, Domine, auxilium de sancto et [de] Syon tuere eum.[12] Nichil proficiat in eo inimicus, et filius iniquitatis non apponet nocere ei.[13] Esto ei, Deus, turris fortitudinis a facie inimici![14] Dominus vobiscum. Et cum [spiritu tuo].'

[1] This Office follows, in Greaves' MS., immediately after the preceding regulations for S. John's Hospital (No. XVI.), but it is not in Greenfield's Register at York, which contains the regulations. The plural forms of the references to the new brother are written over the singular in Greaves' copy, for use when more than one was admitted. It has no title in Greaves' MS.

[2] Psa. cxxiv. 8.

[3] Psa. cxiii. 2.

[4] *suo,*] 'tuo,' MS.

[5] *donet,*] 'dones,' MS.

[6] *immutatur,*] 'inunctatus,' MS.

XVII.—*Office for the Admission of Brethren into S. John's Hospital.*

[1] 'Our help is in the name of the Lord, who made [heaven and earth].'[2] 'Blessed be the name of the Lord from this time forth [and for evermore].'[3] 'Let us pray, beloved brethren, Our Lord Jesus Christ for this His servant, *R. R.*, who hastens to cut away the hair of his head for His love, that He may give him the Holy Ghost, Who shall keep on him for ever the dress of religion, and preserve his heart from worldly hindrance or desire, and as one is transformed in face, so His right hand may give him increase of virtue, and open his eyes from all human blindness, and grant him the light of eternal glory. Who with God the Father [and the Holy Ghost lives and reigns for ever and ever'].

Another Prayer: 'Be present, O Lord! at our supplications, and deign to bless this Thy servant *R. R.*, upon whom we place the habit of religion in Thy holy name, that he may by Thy gift be worthy to remain devout in Thy church, and to receive eternal life, through Our Lord Jesus Christ [who lives and reigns with Thee in unity, the Holy Ghost].'

[*Benediction of the vestment.*] 'O Lord Jesus Christ, who didst deign to put on the covering of our mortality, we beseech the immense abundance of Thy goodness, that Thou mayst so deign to bless this kind of vestment, which the holy fathers have decreed should be borne by those who renounce the world, as a token of innocence and humility, that this Thy servant, who shall [use it], may deserve to put on Thee, who lives [and reigns God for evermore].' Whilst he divests himself, let him say 'May the Lord put off from thee the old man with his deeds!' Whilst he puts on him the new habit, let him say 'May the Lord put on thee the new man, which is created after God in righteousness and true holiness!'[11] After he has been dressed, these prayers shall be said: 'Save thy servant, O my God, who trusts in Thee. Send him, O Lord, help from the sanctuary, and strengthen him out of Sion.[12] Let not the enemy do him violence, nor the son of wickedness hurt him.[13] Be thou, O Lord, to him a strong tower from the face of the enemy![14] The Lord be with you. And with [thy spirit].'

7 *dextera,*] 'dextere,' MS.
8 *mortalitatis,*] 'immortalitatis,' MS.
9 *exuit,*] 'exuat,' MS.
10 *novum,*] 'nomen,' MS.
11 Ep. ad Ephes., iv. 24.
12 Psa. xx. 2.
13 Psa. lxxxix. 22.
14 Psa. lxi. 3.

Oratio: 'Deus, indulgentiae pater, Qui severitatem Tuae districtionis[1] temperans [indulges] ne filius portet iniquitatem patris, et Qui mira dispensatione[2] et malis bene utens, Tuae dignationis gratiam per eos frequenter operaris, quaesumus[3] clementiam Tuam ut huic famulo Tuo non obsistat[4] quod habitum religionis per nos, tanta ac tali re indignos, accepit, quin misterium quod per nos exterius exhibetur, Tu interius, per donum Sancti Spiritus, exequaris, per eundem Dominum Nostrum,' etc. 'Famulo Tuo[5] divinae Tuae pietatis auxilium [praebeas] ut sanctae[6] humilitatis propositum quod, Te inspirante, suscepit, Te protegente illaesum custodiat, per Dominum Nostrum Jhesum Christum,' etc. 4770, p. 14.

XVIII.—*Charter of John de Stuteville to S. John's Hospital.* [1240–1258.]

[7] Omnibus Sanctae Matris Ecclesiae filiis ad quos praesens scriptum pervenerit, Dominus Johannes de Estutevill[8] salutem. Noveritis me concessisse, pro me et heredibus meis, Deo et Sancto Johanni Hospitalis de Nottingham, et Magistro illius Domus, et successoribus suis, et fratribus et sororibus ibidem Deo servientibus, ut habeant et teneant omnes terras, cum pertinentiis, quas tenuerunt de liberis heredibus meis in territorio de Kirkeby, die Sancti Bartholomei Apostoli, anno regni Regis Henrici filii Regis Johannis vicesimo quarto,[9] libere, bene, et in pace, sine impedimento mei vel heredum meorum; et ut habeant liberum ingressum et exitum ad praedictas terras, sicut alii liberi homines mei de eadem villa habent. Et praeterea dedi et concessi Magistro, et successoribus suis praedictae Domus, et fratribus et sororibus ibidem Deo servientibus, liberam pasturam in pastura mea de Kirkby, sine impedimento mei et heredum meorum, scilicet, ad octo averia et ad duos equos, dum praedictam terram colent. Pro hac donatione et concessione dederunt michi praenominati fratres et sorores quadraginta solidos sterlingorum ad ingressum. Et ego Johannes de Estutevill et heredes mei warentizabimus et defendemus praedictum ingressum et exitum ad terram praedictam, et praenominatam pasturam, sicut praedictum

[1] *districtionis,*] 'discretionis,' MS.
[2] *mira dispensatione,*] 'viva dispositione,' MS.
[3] *quaesumus,*] 'qus.,' MS.
[4] *obsistat,*] 'obsistant,' MS.
[5] *famulo tuo,*] 'famulum tuum,' MS.

Prayer: 'O God, the father of compassion, Who tempering the severity of Thy punishment, graciously permittest that the son shall not bear the iniquity of the father, and Who by Thy wondrous dispensation, and, using the evil kindly, frequently exertest through them the favour of Thy regard, we beseech Thy clemency, that it may be no hindrance to this Thy servant that he has received the habit of religion from us, unworthy as we are of so high and holy an office, but that the mystery, which is manifested outwardly by us, Thou mayest complete inwardly, by the gift of the Holy Spirit, through the same Our Lord,' etc. '[Grant to] Thy servant the help of Thy divine compassion, that the profession of sacred poverty which, by Thy inspiration, he has taken upon himself, he may by Thy protection maintain unbroken, through Our Lord Jesus Christ,' etc. 4770, p. 14.

XVIII.—*Charter of John de Stuteville to S. John's Hospital.* [1240–1258.]

[7] To all the sons of Holy Mother Church to whom this present writing shall come, Sir John de Stuteville,[8] greeting. Know ye that I have granted, for me and my heirs, to God and the Hospital of Saint John of Nottingham, and the Master of that House, and his successors, and the brethren and sisters there serving God, that they may have and hold all the lands with appurtenances which they held of my free heirs in the territory of Kirkby, on the day of Saint Bartholomew the Apostle, in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of King Henry the son of King John,[9] freely, well, and in peace, without hindrance from me or my heirs; and that they may have free ingress and egress to the aforesaid lands, as other my free men of the same vill have. And moreover I have given and granted to the Master, and his successors of the aforesaid House, and the brethren and sisters there serving God, free pasture in my meadow of Kirkby, without hindrance from me or my heirs, to wit, for eight cattle and two horses, for so long as they shall till the aforesaid land. For this gift and grant the before-named brethren and sisters have given me forty shillings sterling for the entry. And I John de Stuteville and my heirs will warrant and defend the aforesaid ingress and egress to the aforesaid land, and the before-named pasturage, as is aforesaid against

[6] *sanctae,*] 'sancti,' MS.

[7] From Greaves' Papers.

[8] John de Stuteville died in 1258; *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.*, ii. 290; Dugdale, *Baronage*, i. 459.

[9] August 24, 1240.

est, contra omnes gentes imperpetuum. In hujus autem rei testimonium praesenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. His testibus: Domino Galfrido Barre, Willelmo persona de Kyrkeby, tunc senescallo, Willelmo Bryan de Nottingham, Radulfo Bugg, Henrico Kytte, Roberto Torkart de Kyrkby, Johanne de Permit, Rogero de Anyslegh, Ywano Britone, Thoma de Anyslegh, et aliis pluribus.

4770, p. 20.

XIX.—*Grant of Will. le Fanton to S. John's Hospital.*

c. 1240.

[1] Sciant omnes tam praesentes quam futuri quod ego Willelmus le Fanton de Kirkeby concessi, dedi, et hac praesenti carta mea confirmavi, Domui Hospitali Sancti Johannis Baptistae de Nottingham, et Fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus, totum pratum meum in territorio de Kirkeby apud Stondeloms,[2] et duos selliones terrae ex una parte ejusdem prati, et duos selliones ex altera parte ejusdem prati, abuttantes super praedictum pratum, et duos selliones terrae apud Ywete Croftiston jux[t]a terram Thomae Fabri, et tres rodas terrae apud West Wendecliffe, et unam rodam apud North Brocke juxta terram Galfridi Praepositi, et dimidiam acram terrae apud Hollgate de Prestewell, cum bucco: habenda et tenenda Deo, Domui et dictis Fratribus, de me et de heredibus meis libere, quiete, pacifice, bene et integre, cum omnibus libertatibus et easiamentis, et cum libera pastura ad quatuor boves et sexaginta oves, ubi ego dictus Willelmus communo et communicabo: reddendo[3] inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis unum denarium infra octabas[4] Paschae, pro servitio saeculari, exactione et demanda. Et ego dictus Willelmus et heredes mei dictum pratum et dictas terras dictae Domui, dictis Fratribus et assignatis eorum, contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. Pro hac autem concessione et donatione dederunt mihi dicti Fratres sexaginta solidos prae manibus. Et ut haec mea concessio et donatio, et cartae meae confirmatio, rata sit et stabilis permaneat, huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. His testibus: Domino Roberto Priore de Novo Loco, Waltero Priore de Felley, Ywano Britone, Reginaldo de Insula, Roberto Torkart, Rogero Perpunt, Johanne Perpunt, Thoma de Anesley clerico, Willelmo Britone, et aliis.

4770, p. 21.

[1] From Greaves' papers.

all men for ever. In testimony whereof I have placed my seal to this present writing. These being witnesses: Sir Geoffrey Barre, William parson of Kirkby, then Steward, William Brian of Nottingham, Ralph Bugg, Henry Kitte, Robert Torkard of Kirkby, John de Permit, Roger de Annesley, Ivan Brito, Thomas de Annesley, and many others. 4770, p. 20.

XIX.—*Grant of Will. le Fanton to S. John's Hospital.*

c. 1240.

[1] Know all men as well present as to come that I William le Fanton of Kirkby have granted, given, and by this my present charter have confirmed, to the Hospital House of Saint John the Baptist of Nottingham, and the Brethren there serving God, all my meadow in the demesne of Kirkby at Stondeloms,[2] and two selions of land on one side of the same meadow, and two selions on the other side of the same meadow, abutting upon the aforesaid meadow, and two selions of land at Ywete Croftiston, near the land of Thomas the Smith, and three roods of land at West Wendecliffe, and one rood at North Brock near the land of Geoffrey the Reeve, and half an acre of land at Hollgate of Prestewell, with approach: to have and to hold to God, the House and the said Brethren, of me and my heirs freely, quietly, peacefully, well and wholly, with all liberties and easements, and with free pasture for four cows and sixty sheep, where I the said William common and shall common: rendering therefore annually to me and my heirs one penny within the octave of Easter, for secular service, exaction and demand. And I the said William and my heirs will warrant and defend the said lands to the said House, the said brethren and their assigns, against all men for ever. For this grant and gift the said brethren have given me sixty shillings in hand. And that this my grant and gift, and confirmation of my charter, may remain firm and stable, I have placed my seal to this writing. These being witnesses: Sir Robert Prior of Newstead, Walter Prior of Felley, Ywan Briton, Reginald de L'Isle, Robert Torkard, Robert Pierrepont, John Pierrepont, Thomas de Annesley clerk, William Brito, and others. 4770, p. 21.

[2] 'Stondeloms' is marked as having the last syllable contracted.

[3] *reddendo,*] 'reddit,' MS.

[4] *octabas,*] 'octabis,' MS.

XX.—*Second Charter of King Henry III.*

1255, July 20.

[H]ENRICUS, Dei Gratia, Rex Angliae, Dominus Hyberniae, Dux Normanniae, Aquitanniae, et Comes Andegaviae, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, justitiariis, vicecomitibus, praepositis, ministris, et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis, salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse, et hac carta nostra confirmasse, Burgensibus nostris Notingham, quod ipsi et eorum heredes imperpetuum per totam terram et p[ote]statem nostram habeant hanc libertatem, videlicet, quod ipsi, vel eorum bona quocumque locorum in potestate nostra inventa, non arestentur pro aliquo debito de quo fidejussores aut principales debitores non exstiterint, nisi forte ipsi debitores de eorum sint communa et potestate, habentes unde de debitis suis in toto vel in parte satisfacere possint, et dicti Burgenses creditoribus eorumdem debitorum in justitia defuerint, et de hoc rationabiliter constare possit. Concessimus etiam, et hac carta nostra confirmavimus, eisdem Burgensibus, quod imperpetuum habeant returnum brevium nostrorum de summonitionibus scaccarii nostri, de omnibus ad burgum nostrum Notingham' pertinentibus, ita quod nullus vicecomes, aut alius ballivus vel minister noster, decetero intromittat se de hujusmodi summonitionibus aut districtionibus faciendis in praedicto burgo, nisi per defectum dictorum Burgensium aut Ballivorum ejusdem burgi. Quare volumus et firmiter praecipimus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quod praedicti Burgenses et eorum heredes imperpetuum habeant libertates praescriptas, sicut praedictum est: et prohibemus, super forisfacturam nostram decem librarum, ne quis eos contra libertates illas in aliquo injuste vexet, disturbet, vel inquietet. Hiis testibus: Rogero le Bigot Comite Norf[olk'] Marescallo Angliae, Radulfo filio Nicholai, Johanne de Lessinton', Ricardo de Grey, Willelmo de Grey, Ymberto Poieys, Waukelino de Aerdern, Petro Everardi, Willelmo Gernum, et aliis. Datum per manum nostram apud Notingham, vicesimo die Julii, anno regni nostri tricesimo nono. 4155.

XXI.—*Various Grants to S. John's Hospital.*

I. [1] Sciant praesentes et futuri quod ego Radulfus filius Rogeri Greyne de Nottingham, dedi, concessi, et hac praesenti carta mea confirmavi, Magistro Roberto de Adinburks, duo messuagia, cum

[1] From Greaves' papers.

XX.—*Second Charter of King Henry III.*

1255, July 20.

HENRY, by the Grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou, to his archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, justices, sheriffs, reeves, ministers, and all his bailiffs and faithful subjects, greeting. Know ye that we have granted, and by this our present charter have confirmed, to our Burgesses of Nottingham, that they and their heirs shall have for ever throughout our land and jurisdiction this liberty, that is to say, that they or their goods, in whatsoever places found within our jurisdiction, shall not be arrested for any debt of which they are not the pledges or principal debtors, except in case the debtors are of their commune and power, having whereof their debts may be wholly or partly satisfied, and the said Burgesses shall have failed in doing justice to the creditors of the same debtors, and that this can be reasonably made to appear. We have also granted, and by this our charter have confirmed to the same Burgesses, that they shall have for ever the return of our writs of summons of our exchequer, in everything pertaining to our borough of Nottingham, so that no sheriff, or other bailiff or minister of ours, shall hereafter intermeddle with the execution of these summonses or distresses in the aforesaid borough, unless through the default of the said Burgesses or Bailiffs of the same borough. Wherefore we will and firmly enjoin, for us and our heirs, that the aforesaid Burgesses and their heirs shall have for ever the before-written liberties as is aforesaid: and we prohibit, under pain of forfeiture to us of ten pounds, any one from vexing, disturbing, or disquieting them against these liberties. These being witnesses: Roger le Bigot Earl of Norfolk Marshal of England, Ralph Fitz-Nicholas, John de Lexington, Richard de Grey, William de Grey, Humbert Poieys, Walkelin de Aerden, Peter Everard, William Gernon, and others. Given by our hands at Nottingham, the twentieth day of July, in the thirty-ninth year of our reign. 4155.

XXI.—*Various Grants to S. John's Hospital.*

I. [1] Know all present and to come that I Ralph the son of Roger Greyne of Nottingham, have given, granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed, to Master Robert de Attenborough, two

pertinentiis et aedificiis ibidem constructis, quae jacent ad ductum Nottingham,' inter messuagium meum versus boream, et messuagium Benedicti Merscer' versus austrum, et continet in se latitudinem in fronte xl. pedum, et latitudinem in fine curiae 38 pedum, et longitudinem a via usque croftum meum : tenenda et habenda de me et heredibus meis eidem Roberto et heredibus suis, vel suis assignatis et eorum heredibus, libere, integre, et pacifice, imperpetuum : reddendo inde annuatim Hospitali Sancti Johannis de Nottingham, 9d., scilicet 4d. et ob. ad festum Inventionis Sanctae Crucis, et 4d. et ob. ad festum Sancti Martini, et mihi et heredibus meis unum clavum gariofili ad Pascha, pro omni servitio saeculari, exactione et demanda. Et ego vero Radulphus, *etc.*, *cum clausa warrant.*

II. Sciant praesentes et futuri quod ego Matilda, quondam uxor Willelmi le Challuner de Nottingham, in libera et pura viduitate mea, divinae charitatis intuitu, pro salute animae meae, et pro anima Willelmi quondam viri mei, et pro animabus antecessorum et successorum meorum, concessi, dedi, et hac praesenti charta mea confirmavi, Deo et Domui Beati Johannis Baptistae de Nottingham, et Fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus, annuatim redditum 2 denariorum de quodam tofto in Nottingham, in Vico Figulorum; de tofto quod jacet inter toftum Roberti Figuli, et toftum Rogeri Figuli, quondam recipiendorum ad Nativitatem Sancti Johannis Baptistae, in puram et perpetuam elemosynam imperpetuum. Et ego vero dicta Matilda, *etc.*, *cum clausa warrant.*

III. [after 1242.] Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos praesens scriptum pervenerit, Secilia, quondam uxor Domini Alexandri de Villers,[1] salutem in Domino. Noveritis me in pura viduitate mea concessisse et dedisse Domui Sancti Johannis Baptistae de Nottingham, et Fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus, [pro animabus] antecessorum et successorum meorum, annuum redditum vjd. de terra mea in Barregate in villa de Nottingham, in puram et perpetuam elimosinam, recipiendorum ad Inventionem Sanctae Crucis annuatim imperpetuum de tenentibus illam terram. In cujus rei testimonium, *etc.*

IV. Universis Sanctae Matris Ecclesiae filiis ad quos praesens scriptum pervenerit, Willelmus filius Gervasii le Corner, salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me, divinae charitatis intuitu, et

[1] Nichols, *Leicestershire*, iii. 189, 195, says Alex. de Villers died in 1245, but it appears from the Close Rolls, 19 Hen. III., m. 6d. that he died before Sept. 10, 1242.

messuages, with appurtenances and edifices there constructed, which lie at the brook of Nottingham, between my messuage towards the north and the messuage of Benedict Mercer towards the south, and they contain a breadth in front of forty feet, and a breadth at the end of the court of thirty-eight feet, and length from the road as far as my croft: to have and to hold of me and my heirs to the same Robert and his heirs, or his assigns and their heirs, freely, wholly, and peacefully, for ever: rendering therefore annually to the Hospital of Saint John of Nottingham 9d., to wit 4½d. at the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross, and 4½d. at the feast of Saint Martin, and to me and my heirs a clove at Easter, for all secular service, exaction and demand. And I Roger, *and so on, with the warranty clause.*

II. Know all present and to come that I Matilda, sometime the wife of William le Chaloner of Nottingham, in my free and pure widowhood, in consideration of divine charity, for the health of my soul, and for the soul of William my late husband, and for the souls of my ancestors and successors, have given, granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed, to God and the House of Saint John the Baptist of Nottingham, and the Brethren there serving God, yearly a rent of two pence of a toft in Nottingham in the Potters' Street; of the toft which lies between the toft of Robert the Potter and the toft of Roger the Potter, late to be received at the Nativity of Saint John the Baptist, in pure and perpetual alms for ever. And I the said Matilda, *and so forth, with the warranty clause.*

III. [after 1242.] To all the faithful of Christ to whom the present writing shall come, Cecily, sometime the wife of Sir Alexander de Villers,[1] greeting in the Lord. Know ye that I, in my pure widowhood, have granted and given to the House of Saint John the Baptist of Nottingham, and the Brethren there serving God, [for the souls] of my ancestors and successors, an annual rent of sixpence from my land in Bargate in the town of Nottingham, in pure and perpetual alms, to be received at the Invention of the Holy Cross yearly for ever of those holding that land. In testimony whereof, *etc.*

IV. To all the sons of Holy Mother Church to whom this present writing shall come, William the son of Gervase le Corner, greeting in the Lord. Know ye all generally that I, in consideration of divine charity, and for the health of my soul and of the souls of my

pro salute animae meae, et animarum antecessorum meorum, assensu et consensu heredum meorum, dedisse, concessisse, et hac praesenti charta mea confirmasse, Deo et Hospitali Sancti Johannis Baptistae de Nottingham, et Fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus, tres dimidias acras terrae in territorio de Nottingham, illas, scilicet, quae jacent inter terram Sancti Leonardi ex una parte, et terram ecclesiae Sanctae Mariae ex altera parte, et abuttant super chyminium quod se tendit versus Hwyston' ex parte boreali villae, in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam : habendas et tenendas, *etc.*

V. Universis Sanctae Matris Ecclesiae filiis, *etc.*, Thomas de Newarke et Margareta de Hodesat uxor ejus, salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra nos, communi assensu nostro et consilio, dedisse et concessisse, et hac praesenti charta nostra confirmasse, Deo et Domui Hospitali Sancti Johannis de Nottingham, et Fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus, unam acram terrae in campis Nottingham', super Aldwang, et unum dimidium acrae super Pesehyll, et tres buttas juxta terram quae fuit Hugonis filii Sixi apud occidentem : tenendum et habendum, *etc.*

VI. Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos praesens scriptum pervenerit, Galfridus Ganoth[1] salutem in Domino aeternam. Noveritis me, charitatis intuitu, pro salute animae meae, et [pro] animabus an[te]cessorum meorum et successorum meorum, concessisse et dedisse, et hac praesenti charta mea confirmasse, Deo et Domui Sancti Johannis Baptistae de Nottingham, et Fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus, et eorum successoribus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, annuatim redditum ijd., percipiendorum de Roberto Lambet, et heredibus suis, de una acra terrae in le Beckkeheld contra Hordeleputts, imperpetuum, ad Pascha, et jd. de Ada de Warewyck, et heredibus suis, pro dimidia acra terrae super Pesehyll, quam emit de Amicia filia Roberti de Colwicke, ad festum Sancti Michaelis unum denarium : tenendum et habendum, *etc.*

VII. Sciant praesentes et futuri quod ego Galfridus Luttrell de Nottingham, divinae charitatis intuitu, pro salute animae meae, et pro anima patris mei, et pro anima matris meae, et pro animabus antecessorum meorum et successorum meorum, concessi, dedi, et hac praesenti charta mea confirmavi, Deo et Domui Beati Johannis

[1] Greaves has written above this name 'Danoch,' as though uncertain of the reading. The name should be 'Danot,' as appears from the Register of Thurgarton Priory, fo. 65.

ancestors, with the assent and consent of my heirs, have given, granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed, to God and the Hospital of Saint John the Baptist of Nottingham, and the Brethren there serving God, three half acres of land in the demesne of Nottingham, to wit those which lie between the land of Saint Leonard on one side, and the land of the Church of Saint Mary on the other side, and abut upon the road which leads towards Hwyston on the north side of the town, in free, pure, and perpetual alms: to have and to hold, *etc.*

V. To all the sons of Holy Mother Church, *etc.*, Thomas de Newark and Margaret de Hodsack his wife, greeting in the Lord. Know ye all generally that we, with our common assent and counsel, have given and granted, and by this our present charter have confirmed, to God and the Hospital House of Saint John of Nottingham, and the Brethren there serving God, one acre of land in the fields of Nottingham on Aldwang, and half an acre on Pesehyll, and three *butts* near the land which belonged to Hugh son of Six at the west: to have and to hold, *etc.*

VI. To all the faithful of Christ to whom the present writing shall come, Geoffrey Ganoth[1] greeting in the Lord eternal. Know ye that I, in consideration of charity, for the health of my soul, and for the souls of my ancestors and successors, have granted and given, and by this my present charter have confirmed, to God and the House of Saint John the Baptist of Nottingham, and the Brethren there serving God, and their successors, in pure and perpetual alms, yearly a rent of twopence, to be received of Robert Lambet, and his heirs, for one acre of land in the Beckkeheld over against Hordele-putts, for ever, at Easter, and a penny from Adam de Warwick, and his heirs, for half an acre of land upon Pesehyll, which he bought of Amicia the daughter of Robert de Colwick at the feast of Saint Michael a penny: to have and to hold, *etc.*

VII. Know all present and to come that I Geoffrey Lutterel of Nottingham, in consideration of divine charity, for the health of my soul, and for the soul of my father, and for the soul of my mother, and for the souls of my ancestors and successors, have granted, given, and by this my present charter have confirmed, to God and the House of Saint John the Baptist of Nottingham, yearly a rent of three silver shillings, to be received at the feasts of the Invention of the Holy Cross, and Saint Martin in Winter, by equal portions, in

Baptistae de Nottingham, annuatim redditum trium solidorum argenti, recipiendorum ad festum Inventionis Sanctae Crucis, et Sancti Martini in Yeme, per aequales portiones, in tenemento meo in Vico Fullonum ex opposito le Rowell: tenendum et habendum dictis Deo et Domui imperpetuum. Et ego, *etc.*, *war.*

VIII. Sciant praesentes et futuri quod ego Johannes de Lenton, consanguineus et heres Simonis de Lenton de Nottingham, intuitu charitatis, et pro salute animae meae et dicti Simonis, dedi, concessi, et hac praesenti charta mea confirmavi, Magistro Hospitalis Sancti Johannis Baptistae de Nottingham, et Domui dicti Hospitalis, duo curtilagia cum pertinentiis suis simul jacentia in Nottingham, extra fossatum villae praedictae, inter curtilagia quondam ipsius Simonis ex parte orientali, et curtilagium Hospitalis dicti Sancti Johannis ex parte occidentali: habenda et tenenda praedicta curtilagia, cum pertinentiis suis, praedicto Magistro et successoribus [suis] ad incrementum Domus praedictae imperpetuum, in liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemosinam, de capitalibus dominis feodi illius, per servitia inde debita et consueta. Et ego, *etc.*, *war.*[1] 4770, p. 22, 23.

XXII.—*Acquittance of the Burgesses from an Aid to the Sheriff.*

1264-5, February 15.

HENRICUS, Dei Gratia, Rex Anglorum, Dominus Hyberniae et Dux Aquitaniae, omnibus ad quos praesentes litterae pervenerint, salutem. Quia accepimus per inquisitionem quam per Simonem de Hedone, dudum Vicecomitem nostrum Notingham', Johannem de Lek', et Ricardum de Westona, tunc Coronatores ejusdem comitatus, fieri fecimus, quod centum solidi, quos Burgenses nostri Notingham' annuatim jam multis retroactis temporibus reddere consueverunt vicecomitibus nostris praedicti comitatus, ad opus nostrum, soluti fuerunt Philippo Mark', dudum Vicecomiti nostro Notingham', ex gratia (videlicet, pro bona voluntate sua habenda, et pro libertatibus dictorum Burgensium manutenendis, et ne libertates illas ingrederetur), et non ex debito, et quod a tempore quo dictus Philippus Vicecomes noster extitit praedicti comitatus primo soluti fuerunt: Nos, per finem quinquaginta marcarum quas iidem Burgenses nobis solverunt in garderoba nostra prae manibus, remisimus eis et heredibus suis demandam praedictorum centum solidorum, et ipsos et

[1] The charters are here printed as written by Greaves, who has omitted the warranty clauses and the names of the witnesses.

my tenement in the Fuller's Street opposite the Rowell: to have and to hold to God and the said House for ever. And I, *etc.*, *warranty.*

VIII. Know all present and to come that I John de Lenton, kinsman and heir of Simon de Lenton of Nottingham, in consideration of charity, and for the health of my soul and of the said Simon, have given, granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed, to the Master of the Hospital of Saint John the Baptist of Nottingham, and to the House of the said Hospital, two curtilages with their appurtenances lying together in Nottingham, beyond the ditch of the town aforesaid, between the curtilage late belonging to the said Simon on the eastern side, and the curtilages of the said Hospital of Saint John on the western side: to have and to hold the aforesaid curtilages with their appurtenances to the aforesaid Master and his successors, for the improvement of the aforesaid House for ever, in free, pure, and perpetual alms, of the chief lords of that fee, by the services therefore due and accustomed. And I, *etc.*, *warranty.* 4770, p. 22, 23.

XXII.—*Acquittance of the Burgesses from an Aid to the Sheriff.*

1264-5, February 15.

HENRY, by the Grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine, to all to whom these present letters shall come, greeting. Whereas we learn by an inquisition which we caused to be made by Simon de Headon, of late our Sheriff of Nottingham, John de Leek, and Richard de Weston, then Coroners of the same county, that the hundred shillings, which our Burgesses of Nottingham have now, for long time past, been yearly used to render to our Sheriffs of the aforesaid county for our use, were paid to Philip Mark, our late Sheriff of Nottingham, out of regard (to wit, for having his good-will, and for maintaining the liberties of the said Burgesses, and that he should not enter those liberties), and not of right, and that from the time when the said Philip was our Sheriff of the aforesaid county they were first paid: We, in consideration of the fine of fifty marks which the same Burgesses have paid to us in hand in our wardrobe, remit to them and their heirs the demand of the aforesaid hundred shillings, and we quit-claim them and their heirs, for us and our heirs, of the same for ever. In testimony whereof we have caused these

heredes suos, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, inde quietos clamamus imperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium, quinto decimo die Februarii, anno regni nostri quadragesimo nono.[1] 4157.

XXIII.—*Award as to Right of Pasturage in Cornerwong.* 1270-1, January 17.

Universis hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris W[alterus], permissione divina, Eboracensis Archiepiscopus, Angliae Primas, salutem in salutis Auctore.[2] Zelus pastoris non partis ovilis curam complectitur, sed ad singulas ejus partes se diffundit, dumque membrum laeditur non in eo solum cura sistitur, sed, exemplo Summi Pastoris, totum sanare procurat, et sic sua cautela sanat aegrotum, ut partes ab invicem non discordent. Cum igitur inter dilectos filios Johannem, Priorem, et Conventum de Shelford, ex una parte, et Communitatem Burgensium Notyngham', ex altera, super quodam assarto in campo de Baseford quod vocatur 'Cornerwonge,'[3] necnon et super violentia cuidam fratri converso et hominibus, necnon et in rebus domus praedictae, per quosdam villae praedictae occasione assarti memorati, ut dicitur, illata, suborta fuisset materia questionis, nobisque, post nonnulla litium dispendia, cum instantia supplicassent quod inter eos ordinare vellemus, secundum quod suo commodo et honori congruere videremus, ut expensarum vorago et laborum diffusio abbreviari possint, et dissensionum improbitas resecari. Nos, concordiam inter subditos nostros reparare volentes, et ad pacem reducere quos non solum in animarum suarum dispendium, sed et corporum et bonorum, vidimus oberrasse, juramentis partium, sicut decuit, pure, sponte, et absolute ordinationi nostrae se submittentium, quod dicto nostro alte et basse stabunt, receptis,[4] et submissionibus hujusmodi

[1] On the back hereof is the following endorsement of the receipt of these letters at the Exchequer :—' Barones de Scaccario receperunt breve Domini Regis continens tenorem praesentis brevis, xix die Februarii, anno Regis Henrici Tertii quadragesimo nono;' (A.D. 1265.)

Translation: 'The Barons of the Exchequer received the writ of the Lord King containing the tenor of the present writ, on the 19th day of February, in the forty-ninth year of King Henry the Third;' (A.D. 1265.)

[2] Hebr. ii. 10.

[3] There was a dispute between the town and John Mapperley, gent., in 1483, about Cornerwong. The Mickletorn or Leet Jury of the town were charged to enquire into the rights of the Burgesses to this land, and they saw the Prior of Shelford, who stated that the 'close was gyffyn to the Abbey of Schelforth by old tyme be one callyd Alys or Agnes Acornar, for the whych close, be the seyying of the seyd Prior, the town of Notyngham and the Abbey of Schelforth varyed and tra-

our letters to be made patent. Witness myself at Westminster, the fifteenth day of February, in the forty-ninth year of our reign.[1]

4157.

XXIII.—*Award as to Right of Pasturage in Cornerwong.*

1270-1, January 17.

To every one seeing or hearing this writing Walter, by divine permission, Archbishop of York, Primate of England, greeting in the Author of our salvation.[2] The zeal of the shepherd does not occupy itself with the care of a part of the fold, but extends to every part of it, so that when a member is hurt his care is not confined to it alone, but, after the example of the Chief Shepherd, he takes pains to heal the whole, and so by his foresight he cures the sick, that the parts may not disagree with each other. Seeing therefore that a matter of dispute has arisen between our beloved sons John, the Prior, and the Convent of Shelford, on the one part, and the Community of the Burgesses of Nottingham, on the other, in regard to a certain assart in the field of Basford which is called 'Cornerwong,'[3] as also in regard to the violence shown, as it is said, by certain of the town aforesaid on account of the assart aforesaid, to a certain lay brother and men, as also to the goods of the house aforesaid, and they have, after some expenditure in suits, supplicated us with importunity that we should ordain between them, as we shall see to be fitting for their convenience and honour, so that the flow of expenditure and the waste of labour may be curtailed, and the wickedness of dissension cut down. We, wishing to restore concord amongst our subjects, and to lead those back to peace whom we have seen straying, not only to the damage of their souls, but also of their bodies and goods, having

vesd [*i.e.* traversed] in somych that the seyd place of Schelforth had on of theyr servandes sleyn uppon the same grownd [this was, no doubt, the 'frater conversus' referred to by the Archbishop]. And then it fortunyd that the Bysshopp of York, then beyng callyd Bysshopp William [an error for 'Walter'] toke the wey to Notyngham ward, and hard tell of this varyance,' etc.—No. 4535. The dispute of 1483 was left to the arbitration of Sir Gervase Clifton and Sir Charles Pilkington, who describe Cornerwong in their award as an assart 'in Baceford within the Countie of Notingham, lying betwyx Algerthorpe wodde on the north parte, and the ground of John Babyngton, knyght, called Baceford Wong on the south parte, and hit [*i.e.* Cornerwong] abutteth apon the hie way called Lamley Gate toward the Est, and apon Baceford Lynges toward the west.'—No. 4526. The name 'Cornerwong' is now lost. Thoroton identifies it with Mapperley Closes; p. 235a.

[4] *receptis,*] 'praeceptis,' 4529.

partium scriptura vallatis, necnon et poena centum librarum argenti adjecta, fabricae majoris ecclesiae Eboracensis a parte non parente ordinationi, diffinitioni nostrae, seu statuto, vel eidem fraudulenter obviante, solvendarum ; ad perfectam tranquillitatem, et perpetuam rei memoriam, ordinamus, statuimus seu diffinimus, quod praedictum assartum communis pastura[1] dictis Burgensibus et villatae de Notyngham, sine impedimento vel contradictione dictorum Prioris et Conventus, vel cujuscunque ab eis causam habentis, remaneat in futurum; et quod nullis temporibus imposterum per eosdem redigatur in culturam. Et ne dicti Prior et Conventus per hanc ordinationem nostram nimis laedantur, volumus et statuimus quod Burgenses praedicti, sive Communitas, praestent et solvant eisdem Priori et Conventui, pro dampnis suis et expensis, et ut gratantius praemissis consentiant, triginta marcas argenti ; solvendas eisdem, vel suo certo attornato, in ecclesia Sanctae Mariae Notyngham', videlicet, decem libras prae manibus, et alias decem libras terminis subscriptis, scilicet, in festo Sancti Petri ad Vincula centum solidos, et in festo Sancti Michaelis centum solidos. Res etiam ablatas sive abductas in praetacta violentia plene restituant sine mora. Promiserunt insuper, in virtute sacramenti praestiti, quod super aedificiis dictos Priorem et Conventum ex dono Willelmi de la Corner, in municipio Notyngham', contingentibus, nullam sibi questionem, litem, vel controversiam, moveri procurabunt : et si contingat (quod absit !) ipsos Priorem et Conventum super eisdem aedificiis trahi in placitum per quemcunque, auxilium et consilium quod poterunt, sine juris offensa, eisdem impendere non postponent. Amici etiam dictae domus de Shelford necnon et Prioris memorati favorabiles erunt de cetero dicti Burgenses, sicut sui benevoli, et similiter, Prior et Conventus Burgensibus memoratis ; et occasione contentionis praedictae nullam invicem inferent, nec inferri facient, molestiam seu gravamen. Brevia autem impetrata in Curia Domini Regis occasione contentionis praedictae, Prior et Conventus retrahi procurabunt, sed qui debeant sumptus appositos circa retractionem ipsam[2] agnoscere diffinitioni nostrae seu statuto, citra festum Paschae faciendo, de consensu partium reservamus. Hanc autem ordinationem, diffinitionem, sive statutum solempniter recitatum, partes unanimiter approbarunt. Et

[1] *pastura,*] 'pasture,' 4522.

[2] This sentence is so carelessly constructed that it is hardly intelligible, and an approximate translation can only be given.

received the oaths of the parties, as is proper, submitting themselves purely, spontaneously, and absolutely to our ordinance, that they will abide by our decision *de haut en bas*, and such submissions of the parties having been strengthened by writing, as well as the added penalty of a hundred pounds of silver to be paid by the party not obeying our ordinance, decision, or order, or fraudulently evading it, to the fabric of the greater church of York ; for perfect tranquillity, and perpetual memory of the matter, we ordain, fix or decide, that the said assart shall remain for ever common pasture to the said Burgesses and township of Nottingham, without hindrance or contradiction of the said Prior and Convent, or of any one having cause from them ; and that it shall at no time hereafter be brought back into culture by them. And lest the said Prior and Convent should be too much injured by this our ordinance, we will and order that the aforesaid Burgesses, or Community, shall give and pay to the same Prior and Convent, for their damages and expenses, and that they may the more willingly consent to the premises, thirty marks of silver ; to be paid to them, or their certain attorney, in the Church of Saint Mary of Nottingham, to wit, ten pounds in hand, and another ten pounds at the terms underwritten, that is to say, a hundred shillings at the Feast of Saint Peter ad Vincula, and at the feast of Saint Michael a hundred shillings. They shall fully restore, without delay, the things carried away or abducted in the aforesaid violence. They have also promised, by virtue of an oath taken, that they will not procure any plea, action, or controversy to be moved in regard to the edifices in the town of Nottingham belonging to the said Prior and Convent of the gift of William de la Corner: and if it shall happen (would that it may not !) that the said Prior and Convent should be impleaded by any one in regard to those edifices, they shall not delay to lend them what aid and council they can, without injury of their rights. The aforesaid Burgesses shall henceforth be the helpful friends of the said house of Shelford, and also of the said Prior, as their well-wishers, and likewise, the Prior and Convent of the aforesaid Burgesses ; and by reason of the aforesaid contention neither make to the other, or cause to be made, any annoyance or grievance. The Prior and Convent shall cause to be withdrawn the writs obtained in the Lord King's Court on account of the aforesaid contention, but we defer,[2] by the consent of the parties, announcing, by our decision or order to be made on this side

ad majorem securitatem huic scripto, in modum cyrographi confecto, una cum sigillo nostro, sigilla sua communia alternatim apponi fecerunt. Datum apud Notyngham, die Sabbati post festum Sancti Hillarii, anno gratiae millesimo ducentesimo septuagesimo, et pontificatus nostri quinto.[1] 4522, 4529.

XXIV.—*Third Charter of King Henry III.*

1272, April 14.

[2][H]ENRICUS, Dei Gratia, Rex Angliae, Dominus Hiberniae et Dux Aquitanniae, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, justitiariis, vicecomitibus, praepositis, ministris et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis, salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse, et hac praesenti carta nostra confirmasse, Burgensibus nostris Notinghamm' quod ipsi et eorum heredes imperpetuum, per totam terram et potestatem nostram, habeant hanc libertatem, videlicet, quod ipsi, vel eorum bona quocumque locorum in potestate nostra inventa, non arestentur pro aliquo debito de quo fidejussores aut principales debitores non extiterint. Concessimus etiam eisdem Burgensibus quod imperpetuum habeant returnum brevium nostrorum de summonitionibus scaccarii nostri de omnibus ad burgum nostrum Notingham' pertinentibus, ita quod nullus vicecomes, aut alius ballivus vel minister noster, decetero intromittat se de hujusmodi summonitionibus aut districtionibus faciendis in praedicto burgo, nisi per defectum dictorum Burgensium, aut Ballivorum ejusmodi burgi. Quare volumus et firmiter praecipimus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quod praedicti Burgenses et eorum heredes imperpetuum habeant libertates praedictas, sicut praedictum est. Et prohibemus, super forisfacturam nostram decem librarum, ne quis eos contra libertates illas in aliquo injuste vexet, disturbet, vel inquietet. Hiis testibus: Thoma de Clare, Petro de Chaumpvent, Willelmo de Wintreshull, Willelmo Belet, Waltero de Burges, Galfrido de Percy, Johanne Carbunel, Willelmo Arnald, et aliis. Datum per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium, quartodecimo die Aprilis, anno regni nostri quinquagesimo sexto. 4158.

[1] There are two copies of this award, and it is referred to by Wm. Gregory in his notes of the contents of the Red Book (4771, f. 6d). No. 4529 is a simple copy of this award, and of the charter of Wm de la Corner. No. 4522 is an exemplification under the seal of Archbishop Rotherham, dated September 9, 1484, in the principal chamber in the dwelling house of John Hunt, of Nottingham. The award is

of the feast of Easter, who shall defray the costs expended upon the withdrawal. The parties have unanimously approved this ordinance, decision, or order, having been solemnly recited. And for greater security they have caused their common seals to be alternately placed, together with our's, to this writing made in the manner of a chirograph. Given at Nottingham, on Saturday after the feast of Saint Hilary, in the year of grace one thousand two hundred and seventy, and in the fifth year of our pontificate.[1] 4522, 4529.

XXIV.—*Third Charter of King Henry III.*

1272, April 14.

[2] HENRY, by the Grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine, to his archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, justices, sheriffs, reeves, ministers and all his bailiffs and faithful subjects, greeting. Know ye that we have granted, and by this our present charter have confirmed, to our Burgesses of Nottingham that they and their heirs shall have for ever, throughout our whole land and jurisdiction, this libeety, to wit, that they, or their goods found in whatsoever place in our jurisdiction, shall not be arrested for any debt of which they are not the pledges or principal debtors. We have also granted to the same Burgesses that they shall have for ever the return of our writs of summons of our exchequer of all things relating to our borough of Nottingham, so that no sheriff, or other our bailiff or minister, shall henceforth intermeddle with making such summonses or distraints in the aforesaid borough, unless through the default of the said Burgesses, or the Bailiffs of the same borough. Wherefore we will and firmly enjoin for us and our heirs, that the aforesaid Burgesses and their heirs for ever shall have the aforesaid liberties, as is aforesaid. And we forbid, under penalty of forfeiture to us of ten pounds, any one from vexing, disturbing, or disquieting them in aught against these liberties. These being witnesses: Thomas de Clare, Peter de Chaumpvent, William de Wintershill, William Belet, Walter de Burges, Geoffrey de Percy, John Carbunel, William Arnold, and others. Given by our hand at Westminster, the fourteenth day of April, in the fifty-sixth year of our reign. 4158.

not entered in the Register of Archbishop Giffard, by whom it was made.

[2] This is little more than a recital of the second charter (No. XX.).

XXV.—*Agreement between the Burgesses of Nottingham and Derby as to Tolls.*

1279, July 26.

[1] Noverint universi praesens scriptum in modum chirographi confectum vis[uri] vel audituri quod, cum quaedam contentiones motae essent inter Burgenses Nottingham', ex una parte, et Burgenses Derbi[ae], ex altera parte, super quibusdam exactionibus hinc inde factis, tam de thelonio quam de emptione vivorum averiorum seu animalium, et quibusdam aliis inferius specificatis: tandem, amicis omnibus intervenientibus, de expresso consensu utriusque communitatis, dictae contentiones quieverunt in hunc modum, in crastino Sancti Jacobi Apostoli, anno gratiae millesimo ducentesimo septuagesimo nono, et anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici septimo, apud Sandiacre; videlicet, quod dicti Burgenses, tam Nottingham' quam Derb[iae], concesserunt hinc inde, pro se et heredibus et successoribus suis de libertatibus praedictorum burgorum, quod qu[icunque] illorum burgorum quodcunque animal sive animalia seu averia quaecunque infra [liber]tat[es] burgi alterius emerit, venditores dictorum animalium seu averiorum coram ballivis dictae libertatis, antequam cum dictis animalibus seu averiis eandem libertatem exeat, producet, ad theolonium suum inde, si voluerit, solvendum. Et si ita contingat quod aliquis hujusmodi venditorum theolonium, per quamcunque libertatem quam clamaverit, inde theolonium suum solvere contempserit, liceat dictis burgi emptoribus hujusmodi animalium seu averiorum emptionem suam inde omittere, si voluerint, aut optinere, set quod solvant theolonium pro suo venditore, si voluerint, et sibi viderint expedire; et postea, cum transitum fecerint cum dictis animalibus seu averiis per custodes viarum qui vocantur 'Gategeters,' aut per alios de libertate burgi ubi emptio facta fuit qui signa theolonii pro dictis animalibus seu aver[i]is ab eis exigunt, quieti per fidem suam, scilicet, quod steterunt coram ballivis modo praedicto, transeant. Et si dicti emptores super hoc per quoscumque de burgo praedicto impediti fuerint . . . . [de] libero transitu suo, aut arestati,[2] et hoc fideliter convinci poterit, tunc ipsi impeditores de dampnis suis, quae occasione hujus impeditionis et arestationis habuerunt, per visum virorum fidedignorum utriusque villae satisfaciant. Si enim contingat quod aliquis praedictorum burgensium, de quocunque

[1] From Greaves' papers.

[2] *arrestati,*] 'arrestata,' MS.

XXV.—*Agreement between the Burgesses of Nottingham and Derby as to Tolls.*

1279, July 26.

[1] Know all men seeing or hearing this present writing made in the manner of a chirograph that, whereas certain contentions have arisen between the Burgesses of Nottingham on the one part, and the Burgesses of Derby on the other part, as to certain exactions made on one side or the other, as well as by toll as by the emption of live cattle or animals, and certain other things set out below: the said contentions have been at length allayed, by the intervention of all friends, with the express consent of both communities, in this manner, on the morrow of Saint James the Apostle, in the year of grace one thousand two hundred and seventy nine, and in the seventh year of the reign of King Edward the son of King Henry, at Sandiacre; to wit, that the said Burgesses, both of Nottingham and of Derby, have granted henceforth, for them and their heirs and successors of the liberties of the aforesaid boroughs, that whosoever of those boroughs shall buy any animal or animals or cattle whatsoever within the liberties of the other borough, he shall bring the sellers of the said animals or cattle before the bailiffs of the said liberty, before he shall go out of the same liberty with the said animals or cattle, to pay thereon their toll, if he desire it. And in case it shall happen that any of these sellers, by reason of whatsoever liberty he may claim, shall refuse to pay thereon his toll, it shall be permitted to the said buyers of the borough to cancel their purchase of such animals or cattle, if they will, or to adhere to it, but they shall pay the toll for their seller if they will, and if it shall seem expedient to them; and afterwards when they make their passage with the said animals or cattle through the waywardens who are called 'Gategeters,' or through others of the liberty of the borough where the purchase was made, who take sign of the toll for the said animals or cattle from them, they shall pass through quietly on their oath, to wit, that they have appeared before the bailiffs in the manner aforesaid. And if the said buyers shall be hereupon impeded of their free passage by any of the aforesaid borough, or shall be arrested, and this can be honestly proven, then they who have impeded them shall satisfy them, by the supervision of trustworthy men of both towns, of their damages which they have

burgo praedicto fuerit, vel ejus serviens, aliqua hujusmodi animalia seu averia praedicta, alia quam sua propria, in deceptione theolonii, asportando per se, vel cum averiis suis propriis, extra libertatem praedictam fugare praesumpserit, et de hoc fideliter convinci poterit, tunc dabit idem transgressor duos solidos [de] misericordia ballivis quibus ita transgressus est, pro transgressione praedicta, et nichilominus praedicta averia seu animalia arestentur quousque dictis ballivis de theolonio et transgressione satisfactum fuerit competenter; et si aliquis serviens praedictus de hujus[modi] transgressione convictus, minus sufficiens inventus fuerit ad dictos duos solidos solvendos, tunc dominus suus de dictis ijs., in quantum merces sua extendit, pro ipso[1] dictis ballivis respondeat, et etiam ipsum servientem a servitio suo dum tamen aliquid de dictis ijs. a retro fuerit amoveat, nec cum alio burgense[2] in servitio moratur quousque dictis ballivis de dicta injuria plenarie fuerit satisfactum, et si extunc secum habere voluerit, vel aliquis alius burgensium utriusque villae. . . . .[3]

4770, p. 62.

XXVI.—*Charter of King Edward I.*

1283-4, February 12.

[4] REX archiepiscopis, *et cetera*, salutem. Cum nos, ob certas transgressiones quas Burgenses et Communitas villae nostrae Notingham' fecerant ex fiducia libertatum suarum, eandem villam, cum omnibus libertatibus ad ipsam spectantibus, ceperimus, et per triennium et amplius detinuerimus in manu nostra, volentes eisdem Burgensibus et Communitati gratiam facere specialem, eandem villam, cum omnibus libertatibus quas Burgenses et homines ipsius villae per cartas progenitorum nostrorum regum Angliae prius habuerunt, restituimus eisdem; concedendo, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quod iidem Burgenses et Communitas omnibus eisdem libertatibus eodem

[1] *ipso,*] 'ipsis,' MS.

[2] *burgense,*] 'burgo,' MS.

[3] Part of this extract is wanting, a few pages being missing from Greaves' papers.

[4] The original of this charter is lost. The above text is printed from the enrolment upon the Charter Rolls.

received by reason of this hindrance and arrest. But if it shall happen that any of the aforesaid burgesses, of whichever of the aforesaid boroughs he may be, or his servant, shall presume to fly beyond the liberty aforesaid, carrying away any such animals or cattle aforesaid, other than his own, by themselves or with his own cattle, in deceit of the toll, and this can be surely proven, the same transgressor shall then give two shillings by way of amercement to the bailiffs against whom he has transgressed for the aforesaid transgression, and the aforesaid animals or cattle shall be nevertheless arrested until the said bailiffs shall be fully satisfied of the toll and transgression; and if any servant aforesaid convicted of such transgression shall not be found sufficient to pay the said two shillings, then his lord shall answer for him to the said bailiffs for the said two shillings for as much as his wages will cover, and shall also remove the same servant from his service as long as aught of the said two shillings shall be in arrear, nor shall he stay with any other burgess in service until the said bailiffs shall be fully satisfied of the said injury, and if he will thereafter have him with him, or any other burgess of either town. . . . .[3] 4770, p. 62.

XXVI.—*Charter of King Edward I.*

1283-4, February 12.

[4]THE KING to his archbishops, *et cetera*, greeting. Whereas we, on account of certain transgressions which the Burgesses and Community of our town of Nottingham had committed out of confidence in their liberties, have taken the same town, with all liberties pertaining to it, and have detained it in our hands for three years and more, wishing to show the same Burgesses and Community special grace, we restore to them the same town, with all the liberties which the Burgesses and men of that town had before by the charters of our progenitors kings of England; granting, for us and our heirs, that the same Burgesses and Community may enjoy and use all the same liberties for ever in the same manner as at the time of the taking of the aforesaid town into our hands they reasonably used them, according to the tenor of the aforesaid charters: on condition that they and their successors render from the same town to us and

modo decetero gaudeant et utantur quo tempore captionis villae praedictae in manum nostram eis, juxta tenorem cartarum praedictarum, rationabiliter utebantur: ita quod ipsi et eorum successores reddant de eadem villa nobis et heredibus nostris singulis annis, ad scaccarium nostrum, quinquaginta et duas libras, in forma qua prius eas inde nobis reddere consueverunt, et quod octo libras de incremento nobis et heredibus nostris inde nichilominus reddant annuatim. Et ad relevationem status Burgensium et aliorum hominum ejusdem villae, concessimus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quod ipsi decetero habeant in eadem villa unum majorem de se ipsis, quem, congregatis burgensibus utriusque burgi ejusdem villae singulis annis in festo Sancti Michaelis, unanimi consensu et voluntate eligant, ut praesit ballivis et aliis de eadem villa in omnibus quae[1] pertinent ad utriusque burgi ejusdem villae regimen et juvamen, et quod statim, eadem electione facta, eligant unum Ballivum de uno burgo et alium de alio burgo, pro diversitate consuetudinum in eisdem burgis habitarum, qui ea quae pertinent ad officium suum exequantur. Et quod ipsi et eorum successores, praeter feriam suam per octo dies ad festum Sancti Matthaei Apostoli durantem, habeant imperpetuum unam aliam feriam in eadem villa singulis annis per quindecim dies duraturam, videlicet, in vigilia, in die, et in crastino festi Sancti Edmundi Regis et Martiris, et per duodecim dies sequentes, nisi feria illa sit ad nocumentum vicinarum feriarum. Quare volumus et firmiter praecipimus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quod praedicti Burgenses et homines, et eorum successores, praeter feriam suam per octo dies ad festum Sancti Matthaei Apostoli durantem, habeant imperpetuum unam aliam feriam in eadem villa singulis annis per quindecim dies duraturam, videlicet, in vigilia, in die, et in crastino festi Sancti Edmundi Regis et Martiris, et per duodecim dies sequentes, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad hujusmodi feriam pertinentibus, nisi feria illa sit ad nocumentum vicinarum feriarum, sicut praedictum est. Hiis testibus: venerabilibus patribus R[oberto] Bathoniensi et Wellensi, et A[ntonio] Dunolmensi, Episcopis, Thoma de Clare, Ottone de Grandisono, Johanne de Vescy, Roberto Tibetot, Roberto filio Johannis, et aliis. Datum *ut supra* [*i.e.*, 'Datum per manum nostram apud Lincoln, xij. die Februarii']. Rot. Chartarum, 12 Ed. I., No. 51.

[1] *quae,*] 'qui,' MS.

our heirs each year, at our exchequer, fifty-two pounds, in the form in which they were before accustomed to render them to us therefore, and that they render annually therefore notwithstanding to us and our heirs eight pounds by way of increment. And we have granted, for us and our heirs, for the alleviation of the estate of the Burgesses and other men of the same town, that they shall henceforth have in the same town a mayor from amongst themselves, whom, the burgesses of both boroughs of the same town being assembled each year in the feast of Saint Michael, they shall elect with unanimous consent and will, to be set over the bailiffs and others of the same borough in everything pertaining to the government and advantage of the same town, and that they shall at once, the same election having been made, elect one bailiff of one borough and another for the other borough, on account of the diversity of customs existing in the same boroughs, who shall execute those things which pertain to their office. And that they and their successors, besides their fair lasting for eight days at the feast of Saint Matthew the Apostle, shall have for ever one other fair in the same town each year to endure for fifteen days, that is to say, on the eve, the day, and the morrow of the feast of Saint Edmund the King and Martyr, and for the twelve days following, unless this fair shall be to the damage of neighbouring fairs. Wherefore we will and firmly enjoin, for ourselves and our heirs, that the aforesaid Burgesses and men and their successors, besides their fair lasting for eight days at the feast of Saint Matthew the Apostle, shall have for ever one other fair in the same town every year to endure for fifteen days, to wit, on the eve, the day, and the morrow of the feast of Saint Edmund the King and Martyr, and for the twelve days following, with all liberties and free customs pertaining to such a fair, unless this fair shall be to the damage of neighbouring fairs, as is aforesaid. These being witnesses: the venerable fathers Robert, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and Antony, Bishop of Durham, Thomas de Clare, Otto de Grandison, John de Vescy, Robert Tibetot, Robert Fitz-John, and others. Given *as above* [*i.e.*, 'Given by our hand at Lincoln, on the 12th day of February']. Rot. Chartarum, 12 Ed. I., No. 51.

XXVII.—*Agreement between the Prior of Lenton and the Burgesses regarding Lenton Fair.*

[*circa* 1300?]

[1] Noverint universi Christi fideles[2] praesens scriptum visuri vel audituri quod, cum contentio esset mota inter[3] Priorem et Conventum de Lenton, ex una parte, et Majorem et Burgenses de Nottingham, ex altera, super feria de Lenton, in quibusdam libertatibus ad ipsam feriam pertinentibus, tandem, mediantibus viris discretis, dicta contentio inter eos amicabiliter conquievit[4] in hunc modum: videlicet, quod dicti Prior et Conventus, unanimi assensu et communi consilio Capituli[5] sui, relaxaverunt et quietum clamaverunt Majori et Burgensibus[6] Nottingham', et eorum heredibus, quatuor dies de incremento[7] de feria sua de Lenton, quos Dominus Henricus Rex Angliae, filius Regis Johannis, eis concessit, et carta sua confirmavit: ita quod ipsi Prior et Conventus, et successores sui, non habebunt feriam nisi per octo dies plenarie completos, et incipiet[8] feria vigilia Sancti Martini, et durabit a mane ejusdem diei usque ad finem octavae diei. Concesserunt etiam bona fide, pro se et successoribus suis, quod neque ipsi, neque successores sui, de cetero facient ullam impetitionem versus Dominum Regem, neque versus aliquem hominem, ad impetrandum[9] aliquos dies, ultra octo dies, ad augmentum feriae suae, ad nocumentum et detrimentum Majoris et Burgensium Nottingham', vel heredum suorum. Praeterea praedicti Prior et Conventus concesserunt, pro se et successoribus suis, dictis Majori et Burgensibus Nottingham', quod mercatores pannorum, apothecarii, pellarii, et mercenarii de communitate villae,[10] qui seldas locare voluerint in feria de Lenton, dabunt pro qualibet selda cooperta de coopertura Prioris, vel de coopertura sua propria, xijd., dum feria durav[er]it, et quilibet eorum, secundum condicionem suam, habebit seldam inter alios extraneos mercatores, videlicet, meliores inter

[1] There are two copies of this agreement, the original not being preserved. One (A) was copied out of the Red Book of the Corporation in 1646 by William Flamsteed, then Town Clerk, and Arthur Rickards (whom Thoroton, p. 499, describes as 'Councillor at Law'). It is signed at the bottom by them as follows: 'Vera Copia Compositionis prout intratur in libro Record. Villae Nott., et examinata, 1 Febr. 1646, per nos, Willm. Flamsteed, Arthur Rickards." The other copy (B) is among Greaves' papers, p. 50, *sqq*. It is also referred to in Will. Gregory's 'Noates of the Contentes of the Redd Book' (No. 4771, fo. 6d.). He gives the date 'in die Sancti Edwardi apud Nott.,' that is, November 20, but he mentions no year as he invariably does when one existed in his original.

XXVII.—*Agreement between the Prior of Lenton and the Burgesses regarding Lenton Fair.*

[*circa* 1300?]

[1] Let all the faithful of Christ seeing or hearing the present writing know that, whereas contention had arisen between the Prior and Convent of Lenton, on the one part, and the Mayor and Burgesses of Nottingham, on the other, in regard to the fair of Lenton, in certain liberties pertaining to that fair, the said contention between them is at length, through the mediation of discreet men, amicably settled in this wise: to wit, that the said Prior and Convent, by the unanimous assent and common counsel of their Chapter, have released and quitclaimed to the Mayor and Burgesses of Nottingham, and their heirs, four days of the increment of their fair of Lenton, which the Lord Henry King of England, son of King John, granted to them, and by his charter confirmed: so that the said Prior and Convent, and their successors, shall not hold the fair except for eight days fully complete, and the fair shall begin on the eve of Saint Martin, and shall endure from the morning of the same day until the end of the eighth day. They have also granted in good faith, for them and their successors, that neither they, nor their successors, shall hereafter make any petition towards the Lord King, nor towards any other man, to obtain any days, beyond the eight days, for the augmentation of their fair, to the damage and detriment of the Mayor and Burgesses of Nottingham, or of their heirs. Moreover, the aforesaid Prior and Convent have granted, for them and their successors, to the said Mayor and Burgesses of Nottingham, that cloth merchants, apothecaries, pilchers, and mercers of the community of the town, who wish to hire booths in the fair of Lenton, shall give for each booth covered with the covering of the Prior, or of their own proper covering, 12d., for as long as the fair lasts, and each of them, according to his condition, shall have a booth amongst the other

[2] *fideles,*] 'fidelibus,' A.

[3] *inter,*] 'in,' B.

[4] *conquievit,*] 'conquievat,' A.

[5] *capituli,*] 'capitali,' A.

[6] *burgensibus,*] 'burgenses,' A.

[7] *incremento,*] 'incro.,' A; 'nuro.,' B ('numero' *in marg.*).

[8] *incipiet,*] 'incipit,' A, B.

[9] *impetrandum,*] 'impetend.,' A; 'impetiund,' B.

[10] *de communitate villae,*] these words follow after 'Nottingham' in both copies. They were probably interlined, and the caret omitted in the Red Book, and were hence read in a wrong place.

meliores, et medii inter medios, minores inter minores, exceptis vendentibus de 'Blakkes' et de pannis consuetis, et quilibet eorum dabit viijd., pro selda cooperta de coopertura sua propria, vel discooperta. Et omnes alii qui selda[s] locare voluerint, dabunt pro qualibet selda viijd., exceptis venditoribus ferri, et quilibet eorum qui seldam locare voluerit et terram appropriet,[1] dabit pro selda iiijd., et si non appropriet[1] terram quilibet eorum dabit ijd.: ita tamen quod allutarii et sutores qui terram non appropriant,[2] erunt quieti de estallis coopertis et discoopertis, et ex omni actione ad estallagium pertinente.[3] Et sciendum est quod quaelibet[4] selda erit de mensura viij. pedum in longitudine, et viij. pedum in latitudine; salvis eisdem mercatoribus appenticiis, sicut aliis mercatoribus extraneis. Ita tamen quod nullus mercatorum praedictorum, cujuscunque condicionis fuerit, aliqua locatione seu solutione interveniente, seldam vel seldas, stallam vel stallas, ad opus alicujus extranei, nisi ad opus suum proprium, locare praesumat, nec bona aliena in dictis seldis vel stallis nisi ad commodum suum proprium, vel ad opus alicujus mercatoris Nottingham', vendat. Et si compertum fuerit quod aliquis praedictorum mercatorum, alio modo quam ut praedictum est, vendat seu locaverit, liceat custodi feriae dictum vel dictos mercatorem vel mercatores extraneos, cum bonis in dictis seldis inventis, amovere quousque satisfecerint de collusione.[5] Et si quis mercatorum praedictorum necesse habuerit de pluribus seldis quam de una, habeat pretio[6] praenominato, et secundum mensuram praedictam, dando ad majus majus et ad minus minus, in forma praedicta. Concedunt etiam dicti Prior et Conventus quod a[ntedi]cti[7] mercatores qui stallas[8] locare voluerint, et terram non appropriant, dabunt pro stalla[9] decetero ijd., sicut hactenus dare consueverant. Et si qui sint[10] pauperes, qui pro stallis suis temporibus retroactis nihil dare consueverunt, de cetero sint[10] quieti de hujusmodi stallagio. Et universi de Nottingham ementes et vendentes coria tannata vel pellosa, sive pelles, cujuscunque manerii, tam siccas quam recentes,[11] et omnes de Nottingham transeuntes per Lenton tempore feriae cum bigis, plaustris, et sumagiis, erunt quieti de tholneto et omni consuetudine. Pro hac autem quietatione concesserunt dicti Major et

[1] *appropriet,*] 'appropreat,' B; 'approeat,' A (possibly for *appruat*).
[2] *appropriant,*] 'approiant,' A.
[3] *pertinente,*] 'pertinens,' A.
[4] *quaelibet,*] 'quilibet,' A, B.
[5] *collusione,*] '...llisione,' A.
[6] *pretio,*] 'pretiae,' A.
[7] *antedicti,*] torn in A; left blank in B.

stranger merchants, to wit, the best amongst the best, and the middle class amongst the middle class, the smaller amongst the smaller, excepting those selling 'Blacks' and accustomed cloths, and each of them shall give 8d. for a booth covered with their own proper covering, or not covered. And all others who may desire to hire booths shall give for every booth 8d., excepting those selling iron, and each of them who may desire to hire a booth and occupy land, shall give for the booth 4d., and if he do not occupy land, each of them shall give 2d.: so that tanners and shoemakers who do not occupy land, shall be quit of covered and uncovered stalls, and from all action pertaining to stallage. And be it known that each booth shall be of the measure of 8 feet in length, and 8 feet in breadth; saving to the same merchants the *appenticia*, as to other stranger merchants. Provided that none of the aforesaid merchants, of whatsoever condition he may be, through the medium of any hiring or payment, shall presume to hire a booth or booths, stall or stalls, for the use of any stranger, but only for his own use, nor shall he sell alien goods in the said booths or stalls unless for his own profit, or for the use of any Nottingham merchant. And if it shall be found that any one of the aforesaid merchants shall sell or hire, in any other way than as abovesaid, the warden of fair shall have power to remove the said stranger merchant or merchants, with the goods found in the said booths, until they shall satisfy him for the collusion. And if any one of the aforesaid merchants shall have necessity for more booths than one, he shall have [them] at the before-named price, and in accordance with the measure aforesaid, giving the better price for the better, and the smaller price for the smaller, in form aforesaid. The said Prior and Convent grant that the aforesaid merchants who may desire to hire stalls, and do not occupy land, shall give henceforth for the stall 2d., as they have hitherto been used to give. And if there are any who are poor, who in past times have been used to give nothing for the stalls, they shall be henceforth quit of such stallage. And all men of Nottingham buying and selling hides tanned or with the hair on, or skins, of whatsoever manner, as well dry as fresh, and all from Nottingham passing through Lenton in fair time with carts, wagons and pack-horses, shall be quit of toll and all custom. For this quittance the said Mayor and Burgesses of Nottingham have

[8] *stallas,*] 'stellas,' A.
[9] *stalla,*] 'stella,' A.
[10] *sint,*] 'sunt,' A.
[11] *recentes,*] 'recentas,' A

Burgenses Nottingham' dictis Priori et Conventui de Lenton, unam fabricam in Foro Sabbati imperpetuum, quam Gilbertus de Beston nuper tenuit, et quam antecessores sui prius[1] praedecessoribus praedictorum Prioris et Conventus, per quandam compositionem, assignaverunt. Praeterea singuli homines de Nottingham erunt quieti de tolneto de omnibus rebus ad victum suum et vestitum pertinentibus, set de mercandisa equorum, boum,[2] et aliorum animalium et peccorum, dabunt medietatem tolneti de animalibus in feria de Lenton emptis et alibi ductis ad vendendum; set de animalibus ibidem occisis nihil dabunt. Et dicti Major et Burgenses concesserunt, pro se et heredibus suis, quod nullum mercatum tenebitur infra villam Nottingham' quamdiu feria de Lenton duraverit, scilicet, per octo dies, de nullo genere merchandisae,[3] nisi infra domus,[4] et in ostiis et fenestris; panes et pisces et carnes, et alia victualia, et coria, non vendentes[5] nisi in domibus, ostiis, et fenestris. Et si dicti Prior et Conventus, sive eorum ballivi, aliquid invenerint[6] alibi ad vendendum, liceat eis, sine contradictione,[7] in suam inde facere voluntatem. Et ipsi Prior et Conventus, et successores sui, sive eorum ballivi, recipient tolnetum in Nottingham quamdiu feria duraverit, scilicet, per octo dies, de omnibus rebus de quibus tolnetum solet et debet recipi[8] secundum consuetudinem feriae de Lenton, sine contradictione vel impedimento Majoris et Burgensium praedictorum, vel heredum suorum, et hoc concedunt quantum in eis est. Pro hac autem receptione tolneti infra burgum Nottingham', quamdiu dicta feria duraverit, et pro acquietantia unius dinarii[9] quod dicti Prior et Conventus dictis Majori et Burgensibus Nottingham' singulis annis facere consueverant, reddant[10] ipsi et successores sui dictis Majori et Burgensibus, et eorum heredibus, xxs. sterlingorum, die Sancti Edmundi, apud Nottingham, imperpetuum. Et praedicti Major et Burgenses, et eorum heredes, clamari facient in Nottingham dictam feriam de Lenton, ad voluntatem et summonitionem dictorum Prioris et Conventus, sive ballivorum suorum, sine difficultate,[11] ut incipiat die praenominata, recepta tamen[12] ab eis plena securitate de dictis xxs. eis, sive heredibus eorum, per eos fideliter solvendis, termino praenominato. Etiam Major et Burgenses, pro eis et heredibus suis,

[1] *prius,*] 'primo,' B.
[2] *boum,*] 'ven.,' B.
[3] *merchandisae,*] 'merchandiso,' A, B.
[4] *domus,*] 'domos,' A.
[5] *vendentes,*] 'vendentur,' B.
[6] *invenerint,*] 'invenerunt,' B.
[7] *contradictione,*] 'contradictionem,' A.
[8] *recipi,*] 'recepi,' A.
[9] *dinarii,*] 'dinerii,' B.

granted to the said Prior and Convent of Lenton, a building in the Saturday Market for ever, which Gilbert de Beeston lately held, and which his ancestors in times past assigned, by a certain composition, to the predecessors of the aforesaid Prior and Convent. Moreover each man of Nottingham shall be quit of toll of all things pertaining to his food and clothing, but of the traffic of horses, oxen, and other animals and herds, he shall give a moiety of the toll of animals bought in the fair of Lenton and led elsewhere to be sold; but he shall give nothing for animals there slain. And the said Mayor and Burgesses have granted, for them and their successors, that no market shall be held within the town of Nottingham so long as the fair of Lenton lasts, that is to say, for eight days, of any description of merchandize, except within houses, and in doors and windows; not selling bread and fish and meat, and other victuals, and leather, except in houses, doors, and windows. And if the said Prior and Convent, or their bailiffs, shall find anything elsewhere for sale, they shall have power to have their will thereof, without contradiction. And the said Prior and Convent, and their successors, or their bailiffs, shall receive toll in Nottingham so long as the fair lasts, to wit, for eight days, of all things of which toll ought or is used to be received according to the custom of the fair of Lenton, without contradiction or impediment of the aforesaid Mayor and Burgesses, or their heirs, and this they grant as far as in them lies. For this receipt of toll within the borough of Nottingham, for so long as the said fair lasts, and for the acquittance of a dinner which the said Prior and Convent have been used to give to the said Mayor and Burgesses of Nottingham every year, they and their successors shall render to the said Mayor and Burgesses, and their heirs, 20s. sterling on the day of Saint Edmund, at Nottingham, for ever. And the aforesaid Mayor and Burgesses, and their heirs, shall cause the said fair of Lenton to be proclaimed in Nottingham, at the will and summons of the said Prior and Convent, or their bailiffs, without difficulty, that it shall begin on the before-named day, receiving from them nevertheless full security for the said 20s., by them, to be faithfully paid to them, or their heirs, at the before-named term. Moreover, the Mayor and Burgesses, for themselves and their heirs, have promised in good faith that they will inviolably observe, and cause to be observed, as far as is in their

[10] *reddant*,] 'reddunt,' A, B.

[11] *difficultate*,] 'defecultate,' A.

[12] *recepta tamen*,] 'receptatum,' A; 'recepta tm.,' B.

bona fide promiserunt, quod ipsi omnia praedicta pro posse suo inviolabiliter observabunt et facient observari. Ut autem ista compositio, tam ex parte praedictorum Prioris et Conventus de Lenton, quam ex parte dictorum Majoris et Burgensium, et heredum suorum, perpetuae stabilitatis robur optineat,[1] dicti[2] Prior et Conventus de Lenton parti penes saepe-dictos Majorem et Burgenses, et heredes eorum, residenti sigillum suum communale apposuerunt; et dicti Major et Burgenses Nottingham' parti penes dictos Priorem et Conventum de Lenton residenti sigillum Communitatis de Nottingham duxerunt apponendum. Et sciendum est quod omnes mercatores de villa Nottingham' [qui] estallas vel[3] seldas locare voluerint in feria praedicta, stabunt meliores inter meliores, medii inter medios, minores inter minores,[4] quilibet secundum condicionem suam, sicut continetur ut supra de mercatoribus pannorum, apothecariorum, pellariorum, et mercenariorum. 4672; 4770, p. 50.

XXVIII.—*Presentment by the Decennaries at the Mickletorn.*

1308, April 10.[5]

Isolda, filia Roberti Arondel, de Normanton, die Lunae proxime post Annuntiationem Beatae Mariae, anno regni Regis Edwardi [Secundi] primo,[6] infra libertatem villae Notingham' inventa fuit cum quadam supertunica et quadam tunica, et cum quadam zona de serico cum argento fallerata, et cum duabus bursis de serico, et cum ij. velis de serico; quare praésentatum fuit per disenarios ad Magnum Turnum quod illa furata fuit omnia bona antedicta, propter quod illam ceperunt et imprisonaverunt. Et ad proximam Curiam, secundum consuetudinem praedictae libertatis, ducta fuit in plena Curia, [et coram] Coronatoribus et Ballivis dictae libertatis arenata fuit quomodo ad praedicta bona perven[isset], et illa respondit et dixit quod Radulfus le Taverner et Margeria uxor ejus, quorum serviens il[la] fuit, omnia praedicta bona sibi accomodaverunt et tradiderunt, et super hoc praedictos Radulfum et Margeriam ad wa[rrantum] vocavit. Ideo consideratum est quod praedicta Isolda remissa sit ad prisonam

[1] *optineat,*] 'opcineat,' A.
[2] *dicti,*] 'dictus,' B.
[3] *vel.*] 'et,' B.
[4] B finishes here with the note 'quia ut supra.'
[5] This date, as in all other extracts

power, everything aforesaid. In order that this composition, as well on the part of the aforesaid Prior and Convent of Lenton, as on the part of the said Mayor and Burgesses, and their heirs, may obtain the strength of perpetual stability, the said Prior and Convent of Lenton have set their common seal to the part remaining in the possession of the often-named Mayor and Burgesses, and their heirs; and the said Mayor and Burgesses of Nottingham have caused the seal of the Community of Nottingham to be affixed to the part remaining with the said Prior and Convent of Lenton. And be it known that all merchants of the town of Nottingham [who] may wish to hire stalls or booths in the aforesaid fair, shall stand the better class amongst the better, the middle class amongst the middle, the smaller amongst the smaller, each one according to his condition, as is contained as above in the case of cloth merchants, apothecaries, pilchers, and mercers. 4672; 4770, p. 50.

XXVIII.—*Presentment by the Decennaries at the Mickletorn.*

1308, April 10.[5]

Isolda, daughter of Robert Arundel, of Normanton, on Monday after the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary, in the first year of the reign of King Edward [the Second],[6] was found within the liberty of the town of Nottingham with a supertunic and tunic, and with a belt of silk ornamented with silver, and with two purses of silk, and with two veils of silk; wherefore it was presented by the decennaries at the Great Tourn that she had stolen all the aforesaid goods, on account of which they took her and imprisoned her. And at the next Court, according to the custom of the aforesaid liberty, she was taken in full Court, and arraigned in the presence of the Coroners and Bailiffs of the said liberty as to how she had come to the aforesaid goods, and she replied and said that Ralph le Taverner and Margery his wife, of whom she was a servant, had bestowed and delivered to her all the aforesaid goods, and hereupon she called the aforesaid Ralph and Margery for warrant. Therefore it is decided that the aforesaid Isolda shall be remitted to prison until the next

from the Court Rolls, is the date of the Roll upon which the transaction is recorded.

[6] April 1, 1308.

usque ad proximam Curiam, et p[raedicti] Radulfus et Margeria summoneantur quod sint ad proximam Curiam ad illam warrantizandam, si illam warrantizare volunt. 1251b., ro. 9d.

XXIX.—*Specimen of the Enrolments of Deeds in the early Court Rolls.*

1308, November 27.

Ad istam Curiam venerunt Herveus le Tavernir de Notingham, et Cecilia uxor ejus, et recognoverunt se dedisse Ricardo de Greimston, de eadem, quatuor solidatas annui redditus, cum pertinentiis, exeuntes de toto illo tenemento, cum pertinentiis et aedificiis ibidem constructis, quod jacet super Snowedon in Burgo Francisco villae Notingham', inter mesuagium quondam Ricardi le Wayte, ex parte occidentali, et quamdam venellam quae ducit a Fratribus Minoribus usque molendinos Castri Notingham', ex parte australi: percipiendas annuatim per manus nostras, vel per manus cujuscunque praedictum tenementum tenet, videlicet, duos solidos ad festum Inventionis Sanctae Crucis, et duos solidos ad festum Sancti Martini in Hyeme: habendas et tenendas praedicto Ricardo, heredibus vel assignatis suis, imperpetuum, prout patet in carta feoffamenti. 1252, ro. 2d.

XXX.—*Presentment of theft by the Decennaries.*

1308-9, January 1.

Willelmus Soule et Elena de Danecastre capti fuerunt die Dominica proximo post festum Sancti Andreae,[1] in villa Notingham, cum quadam supertunica; [quare] praesentatum fuit per disinarios de Foro Cotidiano quod praedicti Willelmus et Elena furati fuerunt dictam supertunicam in domo Matilldae Pophers in Notingham; et ad istam Curiam renati fuerunt per Coronatores quomodo se volunt aquietare, et illi dixerunt quod Matillda Pophers dictam supertunicam illis[2] accomodavit, et non sunt culpabiles de dicto furto, et super hoc posuerunt se super sacramentum Johannis de Bothebi, Roberti Nikkesune, Nicholai de Achilwell, Ricardi Broun, Willelmi Baroude, Nicholai de Gedeling, Radulfi de Esteweyt, Willelmi de Cossale, Galfridi Borughman, Johannis de Reneyie, Danieli le Mustardmaker, Roberti

[1] Sunday, December 1, 1308.

[2] *illis,*] 'illos,' MS.

Court, and the aforesaid Ralph and Margery shall be summoned to be at the next Court to warrant her, if they are willing to warrant her.

1251b., ro. 9d.

XXIX.—*Specimen of the Enrolments of Deeds in the early Court Rolls.*

1308, November 27.

To this Court came Hervé le Taverner, of Nottingham, and Cecily his wife, and acknowledged that they had given to Richard de Greimston, of the same, four shillings of annual rent, with appurtenances, issuing from all that tenement, with appurtenances and edifices there constructed, which lies upon Snowedon in the French Borough of the town of Nottingham, between the messuage formerly belonging to Richard le Wait, on the western side, and a lane which leads from the Friars Minor to the mills of the Castle of Nottingham, on the south side: to be received yearly by our hands, or by the hands of whosoever holds the aforesaid tenement, to wit, two shillings at the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross, and two shillings at the feast of Saint Martin in Winter: to have and to hold to the aforesaid Richard, his heirs or assigns, for ever, as appears in the charter of feoffment. 1252, ro. 2d.

XXX.—*Presentment of theft by the Decennaries.*

1308-9, January 1.

William Soule and Ellen de Doncaster were taken on Sunday next after the feast of Saint Andrew,[1] in the town of Nottingham, with a certain supertunic; wherefore it was presented by the decennaries of the Daily Market that the aforesaid William and Ellen had stolen the said supertunic in the house of Matilda Pophers in Nottingham; and at this Court they were arraigned by the Coroners as to how they would acquit themselves, and they said that Matilda Pophers lent them the said supertunic, and that they are not guilty of the said theft, and as to this they placed themselves upon the oath of John de Boothby, Robert Nickson, Nicholas de Achilwell, Richard Brown, William Baroude, Nicholas de Gedling, Ralph de Eastwood, William de Cossal, Geoffrey Boroughman, John de Reneyie, Daniel le Mustardmaker, Robert Monyash, and Nicholas Auntrous, who said,

Moniasch, et Nicholai Auntrous, qui dixerunt, super sacramentum suum, quod Matillda Pophers accomodavit dictae Elenae dictam supertunicam, et quod dicti Willelmus Soule et Elena sunt fideles, et non latrones. Ideo recedant quieti.[1] 1252, ro. 3d.

XXXI.—*Appointment of Guardian before the Court.*

1308-9, January 22.

Ad istam Curiam venit Johannes, filius Rogeri de Henovere, et fecit custodem suam Rosam, matrem suam, ad habendum et custodiendum totum illud mesuagium, cum pertinentiis, quod Rogerus de Henovere, pater praedicti Johannis, in Foro Sabbathi Notinghamiae dedit et legavit in testamento suo. 1252, ro. 4.

XXXII.—*Right of Kinsman to redeem Property sold by a Relation.*

1310-11, January 20.

Adam Remay venit et calumpniat unum mesuagium cum pertinentiis in Notingham, quod Henricus Gibsone emit de Petro Remay, consanguineo praedicti Adae, et optulit argentum pro dicto mesuagio datum. Et praedictus Henricus venit, et petit argentum quod dedit pro praedicto mesuagio, simul cum custagiis super dictum mesuagium positis, secundum consuetudinem villae Notingham.[2] Et consideratum est quod praedictus Henricus juret quantum argentum dedit pro praedicto mesuagio, et quanta custagia posuit super praedictum mesuagium; et dictus Henricus jurat, et dicit quod dedit pro praedicto mesuagio vj. marcas et xld. Petro Remay, et posuit super dictum mesuagium custagia ad valentiam v. marcarum et xxd., et petit tantum argentum, secundum consuetudinem villae. Et praedictus Adam venit, et dicit quod praedictum mesuagium per ipsum pejoratur, et non emendatur, per quod custagia habere[t], et de hoc petit judicium. 1253, ro. 4.

[1] *quieti,*] 'quietos,' MS.

[2] It was found by a jury, 21 Edward I., that it was a custom in Nottingham that if a person sold his land in that town, his nearest heirs might lawfully enter into such lands and tenements, if they offered to the purchaser, in the Gild-Hall of the town, the money which he had given for

upon their oath, that Matilda Pophers lent the said tunic to the said Ellen, and that the said William Soule and Ellen are faithful, and not thieves. Therefore let them go free. 1252, ro. 3d.

XXXI.—*Appointment of Guardian before the Court.*

1308-9, January 22.

To this Court came John, son of Roger de Heanor, and made his mother Rose his guardian, to have and take charge of all that messuage, with appurtenances, which Roger de Heanor, father of the aforesaid John, gave and bequeathed [to him] by his testament in the Saturday Market of Nottingham. 1252, ro. 4.

XXXII.—*Right of Kinsman to redeem Property sold by a Relation.*

1310-11, January 20.

Adam Remay comes and claims a messuage with appurtenances in Nottingham, which Henry Gibson bought of Peter Remay, a kinsman of the aforesaid Adam, and offered the money given for the said messuage. And the aforesaid Henry comes, and demands the money which he gave for the aforesaid messuage, together with the costs expended upon the said messuage, according to the custom of the town of Nottingham.[2] And it is decided that the aforesaid Henry shall make oath how much money he gave for the said messuage, and what costs he expended upon the aforesaid messuage; and the said Henry swears, and says that he gave for the said messuage 6 marks and 40d. to Peter Remay, and he laid out upon the said messuage costs to the value of 5 marks and 20d., and he demands so much money, according to the custom of the town. And the aforesaid Adam comes, and says that the aforesaid messuage is deteriorated by the same (Henry), and not amended, by which he (Adam) will have expence, and of this he demands judgment.

1253, ro. 4.

the property, and they were prepared to pay it within a year and day after the date of the sale, even if the purchaser refused to receive the money.—*Abbreviatio Placitorum*, p. 230.

XXXIII.—*Assault in the Week-day Market, etc.*

1311, April 16.

Ricardus Joye et Alicia uxor ejus queruntur de Roberto le Taverner, eo quod idem Robertus venit, die Jovis proximo post Purificationem Beatae Mariae ultimo praeterito,[1] in villa Notingham', ad seldam praedictorum Ricardi et Aliciae in Foro Cotidiano Notingham', et dictam Aliciam vocavit meretricem et latronem, et postea cepit panes in fenestra dictae seldae, et eam percussit, et male tractavit, et fecit Homesokin, ad dampna dictorum Ricardi et Aliciae xx. solidorum, et de hoc tendunt sectam. Et praedictus Robertus venit, et defendit vim, etc., et dicit quod de nullo est culpabilis, et hoc vult verificare; et alii similiter. Ideo inquisitio summoneatur.

Robertus le Taverner queritur de Ricardo Joye et Alicia uxor ejus, eo quod ubi praedicta Alicia allocavit de praedicto Roberto unam seldam, a festo Purificationis Beatae Mariae anno regni Regis Edwardi secundo,[2] usque ad terminum duorum annorum proxime sequentium, solvendo in qualibet septimana iiijd.; ibi dicta Alicia fecit focum suum ad quamdam parietem de lapide, et eam comburit, per quod dicta paries viliter pejoratur, ad dampna dicti Roberti xs., et de hoc tendit sectam. Et praedicti Ricardus et Alicia veniunt, et defendunt vim, etc., et dicta Alicia recognovit dictam allocationem in forma praedicta, set dicit quod quando allocavit dictam seldam, illa invenit in dicta selda juxta dictam parietem unum astrum ubi focum ante fuerat, et in illa placea fecit focum suum, et dicit quod nullum dampnum fecit, et hoc vult verificare; et praedictus Robertus similiter. Ideo bona inquisitio summoneatur. 1253, ro. 6.

XXXIV.—*Association in aid of S. Mary's Light.*

1311, May 26.

Robertus Mimot et Johannes de Graham queruntur de Johanne de Rasen, Willelmo de Wymondeswol', et Willelmo de Cossale, eo quod iidem Johannes, Willelmus, et Willelmus eis injuste fregerunt conventionem inter eos factam, et ideo injuste quod, cum convenit inter eos, die Veneris in festo Annuntiationis Beatae Mariae, anno regni Regis Edwardi patris Regis nunc xxxv^{to},[3] in gardino Fratrum

[1] February 4, 1311.

[2] February 2, 1309.

[3] March 24, 1307.

XXXIII.—*Assault in the Week-day Market, etc.*

1311, April 16.

Richard Joy and Alice his wife complain of Robert le Taverner, that the same Robert came, on Thursday next after the Purification of Blessed Mary last past,[1] in the town of Nottingham, to the booth of the aforesaid Richard and Alice in the Daily Market, Nottingham, and called the said Alice a harlot and a thief, and afterwards took the loaves in the window of the said booth, and struck and maltreated her, and committed Hamsoken, to the damage of the said Richard and Alice of 20 shillings, and of this they enter suit. And the aforesaid Robert comes, and defends the force, etc., and says that he is guilty of nothing, and this he will verify; and the others [will do] likewise. Therefore let an inquest be summoned.

Robert le Taverner complains of Richard Joy and Alice his wife, that whereas the said Alice hired from the aforesaid Robert a booth, from the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Mary in the second year of King Edward,[2] until the end of two years next following, paying every week 4d.; the said Alice made there her fire against a stone wall, and burns it, whereby the said wall is shamefully deteriorated, to the damage of the said Robert of 10s., and of this he enters suit. And the aforesaid Richard and Alice come, and defend the force, etc., and the said Alice acknowledged the said hiring in the manner aforesaid, but she says that when she hired the said booth, she found in the said booth against the said wall a hearth where a fire had been before, and in that place she made her fire, and she says she committed no damage, and this she will verify; and the aforesaid Robert likewise. Therefore let a good inquest be summoned.

1253, ro. 6.

XXXIV.—*Association in aid of S. Mary's Light.*

1311, May 26.

Robert Mimot and John de Graham complain of John de Raisen, William de Wimeswold, and William de Cossal, that the same John, William, and William have unjustly broken an agreement made between them, and unjustly because, whereas it was agreed amongst them, on Friday the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary, in the 35th year of the reign of King Edward the father of the present King,[3] in the garden of the Friars Carmelite of Nottingham, that each of them should give every week throughout the whole of

Carmelitarum Notingham', quod unusquisque eorum in qualibet septimana per totum annum proxime sequentem, daret unum denarium ad luminare Beatae Mariae; ita quod in fine anni quod praedicti Robertus, Johannes de Graham, Johannes de Rasen, Willelmus, et Willelmus venerunt et computaverunt de dicto argento, et invenerunt in qualibet manu eorum quinque solidos, per quod tunc ibidem convenit inter eos quod praedicti Johannes de Rasen, Willelmus, et Willelmus haberent praedictum argentum in mercandisis suis, ad commune proficuum praedicti luminaris, et quod praedicti Robertus et Johannes de Graham audirent in quolibet anno compotum de dicto argento cum lucro, et quod ordinaverint praedictum argentum cum lucro ad commune proficuum praedicti luminaris; et praedicti Robertus et Johannes de Graham, in quindena Paschae ultimo praeterita,[1] venerunt ad praedictos Johannem de Rasen, et Willelmum, et Willelmum, et petierunt eos venire ad computandum de praedicto argento cum lucro, quod illi poterint ordinare commune proficuum praedicto luminari, et illi noluerunt, set injuste conventionem inter eos factam fregerunt, ad dampna [2] xxs.; et de hoc tendunt sectam. Et praedicti Johannes de Rasen, Willelmus, et Willelmus veniunt et defendunt vim, etc., et dicunt quod nulla talis conventio[3] inter eos fuit facta,[4] nec eis fregerunt, sicut versus eos narraverunt, et sunt ad legem. Plegii de lege: Walterus Hirri, Johannes le Greyne. 1253, ro. 7.

XXXV.—*Judgment of the Pillory for theft.*

1312, November 8.

Johannes, filius Thomae le Chapman, captus est et imprisonatus in gaola libertatis Notingham' pro quodam pissce et j. pari sotularium, et arenatus est qualiter seipsum voluerit acquietare, et ponit se super patriam, quae dicit quod praedictus Johannes furatus [est] praedictos piscem et sotularia; pretii pissis jd., et sotularium ijd.; et consideratum est quod debeat poni super le pillour[y]. 1254, ro. 3.

XXXVI.—*Action for loss of profit of Lenton Fair.*

1312-13, March 23.

[5]Rogerus de Anecastre queritur de Johanne Bully quod idem Johannes venit, die Dominica proxima post festum . . . . ultimo

[1] April 25, 1311.

[2] Left blank in the original.

[3] *nulla talis conventio,*] 'nullam talem conventionem,' MS.

the year next following, one penny to the light of the Blessed Mary: so that at the end of the year the aforesaid Robert, John de Graham, John de Raisen, William, and William came and made account of the said money, and found in each of their hands five shillings, whereupon it was then and there agreed between them that the said John de Raisen, William, and William should have the aforesaid money in their merchandises, to the common profit of the aforesaid light, and that the aforesaid Robert and John de Graham should audit every year the account of the said money with the profit, and that they should ordain the aforesaid money with the profit for the common profit of the aforesaid light; and the aforesaid Robert and John de Graham, in the quindene of Easter last past,[1] came to the aforesaid John de Raisen, and William, and William, and desired them to come to account for the said money with the profit, that they might ordain the common profit to the aforesaid light, and they would not, but unjustly broke the agreement made between them, to the damage [2] of 20s.; and of this they enter suit. And the aforesaid John de Rasen, William, and William come and defend the force, etc., and say that no such agreement was made between them, nor did they break any, as they have related against them, and they are at law. Pledges of the law: Walter Hirri, John le Greyne. 1253, ro. 7.

XXXV.—*Judgment of the Pillory for theft.*

1312, November 8.

John, son of Thomas le Chapman, was taken and imprisoned in the gaol of the liberty of Nottingham for a fish and one pair of shoes, and he was arraigned as to how he would acquit himself, and he placed himself upon the country, which says that the aforesaid John stole the aforesaid fish and shoes; price of the fish 1d., and of the shoes 2d.; and it is decided that he shall be placed upon the pillory.

1254, ro. 3.

XXXVI.—*Action for loss of profit of Lenton Fair.*

1312-13, March 23.

[5]Roger de Ancaster makes complaint against John Bully that the same John came, on Sunday next after the feast of . . . . last past,

[4] *facta,*] 'factam,' MS.

[5] This Roll has suffered somewhat from damp, so that part of the writing has faded.

praeteritum, in nundinis Lenton, et ibi arrainavit versus dictum Rogerum . . . . falsam querelam [quod ei] debuit xls., per quam falsam querelam catalla dicti Rogeri, videlicet, ollae aeneae[1] et alia [bona ad] valentiam x. librarum, [capta] fuerunt per ballivum nundinarum, et detenta a praedicta die Dominica usque diem Martis proxime sequentem, quo die dictus Rogerus venit et vadiavit legem suam versus dictum Johannem, et promptus fuit ad dictam legem faciendam, et dictus Johannes malitiose se retraxit de Curia, et querelam suam noluit prosequere: ita quod per falsam querelam dicti Johannis dictus Rogerus amisit appruamenta sua nundinarum, ad valentiam lx. solidorum, ad dampna dicti Rogeri xl. solidorum, et de hoc tendit sectam. Et praedictus Johannes Bulli venit, per Johannem de Edwalton attornatum suum, et defendit vim, etc., et dicit quod ipse est liber homo et de libero statu, et quilibet liber homo potest placitare ubicumque voluerit, et petit judicium, desicut ipse est liber homo et de libero statu, et quilibet liber homo placitare potest ubicumque voluerit, si praedictus Rogerus pro quadam querela quam ipse arrain-[averat] versus dictum Rogerum in nundinis Lenton'.[2] 1254, ro. 6.

XXXVII.—*Charter of King Edward II.*

1313-14, March 16.

[E]DWARDUS, Dei Gratia, Rex Angliae, Dominus Hiberniae, et Dux Aquitanniae, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, justitiariis, vicecomitibus, praepositis, ministris, et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis, salutem. Inspeximus cartam confirmationis quam Dominus Henricus, quondam Rex Angliae, avus noster, fecit Burgensibus de Notingham in haec verba; 'Henricus, Dei Gratia,' [*etc., reciting the first charter of Henry III., No. XII.*]. Inspeximus etiam quandam aliam cartam quam idem avus noster fecit eisdem Burgensibus, in haec verba: 'Henricus, Dei Gratia,' [*etc., reciting second charter of Henry III., No. XX.*]. Inspeximus insuper cartam quam celebris memoriae Dominus Edwardus, quondam Rex Angliae, pater noster, fecit eisdem Burgensibus in haec verba: 'Edwardus, Dei Gratia,' [*reciting charter of Edward I., No. XXVI.*]. Nos autem, concessiones, confirmationes et restitutionem praedictas ratas habentes et gratas, eas pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, praefatis Burgensibus et eorum heredibus ac successoribus,

[1] *ollae aeneae,*] 'ollas aeneas,' MS.

in the fair of Lenton, and there moved against the said Roger . . . . a false suit [that he] owed [him] 40s., by which false suit the chattels of the said Roger, to wit, brass pots and other [goods to the] value of ten pounds, were [seized] by the bailiff of the fair, and detained from the aforesaid Sunday until Tuesday next following, upon which day the said Roger came and waged his law against the said John, and was prepared to make the said law, and the said John maliciously withdrew himself from the Court, and would not prosecute his suit; so that through the false suit of the said John the said Roger lost his profits of the fair, to the value of 60s., to the damage of the said Roger of 40s., and of this he enters suit. And the aforesaid John Bully comes, by John de Edwalton his attorney, and defends the force, etc., and says that he is a free man and of free estate, and every free man can plead wheresoever he please, and he seeks judgment, as he is a free man and of free estate, and as every free man can plead wheresoever he pleases, if the aforesaid Roger for a certain suit which he moved against the said Roger in the fair of Lenton.[a]

1254, ro. 6.

XXXVII.—*Charter of King Edward II.*

1313-14, March 16.

EDWARD, by the Grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine, to his archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, justiciaries, sheriffs, reeves, ministers, and all his bailiffs and faithful subjects, greeting. We have inspected the charter of confirmation which Lord Henry, sometime King of England, our grandfather, made to the Burgesses of Nottingham in these words: 'Henry, by the Grace of God,' [*etc., reciting the first charter of Henry III., No. XII.*]. We have also inspected a certain other charter which the same our grandfather made to the same Burgesses in these words: 'Henry, by the Grace of God,' [*etc., reciting second charter of Henry III., No. XX.*]. We have also inspected the charter which the Lord Edward of famous memory, sometime King of England, our father, made to the same Burgesses in these words: 'Edward, by the Grace of God,' [*etc., reciting the charter of Edward I., No. XXVI.*] We, esteeming the aforesaid grants, confirmations and restitution as valid and acceptable, grant and confirm

[a] This entry appears in this unfinished form in the Roll.

Burgensibus ejusdem villae, concedimus et confirmamus, sicut cartae praedictae rationabiliter testantur.

Et insuper concessimus eis, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quod, licet ipsi vel eorum antecessores, Burgenses ejusdem villae, aliqua vel aliquibus libertatum praedictarum hactenus usi non fuerint, ipsi tamen et heredes ac successores sui libertatibus illis, et earum qualibet, sine occasione vel impedimento nostri, vel heredum nostrorum, justitiariorum, escaetorum, vicecomitum, aut aliorum ballivorum seu ministrorum nostrorum quorumcunque, decetero plene gaudeant et utantur. Praeterea, volentes eisdem Burgensibus gratiam facere ampliorem, concessimus eis, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, ad meliorationem praedictae villae nostrae Notingham', et commoditatem Burgensium nostrorum ejusdem villae, ut eo tranquillius negotiationibus suis intendere possint, quod nullus eorum placitet aut implacitetur coram nobis, vel heredibus nostris, aut aliquibus justitiariis nostris, vel heredum nostrorum, extra burgum praedictum, de terris aut tenementis quae sunt in burgo praedicto, seu de transgressionibus aut contractibus, vel aliis quibuscumque, in eodem burgo factis vel emergentibus, set omnia hujusmodi placita quae coram nobis, vel heredibus nostris, aut aliquibus justitiariis nostris de Banco, vel aliis, summoneri contigerit vel attachiari, extra burgum praedictum placitanda, coram Majore et Ballivis burgi praedicti, qui pro tempore fuerint, infra burgum praedictum placitentur et terminentur, nisi placita illa tangant nos vel heredes nostros, seu Communitatem burgi praedicti : et quod non ponantur cum hominibus forinsecis in assisis, juratis, aut inquisitionibus aliquibus, quae ratione tenementi, vel transgressionum, aut aliorum negotiorum forinsecorum quorumcumque, coram justitiariis aut aliis ministris nostris, vel heredum nostrorum, emerserint faciendae. Nec quod homines forinseci ponantur cum ipsis Burgensibus in assisis, juratis, aut inquisitionibus aliquibus, quae ratione terrae vel tenementi in eodem burgo existentium, aut transgressionum, contractuum, seu aliorum negotiorum intrinsecorum, in eodem burgo emerserint capiendae; set assisae illae, juratae, et inquisitiones de hiis quae in dicto burgo fuerint emergentes, per Burgenses ejusdem villae, et in eodem burgo solummodo, fiant, nisi res ipsae tangant nos, vel heredes nostros, seu Communitatem ejusdem burgi. Et insuper, cum Burgenses illi, per cartas praedictas, habeant returna brevium nostrorum et summonitionum de scaccario nostro de omnibus dictum burgum contingentibus, et quidam ministri nostri, et

them for us and our heirs, as far as in us lies, to the aforesaid Burgesses and their heirs, and successors, Burgesses of the same town, as the charters aforesaid reasonably witness.

And moreover we have granted to them, for ourselves and our heirs, that, although they or their ancestors, Burgesses of the same town, may not have used up to this time any of the aforesaid liberties, they and their heirs and successors may yet henceforth fully enjoy and use those liberties, and each of them, without the impediment or hindrance of us, or our heirs, or of our justices, escheators, sheriffs, or others our bailiffs or ministers whomsoever. Moreover, desiring to do a more ample favor to the same Burgesses, we have granted to them, for us and our heirs, for the amelioration of our said town of Nottingham, and for the advantage of our Burgesses of the same town, so that they may the more tranquilly attend to their affairs, that none of them shall plead or be impleaded before us, or our heirs, or any justices of us, or our heirs, without the aforesaid borough, as to lands or tenements which are in the borough aforesaid, or of transgressions or contracts, or other things whatsoever, done or arising in the same borough, but all such pleas which it may happen shall be summoned or attached to be pleaded out of the aforesaid borough in the presence of us, or our heirs, or any of our justices of Bench, or others, shall be pleaded and determined within the said borough before the Mayor and Bailiffs of the aforesaid borough for the time being, unless the pleas touch us or our heirs, or the Community of the aforesaid borough: and that they shall not be placed with extraneous men in any assizes, juries, or inquests which may chance to be made before our justices or other ministers of us, or our heirs, by reason of tenements or trespasses, or other extraneous matters whatsoever. Nor shall extraneous men be placed with the Burgesses in any assizes, juries, or inquests, which may chance to be taken in the same borough touching lands or tenements lying in the same borough, or trespasses, contracts, or other intrinsic matters; but that assizes, juries, and inquests of those things which may be arising in the said borough, shall only be made by the Burgesses of the same town, and in the same borough, unless the affairs touch us, or our heirs, or the Community of the same borough. And moreover, since the Burgesses should have, by the aforesaid charters, the return of our writs and summons of our exchequer of all things touching the said borough, and certain ministers of ours, and of our aforesaid progenitors, have

progenitorum nostrorum praedictorum, nichilominus burgum praedictum hactenus pluries sunt ingressi ad districtiones et attachiamenta ibidem facienda, quae per Ballivos ejusdem villae fieri deberent: concessimus eis, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quod nullus vicecomes, ballivus, aut alii ministri nostri, vel heredum nostrorum, quicumque dictum burgum ingrediantur ad summonitiones, attachiamenta, seu districtiones, aut alia officia ibidem facienda, nisi in defectum ballivorum ejusdem villae qui pro tempore erunt. Concedimus etiam eisdem Burgensibus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quod ipsi, et eorum heredes ac successores praedicti, de muragio, pavagio, stallagio, terragio, kaiagio, lastagio et passagio, per totum regnum nostrum et totam potestatem nostram, imperpetuum sint quieti. Hiis testibus: venerabilibus patribus, Waltero Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi totius Angliae Primate, et Waltero Coventrensi et Lych[feldensi] Episcopo, Adomaro de Valentia Comite Pembrochiae, Humfrido de Bohun Comite Herefordiae et Essexiae, Hugone le Despencer, Willelmo le Latymer, Theobaldo de Verdon, Johanne de Crumbwell', Edmundo de Malo Lacu Senescallo Hospitii nostri, et aliis. Datum per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium, sextodecimo die Martii, anno regni nostri septimo. W. Sutton.

Per finem ducentarum marcarum.

4160.

XXXVIII.—*Seizure of Meat by the Mayor.*

1314, November 20.

Willelmus, filius Matthaei, queritur de Hugone de Claxton' et Alicia uxore ejus, quod eadem Alicia venit, die Mercurii in festo Sancti Leonardi ultimo praeterito,[1] in Foro Cotidiano Notingham' et vocavit dictum Willelmum falsum hominem, et dixit quod ipse vend[idisset] sibi carnes *sursemay*; per quod carnes dicti Willemi captae fuerunt per Majorem, et detentae quousque deliberatae fuerunt per veredictum xij. juratorum, et per quod perdidit venditionem carnis suae, et credentiam vicinorum suorum, et [ad] dampnum dicti Willelmi vjs., et de hoc tendit sectam. Et dicti Hugo et Alicia veniunt, et defendunt vim, etc., et dicunt quod dicta Alicia de nullo est culpabilis, et de hoc sunt ad legem praecise de verbo ad verbum.

1255, ro. 4.

[1] November 6, 1320.

notwithstanding up to this time many times entered the same borough to make distresses and attachments there, which ought to have been made by the Bailiffs of the same town: we have granted to them, for us and our heirs, that no sheriff, bailiff, or other ministers whatsoever of ours, or our heirs, shall enter the said borough to execute summons, attachments, or distresses, or other duties there, unless by default of the bailiffs of the same town for the time being. We also grant to the same Burgesses, for us and our heirs, that they, and their heirs and successors aforesaid, shall be quit of murage, pavage, stallage, terrage, quayage, lastage, and passage, throughout our whole kingdom and our whole dominion, for ever. These being witnesses: the venerable fathers, Walter Archbishop of Canterbury Primate of all England, and Walter Bishop of Coventrey and Lichfield, Aymar de Valence Earl of Pembroke, Humphrey de Bohun Earl of Hereford and Essex, Hugh le Despencer, William le Latymer, Theobald de Verdun, John de Cromwell, Edmund de Mauley Steward of our Household, and others. Given by our hands at Westminster, on the sixteenth day of March, in the seventh year of our reign.

W. Sutton.

By a fine of two hundred marks.

4160.

XXXVIII.—*Seizure of Meat by the Mayor.*

1314, November 20.

William, son of Matthew, complains of Hugh de Claxton and Alice his wife, that the same Alice came, on Wednesday the feast of St. Leonard last past,[1] in the Daily Market of Nottingham, and called the said William a false man, and said that he had sold her diseased meat; on account of which the meat of the said William was taken by the Mayor, and detained until it was delivered by the verdict of 12 jurors, and by which he lost the sale of his meat, and the credence of his neighbours, and to the damage of the said William of 6s., and of this he enters suit. And the said Hugh and Alice come, and defend the force, etc., and say that the said Alice is guilty of nothing, and of this they are at law precisely word for word.

1255, ro. 4.

XXXIX.—*Collection of Pontage at Chapel Bar.*

1314-15, January 1.

Willelmus de Batheley queritur de Willelmo Metel, quod idem Willelmus Metel venit in villa Notingham' ad barram quae vocatur 'Chapellebarre,' et arestavit duas carettas cum lingnis sibi donatis per Abbatem de la Dale ad focum suum, pro pontagio, ubi nullum pontagium deberet dari, quousque dictus Willelmus pro dictis carettis vadiavit unum par cirotecarum, ad dampna dicti Willelmi de Batheley xs., et de hoc tendit sectam. Et praedictus Willelmus Metal venit, et defendit vim, etc., et dicit quod rogavit dictum Willelmum de Batheley affidare quod nulla mercandisa esset in dictis lignis, et ipse noluit, et ideo advocat captionem dicti vadii. Et dictus Willelmus Batheley[1] dicit quod ipse affidavit quod nulla mercandisa fuit in dictis lingnis, et hoc vult verificare: et dictus Willelmus Metal dicit quod non, et hoc vult verificare, et ipse similiter. Ideo bona inquisitio summoneatur. 1255, ro. 6.

XL.—*Custom of the Town as to passing Property of a Married Woman.*

1315, December 31.

Philippus Tusard de Notingham attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Ceciliae quae fuit uxor Ricardi de Brigeford, de Notingham, de placito captionis catallorum; et unde dicta Cecilia queritur quod idem Philippus, in vigilia Natalis Domini ultimo praeterita, in villa Notingham', in domo dictae Ceciliae jacente juxta domum Willelmi le Cotiler, cepit duas ollas aereas dictae Ceciliae, pretii xs. [The defendant justifies this distress by producing a grant from Richard de Bridgeford and his wife the aforesaid Cecily, to the said Philip of a rent of 12s. issuing from the said messuage. This grant is dated April 23, 1313.] Et praedicta Cecilia dicit quod dictus Philippus dictam captionem bonam et justam advocare non potest in hac parte, dicit enim quod de communi jure et lege terrae nemo villae Notingham' tenementum de jure uxoris suae alienare potest nec vendere, nec de aliquo redditu honerare, nisi per finem inde levatum in Curia Domini Regis, vel uxor examinetur in Curia Notingham' coram

[1] *Batheley,*] 'Metal,' MS.

XXXIX.—*Collection of Pontage at Chapel Bar.*

1314-15, January 1.

William de Bathley complains of William Metel, that the same William Metel came in the town of Nottingham to the bar which is called 'Chapellebarre,' and arrested two carts with wood given to him by the Abbot of Dale for his fire, for pontage, whereas no pontage should have been given, until the said William pledged a pair of gloves for the said carts, to the damage of the said William de Bathley of 10s., and of this he enters suit. And the aforesaid William Metal comes, and defends the force, etc., and says that he asked the said William de Bathley to make oath that no merchandise was in the said wood, and he would not, and therefore he vindicates the taking of the said pledge. And the said William Bathley[1] says that he swore that there was no merchandise in the said wood, and this he will verify: and the said William Metal denies this, and this he will verify, and he likewise. Therefore let a good inquest be summoned. 1255, ro. 6.

XL.—*Custom of the Town as to passing Property of a Married Woman.*

1315, December 31.

Philip Tusard of Nottingham was attached to answer to Cecily who was the wife of Richard de Bridgeford, of Nottingham, on a plea of the caption of chattels; and hereupon the said Cecily complains that the same Philip, on the eve of the Nativity of the Lord last past, in the town of Nottingham, in the house of the said Cecily lying next to the house of William le Cotiler, took two brass pots of the said Cecily's, of the value of 10s. [The defendant justifies this distress by producing a grant from Richard de Bridgeford and his wife the aforesaid Cecily, to the said Philip of a rent of 12s. issuing from the said messuage. This grant is dated April 23, 1313.] And the aforesaid Cecily says that the said Philip cannot justify the said caption as good and just in this particular, for she says that by common right and the law of the land no one of the town of Nottingham can alienate or sell a tenement of his wife's right, or burden it with a rent, except by a fine thereupon levied in the Lord King's Court, or the wife being examined in the Court of Nottingham before the Mayor

Majore et Ballivis, secundum consuetudinem dictae villae. [The defendant admits that the plaintiff was not so examined, and is eventually placed 'in misericordia' for an unjust distress.]

1256, ro. 6d.

XLI.—*Judgment of Death for Theft.*

1315-16, January 14.

Deliberatio Gaolae.—Gervasius Aubrey, de Wilford, captus fuit cum quadam vacca furata in villa Notingham' de Henrico de Gedeling, ad sectam ejusdem Henrici, quare idem Henricus invenit plegios de prosequendo, videlicet, Hugonem Dammeson' et Rogerum le Meirman. Et ad istam Curiam praedictus Gervasius arenatus fuit, ad sectam praedicti Henrici, de praedicto furto quomodo se vult aquietare, et dicit quod non est culpabilis de praedicto furto, et ponit se super bonam inquisitionem: quae quidem inquisitio dicit, super sacramentum suum, quod praedictus Gervasius culpabilis est de praedicto latrocinio. Ideo sus[pendatur]. Et praedictus Henricus rehabeat praedictam vaccam. Catalla ipsius Gervasii—nulla. 1256, ro. 7d.

XLII.—*Mortgage by the Community of the rent of the Retford Tolls.*

1315-16, January 25.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos praesens scriptum pervenerit, Major et Communitas Villae Notinghamiae, salutem in Domino. Cum nuper concesserimus et ad terminum dimiserimus Rogero de Deneby de Notingham, Hugoni de Woloton', Ricardo de Gremiston, Ricardo le Boustringer, Johanni le Colier, Willelmo de Stowe, Roberto de Henovere, Alano de Gonwordby, Radulfo Stoyle, Henrico Lemeryng, Willelmo Schoter, Laurentio le Parmenter, Rogero le Boustringer, Willelmo de Clifton, Eliae le Ku, Laurentio le Spicer, Henrico de Woloton, Johanni Bully, Thomae de Edwalton, Willelmo Picart, Ricardo de Brokelstowe, Johanni de Cobeleye, Willelmo de Strelleye, Henrico Darel, Henrico de Chadisdeyn, Andreae Luterel, Henrico de Langer, Philippo Tusard, Ricardo de Chillewell', Roberto Daft, Johanni de Brigeford, Johanni de Biston, Sampsoni le Mercer, Nicholao de Schelford, Roberto Ingram, Radulfo de Lokinton, Wil-

and Bailiffs, according to the custom of the said town. [The defendant admits that the plaintiff was not so examined, and is eventually placed 'in misericordia' for an unjust distress.]

1256, ro. 6d.

XLI.—*Judgment of Death for Theft.*

1315-16, January 14.

Gaol Delivery.—Gervase Aubrey, of Wilford, was captured in the town of Nottingham with a cow stolen from Henry de Gedling, at the suit of the same Henry, whereupon the same Henry found pledges for prosecuting, to wit, Hugh Damson and Roger le Meirman. And at this Court the aforesaid Gervase was arraigned, at the suit of the aforesaid Henry, of the aforesaid theft in what manner he will acquit himself, and he says that he is not guilty of the aforesaid theft, and he places himself upon a good inquest: which inquest says upon their oath that the aforesaid Gervase is guilty of the aforesaid larceny. Therefore let him be hung. And the aforesaid Henry shall have the aforesaid cow back again. Chattels of the same Gervase—none. 1256, ro. 7d.

XLII.—*Mortgage by the Community of the rent of the Retford Tolls.*

1315-16, January 25.

To all the faithful of Christ to whom the present writing shall come, the Mayor and Community of the Town of Nottingham, greeting in the Lord. Whereas we have lately granted and demised at term to Roger de Deneby of Nottingham, Hugh de Wollaton, Richard de Gremiston, Richard le Boustringer, John le Colier, William de Stow, Robert de Heanor, Alan de Gonwordby, Ralph Stoyle, Henry Lemeryng, William Schoter, Laurence le Parmenter, Roger le Boustringer, William de Clifton, Elias le Ku, Laurence le Spicer, Henry de Wollaton, John Bully, Thomas de Edwalton, William Picard, Richard de Broxstowe, John de Cobeley, William de Strelley, Henry Darel, Henry de Chaddesden, Andrew Luterel, Henry de Langar, Philip Tusard, Richard de Chillwell, Robert Daft, John de Bridgeford, John de Biston, Sampson le Mercer, Nicholas de Shelford, Robert Ingram, Ralph de Lokinton, William de Mex-

lelmo de Mekisburg', Waltero Hoch, Roberto le Carter, Waltero de Lincoln, Roberto Colinknave, Willelmo de Torlaton, Roberto le Bulter, Roberto le Bucked, Henrico de Belton, Willelmo Godinowe, Johanni de Amyas, Willelmo Fykeys, Simoni Poinge, Adae Botild, Roberto Attesee, Hamoni le Taverner, Johanni de Grantham, Waltero Hirry, Roberto Pecock, Galfrido Allewyn, Johanni de Ordesale, Willelmo de la Wolde, et Johanni Dun, de Notingham, viginti et quinque marcas annui redditus in quibus Burgenses villae de Retford nobis tenentur per annum, pro tolneto cujusdam pontis qui vocatur 'Mirielbrigge,' percipiendas annuatim per manus dictorum Burgensium de Retford, videlicet, ad festum Sancti Michaelis decem marcas, ad festum Natalis Domini quinque marcas, et ad festum Paschae decem marcas, tenendas sibi, heredibus vel assignatis suis, a festo Pentecostes, anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi septimo, usque ad terminum viginti annorum proxime sequentium plenarie completorum: tamen volumus et concedimus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quod praedicti Rogerus de Deneby, et alii praenominati, et heredes vel assignati sui, habeant, teneant, et percipiant praedictum redditum viginti et quinque marcarum de eisdem Burgensibus de Retford, per unum annum integrum ultra dictum terminum praedictorum viginti annorum plenarie completorum ad terminos supradictos, videlicet, unusquisque eorum portionem suam prout continetur in scriptis eisdem Rogero, et aliis praenominatis, nuper de praedicto termino viginti annorum per nos confectis. Et nos, praedicti Major et Communitas, et heredes nostri, praedictum redditum viginti et quinque marcarum percipiendarum per praedictum annum ultra terminum praedictorum viginti annorum plenarie completorum, prout supradictum est, praedictis Rogero de Deneby, et aliis praenominatis, heredibus vel assignatis suis, contra omnes gentes warantizabimus, aquietabimus et defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium huic praesenti scripto sigillum nostrum commune apposuimus. Hiis testibus: Roberto de[1] Jorce, milite, Willelmo de Dogmanfeld, Ricardo filio Galfridi de Stapilford, Willelmo de Gotham, Johanne Pa[s]eys de Sutton, et aliis. Datum apud Notingham, die Dominica in festo Conversionis Sancti Pauli, anno Domini millesimo tric[entesimo] quinto decimo, et anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi nono.[2] 5536.

[1] *de*, ['le,' MS.

[2] Part of the old Borough Seal, shown on Plate II., is still hanging to this deed.

borough, Walter Hoch, Robert le Carter, Walter de Lincoln, Robert Colinknave, William de Torlaton, Robert le Bulter, Robert le Bucked, Henry de Belton, William Godinow, John de Amyas, William Fykeys, Simon Poinge, Adam Botild, Robert Attessee, Hamon le Taverner, John de Grantham, Walter Hirry, Robert Pecock, Geoffrey Allewin, John de Ordsall, William de la Wold, and John Dun, of Nottingham, twenty-five marks of annual rent in which the Burgesses of the town of Retford are bound to us per annum, for the toll of a certain bridge which is called 'Mirielbrigge,' to be received annually by the hands of the said Burgesses of Retford, to wit, at the feast of Saint Michael ten marks, at the feast of Christmas five marks, and at the feast of Easter ten marks, to hold to them, their heirs or assigns, from the feast of Whitsuntide in the seventh year of the reign of King Edward son of King Edward, to the end of twenty years next following fully complete: we now will and grant, for us and our heirs, that the aforesaid Roger de Deneby, and the others beforenamed, and their heirs or assigns, shall have, hold, and receive the aforesaid rent of twenty-five marks of the same Burgesses of Retford, for one whole year beyond the aforesaid term of twenty years fully completed at the terms aforesaid, to wit, each of them his portion as is contained in the writings lately made to the same Robert, and the others aforesaid, of the aforesaid term of twenty years. And we, the aforesaid Mayor and Community, and our heirs, will warrant, acquit and defend the aforesaid rent of twenty-five marks to be received for the aforesaid year beyond the term of the aforesaid twenty years fully completed, as is aforesaid, to the aforesaid Roger de Deneby, and the others aforesaid, their heirs or assigns, against all men. In testimony whereof we have placed to this present writing our common seal. These being witnesses: Robert de[1] Jorce, knight, William de Dogmanfeld, Richard son of Geoffrey of Stapleford, William de Gotham, John Passeys of Sutton, and others. Given at Nottingham, on Sunday the feast of the Conversion of Saint Paul, in the year of the Lord one thousand three hundred and fifteen, and in the ninth year of the reign of King Edward the son of King Edward.[2] 5536.

XLIII.—*Judgment of Death for Theft.*

1316, June 2.

Deliberatio Gaolae.—Walterus le Shephird, de Sallowe, captus [est] apud Notingham cum xj. bidentibus furatis in campo de Notingham, ad sectam Henrici de Wolaton', qui invenit plegios de prosequendo, videlicet, Henricum le Barbour et Johannem de Walton. Et ad istam Curiam praedictus Walterus arenatus fuit, ad sectam praedicti Henrici, de praedicto furto quomodo se vult acquietare, et dicit quod non est culpabilis de dicto furto, et super hoc ponit se super bonam inquisitionem dictae Curiae, quae quidem inquisitio venit et dicit quod praedictus Walterus de praedicto furto culpabilis est. Ideo sus[pendatur]. Et praedictus Henricus rehabeat praedictas bidentes. Catalla ipsius Walteri—nulla. 1256, ro. 17d.

XLIV.—*Carriage of Corn upon the Trent.*

1316, July 28.

Robertus de le See queritur de Johanne Bully quod, cum idem Robertus fuit de libertate villae Notingham', et infra libertatem satis habuit ad distrigendum, venit dictus Johannes, die Mercurii proxima post festum Translationis Sancti Thomae ultimo praeteritum,[1] apud Adbolton' et arrestare fecit navem dicti Roberti, quae allocata fuit de Willelmo de Mekisburg pro xxs., ad carianda blada a praedicta villa de Adbolton' usque Geynisburgh', videlicet, per duos dies, per quod amisit fractagium suum ad valentiam xxs., et praeterea, die Jovis proximo sequente, arestare fecit navem dicti Roberti, quam idem Robertus allocavit de quodam Roberto de Eboraco [2] pro xls., ad cariendum mercimonium suum a praedicta villa usque Notingham, per quod idem Robertus amisit fractagium dictae navis ad valentiam xls., ad dampnum dicti Roberti centum solidorum, et de hoc tendit sectam. Et praedictus Johannes venit, et defendit vim, etc., et dicit quod dicta navis fuit in custodia Roberti filii Nicholai, de quo idem Johannes allocavit dictam navem ad carianda blada a villa Notingham' usque Eboracum, pro quadam summa pecuniae quam sibi dare debuit, et quia idem Robertus fregit ei conventionem inter eos factam de eo quod non cariavit bladum suum per dictam navem sicut convenit inter eos, dictus Johannes, sicut liber homo et de libero statu, attachiavit quamdam querelam Ballivo de

[1] Wednesday, July 7, 1316.

[2] Blank in orig.

XLIII.—*Judgment of Death for Theft.*

1316, June 2.

Gaol Delivery.—Walter le Shepherd, of Sallow, [was] taken at Nottingham with 11 sheep stolen in the field of Nottingham, at the suit of Henry de Wollaton, who found pledges of prosecuting, to wit, Henry le Barber and John de Walton. And at this Court the aforesaid Walter was arraigned, at the suit of the aforesaid Henry, of the aforesaid theft as to how he would acquit himself, and he says that he is not guilty of the aforesaid theft, and upon this he places himself upon a good inquest of the said Court, which inquest comes and says that the aforesaid Walter is guilty of the aforesaid theft. Therefore let him be hung. And the aforesaid Henry shall have back again the aforesaid sheep. Chattels of the said Walter—none.

1256, ro. 17d.

XLIV.—*Carriage of Corn upon the Trent.*

1316, July 28.

Robert de le See makes plaint of John Bully that, whereas the said Robert was of the liberty of the town of Nottingham, and had sufficient within the liberty to distrain upon, the said John came, on Wednesday next after the feast of the Translation of Saint Thomas last past,[1] to Adbolton and caused to be arrested the ship of the said Robert, which he hired of William de Mekisburg for 20s., to carry corn from the aforesaid vill of Adbolton to Gainsborough, to wit, for two days, whereby he lost his freightage to the value of 20s., and moreover, on Thursday next following, he caused to be arrested the ship of the said Robert, which the said Robert had hired of a certain Robert of York [2] for 40s., to carry his merchandise from the aforesaid town to Nottingham, whereby the said Robert lost the freightage of the said ship to the value of 40s., to the damage of the said Robert of a hundred shillings, and upon this he enters suit. And the aforesaid John comes, and defends the force, etc., and he says that the said ship was in the custody of Robert Fitz-Nicholas, of whom the said John hired the said ship to carry corn from the town of Nottingham to York, for a certain sum of money which he should have given him, and because the said Robert broke the agreement made between them inasmuch as he did not carry his corn by the said ship as was agreed between them, the said John, as a free man and of free estate, attached a plaint with the Bailiff of Adbolton to prose-

Adbolton ad prosequendum versus dictum Robertum filium Nicholai de placito conventionis fractae, per quod dictus Ballivus arestare fecit dictam navem cum catallis dicti Roberti filii Nicholai, quousque respondebit dicto Johanni de praedicto placito. Et dictus Robertus de le See dicit quod ipse narravit versus dictum Johannem de quadam transgressione sibi per praedictum Johannem facta, et dictus Johannes narravit de uno contracto inter extraneas personas facto, et non respondet ad actionem praedictae transgressionis, et petit judicium praesse (?) praedicto Johanne indefenso. 1255, ro. 18d.

XLV.—*Replies to Articles relating to S. John's Hospital.*

1321.

[1]RESPONSA DE ARTICULIS DOMUM SANCTI JOHANNIS NOTTINGHAM' TANGENTIBUS, FACTA IN VISITATIONE DOMINI WILLELMI DE MEELTON, ARCHIEPISCOPI EBORACENSIS, ANNO DOMINI MILLESIMO CCC^{MO} VICESIMO PRIMO.

Ad primum articulum [juratores] dicunt quod Hospitale Sancti Johannis Nottingham' prius fundatum fuit, in honore Dei et Sancti Johannis Baptistae, et causa elemosinae, per Robertum filium Radulfi filii Fulconis de Nottingham' principaliter, et per alios probos et legales homines villae Nottingham', quorum nomina inveniuntur in cartis et feoffamentis domus praedictae; et taliter quod in qualibet vacatione Communitas Nottingham' eligerent et instituerent, ex communi assensu, unum magistrum idoneum, et elegerunt et instituerunt magistros subscriptos; videlicet, Durandum, fratrem praedicti Roberti filii Radulfi filii Fulconis, et in proxima vacatione Robertum Alewyn, et alios quamplures, quousque Dominus Walterus Giffard, Eboracensis Archiepiscopus, et tunc Custos Angliae, apud Castrum Nottingham' existens, in quadam vacatione, per dissensionem inter homines Communitatis Nottingham' super electionem habitam, cui ad tunc contradicere non ausi fuerint, instituit quendam magistrum, nomine Radulfum Wilford; et in proxima vacatione ejusdem domus, sede archiepiscopatus vacante, Dominus Rex instituit alium magistrum, videlicet, Mancolinum de Harley; et sic hucusque electionem et institutionem continuarunt absque aliquo[2] jure seu sanctione[3] dictae Communitatis.

[1] From Greaves' papers.

[2] *aliquo*,] 'alio,' MS.

cute against the said Robert Fitz-Nicholas upon a plea of breach of contract, wherefore the said Bailiff caused the said ship to be arrested, together with the chattels of the said Robert Fitz-Nicholas, until he should answer to the said John as to the aforesaid plea. And the said Robert de le See says that he himself pleaded against the said John as to a trespass made against him by the aforesaid John, and the said John narrates of a contract made between outside persons, and does not answer to the action of the aforesaid trespass, and he seeks judgment because the said John has no defence. 1255, ro. 18d.

XLV.—*Replies to Articles relating to S. John's Hospital.*

1321.

[1] ANSWERS TO ARTICLES RELATING TO THE HOUSE OF SAINT JOHN AT NOTTINGHAM, MADE IN THE VISITATION OF LORD WILLIAM DE MELTON, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, IN THE YEAR OF THE LORD ONE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIVE.

To the first article [the jurors] say that the Hospital of Saint John of Nottingham was first founded, in honour of God and of Saint John the Baptist, and for almsgiving, by Robert son of Ralph the son of Fulk of Nottingham principally, and by other upright and lawful men of the town of Nottingham, whose names are found in the charters and feoffments of the aforesaid house: and in such wise that in each vacancy the Community of Nottingham should choose and institute, by their common assent, one suitable master, and they chose and instituted the underwritten masters: to wit, Durandus, brother of the aforesaid Robert son of Ralph the son of Fulk, and in the next vacancy Robert Alwin, and many others, until Lord Walter Giffard, Archbishop of York, and then Warden of England, being at the Castle of Nottingham, on a vacancy, by reason of the dissension existing between the men of the Community of Nottingham as to the election, whom they dared not at that time gainsay, instituted a master, by name Ralph Wilford; and at the next vacancy of the same house, the see of the archbishopric being vacant, the Lord King instituted another master, to wit, Mancolin de Harley; and so up to this time the election and institution have continued without any right or sanction of the said Community.

[3] *sanctione,*] 'face.,' MS.

Item, ad secundum articulum, dicunt quod dictum hospitale dotatum fuit taliter ut de possessionibus, terris et tenementis, bonis et catallis dicto hospitali datis et concessis, magister, capellani in eodem divina celebrantes, fratres et sorores et pauperes ejusdem domus, deberent sustentari de communi, absque proprietate. Et de possessionibus eidem domui ex antiquo assignatis et concessis, non habent notitiam absque inspectione cartarum et scriptorum penes magistrum dicti hospitalis residentium; et non constat eis si quid inde subtrahitur, necne.

Item, ad tertium articulum, dicunt quod inibi esse consueverunt unus magister, duo capellani ad minus divina celebrantes, et tot fratres, sorores et pauperes quot de bonis domus praedictae, per discretionem et dispositionem magistri, capellanorum, praedictorum fundatorum et heredum eorum, ex consilio Communitatis praedictae, rationabiliter sustentari poter[ant].

Item, ad quartum articulum, dicunt quod bona dicti hospitalis in praesenti non sufficiunt ad sustentationem tantae elemosinae quo solebant tunc temporis, eo quod quidam Henricus de Calverton, Robertus Ker, et magister Thomas de Kent, quondam magistri ejusdem hospitalis instituti, primo dilapidaverunt bona domus praedictae, et aedificia devastarunt, et elemosinas adnihilarunt, et exitus domus ad singulare proficuum convertebant, et hucusque dictum hospitale de malo in pejus processit.

Item, ad quintum articulum, dicunt quod duo sacerdotes divina celebrantes inibi fuerunt, sicut praedictum est, et tunc gestabant habitum de russeto et de nigro panno, et in praesenti non est inibi aliquis sacerdos nisi solus magister.

Item, ad sextum articulum, dicunt quod divinum officium celebrabatur in eodem, prout continetur in quadam regula per Dominum Walterum de Grey, quondam Archiepiscopum Eboracensem, ordinata et constituta, et scripta in quodam folio super missale ejusdem domus, quod jam ex diu per custodes, qui pro tempore fuerint, malitiose abscissum fuit et asportatum; quod quidem folium gratia divina inventum est, quod parati sunt ostendere, si placet Domino Archiepiscopo.

Item, ad septimum articulum, dicunt quod magister et fratres tenentur servare regulam in dicto folio contentam.

Item, ad octavum articulum, dicunt quod magister, nec aliquis

Also, to the second article, they say that the said hospital was so endowed that of the possessions, lands and tenements, goods and chattels given and granted to the said hospital, a master, the chaplains celebrating divine service therein, the brethren and sisters and poor of the same house, ought to be sustained in common, without property of their own. And of the possessions assigned and granted to the said house of old time, they have not knowledge without inspection of the charters and writings remaining in the possession of the master of the said hospital; and it is not evident to them whether aught has been thence subtracted, or not.

Also, to the third article, they say that there used to be in the same one master, two chaplains at least celebrating divine service, and as many brethren, sisters and poor, as of the goods of the aforesaid house, by the discretion and disposition of the master, the chaplains, the aforesaid founders and their heirs, with the counsel of the aforesaid Community, could reasonably be sustained.

Also, to the fourth article, they say that the goods of the said hospital at present are not sufficient for the sustentation of such alms as were usual at that time, because Henry de Calverton, Robert Ker, and master Thomas de Kent, sometime instituted masters of the same hospital, first deteriorated the goods of the aforesaid house, and wasted the edifices, and brought the alms to nothing, and converted the outgoings of the house to their own profit, and to this time the said hospital has gone from bad to worse.

Also, to the fifth article, they say that there were two priests celebrating divine service there, as is aforesaid, and they then wore a habit of russet and of black cloth, and at present there is not in the same any priest except the master.

Also, to the sixth article, they say that divine service was celebrated in the same, as is contained in a certain rule ordained and made by Lord Walter de Grey, sometime Archbishop of York, and written in a certain leaf upon the missal of the same house, which has now for a long time been maliciously cut out and abstracted by the wardens for the time being; which same leaf by divine grace has been found, which they are prepared to produce, if it please the Lord Archbishop.

Also, to the seventh article, they say that the master and brethren are bound to obey the rule contained in the said leaf.

Also, to the eighth article, they say that the master, or any one

ibidem commorans in fraternitate, testare non poterunt de bonis domus, nec aliquid proprium habere, ut dicta regula testatur.

Item, ad nonum articulum, dicunt quod dictum hospitale ita integraliter destructum et adnichilatum est, quod, absque gratia divina, consilio et auxilio Domini Archiepiscopi, ignorant qualiter posset relevari.

Item, ad decimum articulum, dicunt quod solebant habere commune sigillum, et habere deberent. 4770, p. 15.

XLVI.—*Abjuration of the town by a Thief.*

1323, April 27.

Ricardus de Buckeby captus fuit cum quodam tapeto furato in Notingham, in domo Thomae Leucas de Notingham, et ad sectam dicti Thomae, et ad istam Curiam, arrenatus est quomodo se vult aquietare de dicto furto; dicit super bonam inquisitionem villae Notingham': quae venit, et dicit, super sacramentum suum, quod ipse furavit dictum tapetum, scilicet appreciatum ad vijd. Ideo non sus[pendatur] propter parvam quantitatem: ideo consideratum est quod praedictus Thomas rehabeat dictum tapetum, et praedictus Ricardus abjurat villam. 1258, ro. 15d.

XLVII.—*Institution of Matthew de Halifax to the Mastership of S. John's Hospital.*

1323, September 17.

[1]WILLELMUS, permissione divina, Eboracensis Archiepiscopus, Angliae Primas, dilecto filio Domino Matthaeo de Halifax, presbytero, salutem, gratiam, et benevolentiam. De tua fidelitate [et] circumspecta industria confidentes, et zelum quem ad Christi pauperes habere dinosceris attendentes, custodiam et curam Hospitalis Sancti Johannis Baptistae de Nottingham, per resignationem Rogeri filii Ricardi de Whatton vacantis, et ad nostram collationem spectantis, cum suis membris et pertinentiis universis, una cum administratione bonorum tam spiritualium quam temporalium ejusdem hospitalis, tibi, caritatis intuitu, conferimus gratiose per praesentes, tuo perpetuo possidendam: proviso quod onera eidem hospitali incumbentia sustentando et providendo, secundum ipsius hospitalis facultates, subeas,

[1] From Greaves' papers. It is entered in Archbishop Melton's Register at York, fo. 351d.

there dwelling in brotherhood, may not bequeath the goods of the house, nor have any property, as the said rule witnesses.

Also, to the ninth article, they say that the said hospital is so wholly destroyed and annihilated, that, without the divine grace, and the counsel and assistance of the Lord Archbishop, they know not how it can be relieved.

Also, to the tenth article, they say that they used to have, and ought to have, a common seal. 4770, p. 15.

XLVI.—*Abjuration of the town by a Thief.*

1323, April 27.

Richard de Buckby was taken with a tapet stolen in Nottingham, in the house of Thomas Lucas of Nottingham, and he is arraigned at the suit of the said Thomas, and at this Court, as to how he will be acquitted of the said theft; he says by a good inquest of the town of Nottingham: who come, and say, upon their oath, that he stole the said tapet, to wit [one] valued at 7d. Therefore he is not to be hung on account of the small value: it is therefore decided that the aforesaid Thomas shall have the said tapet back again, and the aforesaid Richard abjures the town. 1258, ro. 15d.

XLVII.—*Institution of Matthew de Halifax to the Mastership of S. John's Hospital.*

1323, September 17.

[1] WILLIAM, by divine permission, Archbishop of York, Primate of England, to our well-beloved son Sir Matthew de Halifax, priest, greeting, grace, and goodwill. Relying upon thy fidelity and circumspect industry, and having regard to the zeal in the cause of Christ's poor for which thou art distinguished, we, out of respect for charity, graciously confer upon thee by these presents the custody and care of the Hospital of Saint John the Baptist at Nottingham, vacant by the resignation of Roger son of Richard de Whatton, and pertaining to our collation, together with all its members and appurtenances, with the administration of the goods of the said hospital, both spiritual and temporal, to be held by thee perpetually: provided that thou undertakest to sustain and provide for the burdens lying upon the said hospital, according to the means of the said hospital, and

et agnoscas ordinationem primariam hospitalis praedicti, quatenus tibi possibile fuerit debite prosequendo. Vale! Datum apud Suwell, xv. Calendas Octobris, anno gratiae millesimo CCC^{mo} vicesimo tertio, et pontificatus nostri sexto. 4770, p. 14.

XLVIII.—*Reading of a Will in the Borough Court.*

1323-4, January 4.

Ad istam Curiam venerunt executores testamenti Petri de Morewode, et monstraverunt quoddam testamentum dicti Petri, quod testatur quod idem Petrus legavit super lectum mortale Margeriae uxori suae, ad totam vitam suam, omnes terras et tenementa sua, prata, et redditus, quae habuit in villa Notingham', salvis uno mesuagio et duabus acris terrae, cum pertinentiis, in villa Notingham', quae idem Petrus legavit Margeriae filiae suae imperpetuum, prout in dicto testamento plenius continetur, et dictum testamentum in plena Curia lectum fuit. 1258b., ro. 5d.

XLIX.—*Charge of stealing Timber from Hethbeth Bridge.*

1324, September 12.

Hugo Poyt queritur de Galfrido Bertlot eo quod idem Galfridus, die Dominica proximo post festum Nativitatis Beatae Mariae ultimo praeteritum,[1] in villa Notingham, ad capud pontis, insultum fecit eidem Hugoni, et ipsum vocavit falsum hominem et latronem, et supposuit ipsum furasse meremium Pontis de Hethebethe, ad dampnum ipsius Hugonis xxs., et inde producit sectam. Et praedictus Galfridus venit, et defendit vim et injuriam, quando, etc., et dicit quod de nullo est culpabilis, et hoc vult verificare; et praedictus Hugo similiter. Ideo praeceptum est quod bona inquisitio summoneatur quod sit hic ad proximam Curiam ad recognoscendum, etc., et partes habent eundem diem. 1258b., ro. 23d.

[1] Sunday, Sept. 9, 1324.

that thou adherest to the first ordination of the aforesaid hospital, carrying it into effect as far as shall be possible for thee to do. Farewell! Given at Southwell, on the 15th of the Calends of October, in the year of grace one thousand three hundred and twenty three, and in the sixth year of our pontificate. 4770, p. 14.

XLVIII.—*Reading of a Will in the Borough Court.*

1323-4, January 4.

To this Court came the executors of the will of Peter de Morewode, and produced a certain testament of the said Peter's, which testifies that the said Peter bequeathed upon his death-bed to Margery his wife, for her whole life, all his lands and tenements, meadows, and rents, which he had in the town of Nottingham, excepting one messuage and two acres of land, with appurtenances, in the town of Nottingham, which the said Peter bequeathed to his daughter Margery for ever, as is more fully set forth in the said testament, and the said testament was read in full Court.

1258b., ro. 5d.

XLIX.—*Charge of stealing Timber from Hethbeth Bridge.*

1324, September 12.

Hugh Poyt makes plaint of Geoffrey Bertlot that the said Geoffrey, on Sunday next after the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Mary last past,[1] in the town of Nottingham, at the head of the bridge, made an assault upon the said Hugh, and called him a false man and a thief, and charged him with having stolen the timber of the Bridge of Hethebethe, to the damage of the said Hugh of 20s., and upon this he enters suit. And the aforesaid Geoffrey comes, and defends the force and injury, since, etc., and says that he is guilty of nought, and this he will verify; and the said Hugh likewise. Therefore it is commanded that a good inquest be summoned to be here at the next Court to recognise, etc., and the parties have the same day. 1258b., ro. 23d.

L.—*Mandate of the Archbishop to the Master of S. John's Hospital.*

1325, September 21.

[1]WILLELMUS, permissione divina, Eboracensis Archiepiscopus, Angliae Primas, dilecto filio Domino Matthaeo de Halifax, Magistro Hospitalis Sancti Johannis Baptistae juxta Nottingham, salutem, gratiam, et benedictionem. Cum nostrae solicitudini pastorali incumbere dignoscatur, ac nos urgeat curae nobis assumptae regimen perquam grave ad digna Dei obsequia non tantummodo dilatanda, quin etiam ad ea dispersa recolligendum, ut[2] inde cultus divinus in laudem Dei devotius augeatur, et in perpetuam memoriam reducatur. Sane cum dudum in dicto hospitali duo fratres aut tres consueverant habitare, ac, vitam ducentes religiosam toto tempore suo, inibi Deo servire laudabiliter in divinis; audito quod tu in dicto hospitali solus stare praesumis, cum si cecideris non habeas qui te valeat relevare, in dicti cultus divini diminutionem, ac multitudinis scandalum popularis, tibi injungimus et mandamus quat[en]us tibi unam vel duas personas idoneas in confratres tuos, prout facultas ejusdem permiserit hospitalis, ad Dei honorem et Sui cultus augmentum, recipere studeas sine mora, quibus tecum assumptis, et tibi de decenti habitu, quali fratres ibidem uti consueverant temporibus retroactis, facias providere, quo te et illos uti deinceps volumus cum effectu, reddentibus Altissimo, prout ibi celebrius fuerat obtentum sanctius ab antiquo, laudes et obsequia diuturna pariter et nocturna: quos quidem fratres et suos successores in praedicto hospitali, cum ibidem fuerint professi, omnium Salvatori suo debere tempore permanere decernimus ac etiam ordinamus: quamquidem professionem ab ipsis fratribus, et eorum quolibet, recipias prout canonica dictaverint instituta. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum praesentibus est appensum. Valete! Datum apud Whatton nostrae dioecesis, xj. kalendas Octobris, anno Domini millesimo tricentesimo vicesimo quinto, et pontificatus nostri octavo. 4770, p. 16.

[1] From Greaves' papers.

[2] *ut,*] 'et,' MS.

L.—*Mandate of the Archbishop to the Master of S. John's Hospital.*

1325, September 21.

[1]WILLIAM, by divine permission, Archbishop of York, Primate of England, to his well-beloved son Sir Matthew de Halifax, Master of the Hospital of Saint John the Baptist near Nottingham, greeting, grace, and benediction. Whereas it is known to be incumbent upon our pastoral duty, and the weighty direction of the care assumed by us urges us not only to spread abroad as much as possible the worthy services of God, but also to gather them up when scattered, so that the divine religion may thereby be more devotedly increased to the praise of God, and may be brought to everlasting remembrance. Whereas two or three brethren have been used of old to dwell in the said hospital, and, leading a religious life all their time, there to serve God laudably in divine services; it having come to our hearing that thou presumest to stay alone in the said hospital, so that if thou wert to fall sick thou wouldst have no one who could relieve thee, to the diminution of the said worship of God, and to the scandal of the multitude, we enjoin and command thee that thou shall take care to receive, without delay, one or two fit persons as thy brethren, as the means of the same house will admit, for the honour of God and the increase of His religion, and whom, having received to thyself, thou shalt cause to be provided by thee with a decent habit, such as the brethren there were used to wear in times past, which we strongly desire that thou and they shall use hereafter, rendering to the Highest prayers and daily and nightly services, as it has there generally been accustomed with solemnity from old time: which same brethren and their successors in the aforesaid hospital, when they have there professed, we decree and also ordain should devote the whole of their lives to the Saviour of all, which profession thou shalt receive from these brethren, and from each of them, as the orders of the canons direct. In witness whereof our seal is appended to these presents. Fare ye well! Given at Whatton in our diocese, on the 11th of the Kalends of October, in the year of the Lord one thousand three hundred and twenty-five, and in the eighth year of our pontificate.

4770, p. 16.

LI.—*Redemption of a Butcher's Booth sold by a Kinsman.*

1327, December 30.

Ad istam Curiam venerunt Johannes, filius Philippi, et Margareta uxor ejus, et proferunt Henrico de Cesterfeld denarios quos dedit Rogero Girdecope et Margeriae uxori ejus, pro quadam selda carnificis, de qua petierunt emptionem secundum consuetudinem villae Notingham'. Dictus Henricus venit in plena Curia, et concessit eis emptionem dictae seldae pro denariis quos dedit pro dicta selda. Dictus Henricus oneratur in plena Curia super sacramentum suum, quod verum dicet quot denarios dedit pro dicta selda; praedictus Henricus venit et dicit, super sacramentum suum, quod custavit se in omnibus sumptibus xxvijs. Ideo consideratum est quod dicti denarii praedicto Henrico liberentur, et quod dicta selda cum praedictis Johanne et Margareta, et eorum heredibus, remaneat imperpetuum, et quod Henricus reddat praedictis Johanni et Margaretae cartam per quam fuit feoffatus. 1260, ro. 2d.

LII.—*Loan of horse and armour for Scotch War.*

1327-8, January 15.

[1] Johannes Bully, de Notingham, queritur de Johanne de Melton, de Notingham, quod idem Johannes ei injuste detinet unum equum, pretii xvs., et unum hake[ton], hauberg[ellum], et [unum] par cirotecarum de plates, unum bacinet, pretii xxs.; et ideo injuste quod cum idem Johannes de Melton, die Dominica in festo Sanctae Trinitatis ultimo praeterito,[2] in domo dicti Johannis, recepit dictum equum et dictas armuras solvendos ad festum Assumptionis Beatae Mariae . . . . gerra Scotiae non transiret; ad quem diem dictus Johannes Bully venit et petiit de dicto Johanne de Melton dictum equum cum armuris; dictus Johannes de Melton equum cum armuris reddere noluit, sed injuste detinuit, et ad[huc detinet], ad dampna dicti Johannis xls., et de hoc tendit sectam. Et praedictus Johannes de Melton venit, et defendit vim, etc., et dicit quod fuit in gerra Sc[otiae, ideo] non tenetur equum nec armuras sibi reddere, et hoc vult verificare. 1260, ro. 8.

February 17.

Johannes Bully, qui conquestus fuit versus Johannem de Melton de placito debiti, non est prosecutus. Ideo ipse et plegii in misericordia. Misericordia, vjd. 1260, ro. 10.

[1] This entry has suffered much from damp. [2] June 7, 1327.

LI.—*Redemption of a Butcher's Booth sold by a Kinsman.*

1327, December 30.

To this Court came John, the son of Philip, and Margaret his wife, and offer to Henry de Chesterfield the money which he had given to Roger Girdecope and Margery his wife, for a butcher's booth, whereof they demanded emption according to the custom of the town of Nottingham. The said Henry appeared in full Court, and granted them the emption of the said booth for the money which he gave for the said booth. The said Henry is charged in full Court upon his oath, that he shall say truly what money he gave for the said booth; the aforesaid Henry appears and says, upon his oath, that it cost him in all charges 27s. Therefore it is decided that the said money shall be delivered to the aforesaid Henry, and that the said booth shall remain for ever in the possession of the aforesaid John and Margaret, and their heirs, and that Henry shall give up to the aforesaid John and Margaret the charter by which he was enfeoffed. 1260, ro. 2d.

LII.—*Loan of horse and armour for Scotch War.*

1327-8, January 15.

[1] John Bully, of Nottingham, makes plaint of John de Melton, of Nottingham, that the said John unjustly detains from him a horse, of the value of 15s., and a hakcton, a haubergeon, and a pair of gloves of plate, a bascinet, of the value of 20s.; and he says unjustly because whereas the said John de Melton, on Sunday in the feast of the Holy Trinity last past,[2] in the house of the said John, received the said horse and the said armour to be delivered back again at the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Mary . . . . he should not pass over to the war in Scotland; at which day the said John Bully came and demanded the said horse with the armour from the said John de Melton; the said John de Melton would not return the said horse with the armour, but unjustly detained it, and up to this time detains it, to the damage of the said John of 40s., and as to this he enters suit. And the aforesaid John de Melton comes, and defends the force, etc., and says that he was in the war in Scotland, [therefore] he is not bound to return to him the horse or armour, and this he will verify. 1260, ro. 8.

February 17.

John Bully, who made plaint against John de Melton on a plea of debt, does not prosecute. Therefore he and his pledges are in 'misericordia.' Amercement, 6d. 1260, ro. 10.

LIII.—*Abjuration of the Town by a Thief.*

1328, September 7.

Johannes, filius Willelmi de Hamstirley, captus fuit cum quadam cista furata in Notingham in selda Johannis de Beverlaco, ad sectam praedicti Johannis; et ad istam Curiam arrenatus est quomodo se vult aquietare quod non furavit dictam cistam; dicit super bonam inquisitionem Curiae. Inquisitione capta, venit et dicit quod furavit dictam cistam, et appretiatur per dictam inquisitionem ad vd. Ideo consideratum est quod dictus Johannes de Beverlaco rehabeat dictam cistam, et dictus Johannes de Hamstirley abjurat villam, et non sus[pendatur] propter parvam quantitatem. 1260, ro. 24d.

LIV.—*Charter of King Edward III.*

1330, May 1.

[E]DWARDUS, Dei Gratia, Rex Angliae, Dominus Hiberniae, et Dux Aquitanniae, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, justitiariis, vicecomitibus, praepositis, ministris, et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis, salutem. Inspeximus cartam celebris memoriae Domini Edwardi nuper Regis Angliae, patris nostri, in haec verba: 'Edwardus, Dei Gratia,' [*etc., reciting Edward II.'s Charter, No. XXXVII.*]. Nos autem, concessiones, confirmationes et restitutionem praedictas ratas habentes et gratas, eas, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, praefatis Burgensibus, et eorum heredibus ac successoribus Burgensibus ejusdem villae, concedimus et confirmamus, sicut cartae praedictae plenius testantur.

Praeterea, cum dicta villa Notingham', una cum libertatibus ejusdem, in instanti itinere dilectorum et fidelium nostrorum Willelmi de Herle, et sociorum suorum, justitiariorum nostrorum itinerantium in Comitatu Notingham', quibusdam certis de causis, per considerationem ejusdem Curiae, capta sit in manum nostram: nos, volentes eisdem Majori et Burgensibus gratiam in hac parte facere specialem, restituimus eis villam praedictam, cum omnibus libertatibus praedictis: habendam et tenendam sibi, heredibus et successoribus suis Burgensibus ejusdem villae, imperpetuum, adeo plene et integre sicut eam per cartas praedictas tenuerunt et tenere debuerunt ante captionem supradictam. Insuper, cum in carta praedicti Henrici Regis, proavi nostri contineatur, quod praedicti Burgenses et eorum heredes imperpetuum haberent returnum brevium ipsius proavi nostri et

LIII.—*Abjuration of the Town by a Thief.*

1328, September 7.

John, son of William de Hamstirley, was taken with a chest stolen in Nottingham in the booth of John de Beverley, at the suit of the aforesaid John; and he is arraigned at this Court as to how he will acquit himself that he has not stolen the said chest; he says by a good inquest of the Court. The inquest being taken, comes and says that he stole the said chest, and it is appraised by the said inquest at 5d. Therefore it is decided that the said John de Beverley shall have the said chest back again, and the said John de Hamstirley abjures the town, and he shall not be hanged on account of the small amount.

1260, ro. 24d.

LIV.—*Charter of King Edward III.*

1330, May 1.

EDWARD, by the Grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine, to his archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, justices, sheriffs, reeves, ministers, and all his bailiffs and faithful subjects, greeting. We have inspected the charter of Lord Edward of renowned memory, sometime King of England, our father, in these words: 'Edward, by the Grace of God,' [*etc., reciting Edward II.'s Charter, No. XXXVII.*]. We, regarding the concessions, confirmations and restitutions aforesaid as firm and acceptable, grant and confirm them, for us and our heirs, as far as in us lies, to the aforesaid Burgesses, and their heirs and successors Burgesses of the same town, as the aforesaid charters more fully witness.

Moreover, since the said town of Nottingham, together with the liberties of the same, in the present eyre of our well-beloved and faithful William de Herle and his associates, our justices itinerant in the County of Nottingham, on account of certain specific causes, by the judgment of the same Court, has been taken into our hands: we, wishing to show to the same Mayor and Burgesses special grace in this particular, have restored to them the town aforesaid, with all the aforesaid liberties: to have and to hold to them and their heirs, Burgesses of the same town, for ever, as fully and wholly as they held it by the aforesaid charters, and should have held it before the aforesaid seizure. Moreover, since it is contained in the charter of the aforesaid King Henry, our great-grandfather, that the aforesaid Burgesses and their heirs should have for ever the return of the writs of

heredum suorum de summonitione scaccarii sui, de omnibus ad dictum burgum Notingham' spectantibus, et quod nullus vicecomes aut alius ballivus ipsius proavi nostri, vel heredum suorum, quicumque, dictum burgum ingrederentur ad summonitiones, attachiamenta, seu districtiones, aut alia officia ibidem facienda, nisi in defectum Ballivorum ejusdem villae,[1] et praedicti Burgenses et antecessores sui, eo praetextu, hucusque habuerunt returna omnium brevium progenitorum nostrorum, et nostrorum, tam de summonitionibus scaccarii, quam aliorum brevium quorumcumque, eundum burgum qualitercumque tangentium: Nos, securitati eorumdem Burgensium, ne super hoc inquietari possint infuturum, providere volentes, concessimus eis, et hac carta nostra confirmavimus, quod ipsi et eorum heredes et successores praedicti imperpetuum habeant returna omnium brevium nostrorum, et heredum nostrorum, tam de summonitionibus scaccarii, quam aliorum brevium quorumcumque, praedictum burgum qualitercumque tangentium; ita quod nullus vicecomes, ballivus, seu alius minister noster, vel heredum nostrorum, burgum illum ingrediatur ad summonitiones, attachiamenta seu districtiones, vel aliqua alia officia, infra eundem burgum, exercenda vel facienda, nisi in defectu Ballivorum villae supradictae, sicut praedictum est. Ad haec, cum per quandam inquisitionem, per praefatum Willelmum et dilectum et fidelem nostrum Nicholaum Fastolft, de mandato nostro factam, et in cancellaria nostra retornatam, compertum sit quod praedicti Burgenses, a tempore quo non extat memoria usque ad tempus confectionis dictae cartae praedicti Johannis Regis, progenitoris nostri, eisdem Burgensibus factae, et etiam postmodum, gaolam in dicta villa Notingham' habuerunt, pro custodia eorum qui in eadem villa capti fuerunt seu attachiati, et quod gaola illa fuit in custodia eorum qui custodiam villae praedictae habuerunt, tanquam ad eandem villam pertinens, tam dum villa illa fuit in manibus progenitorum nostrorum praedictorum, quam in manibus Burgensium villae supradictae: Nos, pro pleniori securitate ipsorum, volentes eis gratiam in hac parte facere specialem, concessimus eis, et hac carta nostra confirmavimus, quod iidem Burgenses, heredes et successores sui praedicti, imperpetuum habeant gaolam praedictam in villa praedicta, pro custodia illorum qui in eadem villa, ex quacumque causa, capi seu attachiari contigeri[n]t. Insuper, cum praefati Burgenses, praetextu dictorum verborum in praedictis chartis contentorum quod 'homines de Notinghamshire et de Derbishire venire debent ad prae-

the same our great-grandfather, and his heirs, of the summons of his exchequer, of all things belonging to the said borough of Nottingham, and that no sheriff or other bailiff whatsoever of our same great-grandfather, or of his heirs, should enter the said borough to execute there summonses, attachments or distresses, or other offices, except through the default of the Bailiffs of the same town;[1] and the aforesaid Burgesses and their ancestors, on that account, have had up to this time the return of all writs of our progenitors, and of ours, as well of summons of the exchequer, as of other writs whatsoever, touching the same borough in any way soever: We, wishing to provide for the security of the same Burgesses that they may not herein in the future be disquieted, have granted them, and by this our charter have confirmed, that they, and their heirs and successors aforesaid, shall have for ever the return of all writs of ours, and of our heirs, as well of summonses of the exchequer as of other writs whatsoever, in any wise whatsoever relating to the said borough; so that no sheriff, bailiff or other minister of ours, or of our heirs, shall enter that borough to exercise or perform summonses, attachments, or distresses, or any other offices, within the same borough, except through the default of the Bailiffs of the abovesaid town, as is aforesaid. Moreover, whereas it appears by a certain inquisition made, by the aforesaid William and our well-beloved and faithful Nicholas Fastolf, at our command, and returned into our chancery, that the aforesaid Burgesses, from time whereof memory does not exist until the time of the making of the said charter of the aforesaid King John, our progenitor, made to the said Burgesses, and also afterwards, have had a gaol in the said town of Nottingham, for the custody of those who were taken or attached in the same town, and that that gaol was in the custody of those who had charge of the town aforesaid, as pertaining to the same town, as well whilst that town was in the hands of our progenitors aforesaid, as when it was in the hands of the Burgesses of the town aforesaid: we, desiring in this particular to show them special grace, for their more ample security, have granted them, and by this our charter have confirmed, that the same Burgesses, their heirs and successors aforesaid, shall have for ever the aforesaid gaol in the aforesaid town, for the custody of those who shall happen to be taken or attached in the same town, from whatsoever cause. Moreover, whereas the aforesaid Burgesses, by reason of the said

[1] Cf. Charter of Edward II., No. XXXVII.

dictum burgum de Notingham die Veneris et Sabbati cum quadrigis et summagiis suis,'[1] habuerint in eodem burgo unum mercatum singulis septimanis per diem Sabbati, sicut dicunt: Nos, ne praedicti Burgenses super dicto mercato suo occasionentur infuturum, volentes eorum securitati prospicere gratiose, concessimus eis, et hac carta nostra confirmavimus, quod ipsi, et heredes ac successores sui praedicti, imperpetuum habeant et teneant mercatum praedictum singulis septimanis per diem Sabbati, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad hujusmodi mercatum pertinentibus; nolentes quod ipsi, vel eorum heredes vel successores, occasione mercati illius, pro tempore praeterito vel futuro, per nos, vel heredes nostros, seu ministros nostros quoscumque occasionentur, molestentur in aliquo, seu graventur. Concessimus etiam eisdem Burgensibus, et hac carta nostra confirmavimus, quod ipsi, heredes et successores sui, de pontagio per totum regnum et potestatem nostram imperpetuum sint quieti.

Quare volumus et firmiter praecipimus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quod iidem Burgenses, et eorum heredes ac successores, imperpetuum habeant et teneant praedictam villam, cum omnibus libertatibus praedictis, et etiam imperpetuum habeant returna omnium brevium nostrorum et heredum nostrorum, tam de summonitionibus scaccarii, quam aliorum brevium quorumcumque, et etiam gaolam in eadem villa, et mercatum per dictum diem Sabbati, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad hujusmodi mercatum pertinentibus, quodque quieti sint de hujusmodi pontagio per totum regnum et potestatem nostram, sicut praedictum est. Hiis testibus: venerabilibus patribus Henrico Episcopo Lincolniensi Cancellario nostro, Johanne Wyntoniensi, et Rogero Coventrensi et Lichefeldensi, Episcopis, Johanne de Eltham Comite Cornubiae fratre nostro carissimo, Rogero de Mortuo Mari Comite Marchiae, Willelmo de Monte Acuto, Johanne Mautravers Senescallo Hospitii nostri, et aliis. Datum per manum nostram, apud Wodestok, primo die Maii, anno regni nostri quarto. Per ipsum Regem et Concilium.

4161.

LV.—*Letters Patent regarding the election of the Bailiffs.*

1330, May 3.

EDWARDUS, Dei Gratia, Rex Angliae, Dominus Hiberniae et

[1] Cf. Charter of Henry II., No. I.

words contained in the aforesaid charters that 'the men of Nottinghamshire and of Derbyshire should come to the aforesaid borough of Nottingham on Friday and Saturday with their wains and packhorses,'[1] have had in the same borough a market every week as they say during Saturday: We, desiring graciously to provide for their security, so that the aforesaid Burgesses may not in future be molested as to their market, have granted them, and by this our present charter have confirmed, that they, and their heirs and successors aforesaid, may have and hold for ever the aforesaid market each week during Saturday, with all liberties and free customs pertaining to such market: we being unwilling that they or their heirs or successors, on account of that market should be impeded, molested or in any wise troubled by us, or our heirs, or our ministers whomsoever, for time past or future. We have also granted to the same Burgesses, and by this our present charter have confirmed, that they, their heirs and successors, shall be for ever quit of pontage throughout our whole kingdom and dominion.

Wherefore we will and firmly enjoin, for us and our heirs, that the same Burgesses, and their heirs and successors, shall have and hold for ever the aforesaid town, with all the aforesaid liberties, and also shall have for ever the return of all writs of ours and of our heirs, as well of summonses of the exchequer, as of other writs whatsoever, and also a gaol in the same town, and a market for the said Saturday, with all liberties and free customs pertaining to such market, and that they shall be quit of such pontage throughout our whole kingdom and dominion, as is aforesaid. These being witnesses: the venerable fathers, Henry Bishop of Lincoln our Chancellor, John Bishop of Winchester, and Roger Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, John de Eltham Earl of Cornwall our dearest brother, Roger de Mortimer Earl of March, William de Montacute, John Maltravers Steward of our household, and others. Given by our hand at Woodstock, the first day of May, in the fourth year of our reign.

By the King and Council.

4161.

LV.—*Letters Patent regarding the election of the Bailiffs.*

1330, May 3.

EDWARD, by the Grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland and Duke of Aquitaine, to all to whom the present letters shall come,

Dux Aquitanniae, omnibus ad quos praesentes litterae pervenerint, salutem. Sciatis quod cum per cartam celebris memoriae Domini Edwardi, nuper Regis Angliae, avi nostri, concessum existat Burgensibus villae nostrae Notingham' quod iidem Burgenses, singulis annis, in festo Sancti Michaelis, eligant unum Majorem de se ipsis, 'ut praesit Ballivis et aliis de eadem villa in omnibus quae pertinent ad utriusque burgi villae illius regimen et juvamen, et quod statim, eadem electione facta, eligant unum Ballivum de uno burgo et alium de alio burgo, pro diversitate consuetudinum in eisdem burgis habitarum, qui ea quae pertinent ad officium suum exequantur,'[1] et praefati Burgenses nobis supplicaverint quod, cum ipsi in uno burgorum praedictorum, propter paupertatem et insufficientiam inhabitantium in eodem, ballivum sufficientem ad officium illud exequendum ad praesens nequeant invenire, velimus eis concedere quod ipsi in eadem villa, in locis ubi melius viderint expedire, dictos duos ballivos eligere possint: Nos, eorum supplicationi favorabiliter annuentes in hac parte, concessimus eis quod ipsi, post electionem de eodem Majore, ut praemittitur, factam, dictos duos Ballivos de melioribus et magis sufficientibus ejusdem villae, in locis ubi melius viderint expedire, qui ea quae ad officium suum pertinent exequantur, eligere valeant, dictis verbis in praedicta carta ipsius avi nostri contentis non obstantibus. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes, quamdiu nobis placuerit duraturas. Teste me ipso apud Wodestok, primo die Maii, anno regni nostri quarto.

Per ipsum Regem et Concilium.

4312.

LVI.—*Agreement for landing goods at Colwick in time of drought.*

1330, June 29.

Cest endenture fait entre le Meir et la Comminalte de Notingham, de une part, et William de Colewyk, chivaler, dautre part, testmoigne qe come debat et contek esteit mu entre les avantdits Meir et Comminalte et le dit Sire William, pur ceo qe graunt partie del cours del Ewe de Trente fuist tourne en un cours de ewe qe sey estent hors del dreit cours del Ewe de Trente tantqe au molyn le dit Sire William de Colewyk, et au travers de quel cours le dit Sire William

[1] Cf. Charter of Edward I., No. XXVI.

greeting. Know ye that, whereas by the charter of Lord Edward of renowned memory, late King of England, our grandfather, it was granted to the Burgesses of our town of Nottingham that the same Burgesses, in each year, in the feast of Saint Michael, should elect a Mayor from themselves 'to be set over the Bailiffs and others of the same borough in everything which pertains to the government and advantage of the same town, and that they shall at once, the same election having been made, elect one Bailiff of one borough and another for the other borough, on account of the diversity of customs existing in the same boroughs, who shall execute those things which pertain to their office,'[1] and the aforesaid Burgesses have besought us that, whereas in one of the boroughs aforesaid, on account of the poverty and insufficiency of the inhabitants of the same, they are unable at present to find a sufficient bailiff to execute that office, we should grant them that in the same town, in places which may seem to be better expedient, they may elect the said two bailiffs: We, favourably inclining to their prayer in this particular, have granted them that they, after the election of the same Mayor has been made, as is aforesaid, shall have power to elect the said two Bailiffs out of the better and more sufficient persons of the same town, in places which may seem to them to be better expedient, who shall execute those things which pertain to their office, the said words contained in the aforesaid charter of our grandfather notwithstanding. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, to endure as long as it shall please us. Witness myself at Woodstock, the first day of May, in the fourth year of our reign.

By the King himself and Council.

4312.

LVI.—*Agreement for landing goods at Colwick in time of drought.*

1330, June 29.

This indenture made between the Mayor and the Commonalty of Nottingham on the one part, and William de Colwick, knight, of the other part, witnesses that whereas debate and contest has arisen between the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty and the said Sir William, because a great part of the course of the Water of Trent had been turned into a course of water which extends out of the right course of the Water of Trent as far as to the mill of the said Sir William de Colwick, and athwart which course the said Sir

avoit un estannqe qe jetta le ewe au dit molyn, par quoi neefs ne batz ne poient passer parmi cel cours, ne plus pres de la ville de Notingham aprocher en temps de sekkerez qe sur la terre le dit Sire William a Colewyk, ou le dit Sire William de neefs et batz arivauntz sur sa terre, et des charettes et chivaux cariauntz outre sa terre summage ou charge de charette, prist amendez pour le trespas a volunte, issi qe le dit Meir et la Comminalte sei sentirent muld grevez. Pur quoi acorde est, de par le dit Meir et la Comminalte, de un part, pur eux et pur lour heirs et pur lour successours, et par le dit Sire William graunte dautre part, pur lui et pur ces heirs et pur ces assignez, qe le dit Meir et la Comminalte, et touz ceux qi sount de la fraunchise de Notingham, eyount, et aver deyvent, du jour de la confeccion de ceste endenture en apres a touz jours, arevaill' ove lour neefs et batz sur la terre le dit Sire William a Colewyk, cest assavoir, en une place qe est appelle 'Milneholm,' issi qe cele place soit severe en dieus atraverse en my lieu. Et qe le dit Meir et la Comminalte, et lour heirs et lour successours, deyvent tenir lour arivaill en cele meite de cele place de Milneholm' de vers le west tauntqe come la profundesse del ewe illoeqs demurt, saunz destourber del dit Sire William, ou de ces heirs ou de ces assignez, issi qe le dit Meir ne la Comminalte ne defoulont ne pasturont de lour chivaux, ne de lour charettez, le[1] herbe ne le soile le dit Sire William de cele meyte de la place de Milneholm' de vers le est, taunt come il tienent lour arivaill' devers le west. Et si la profundesce del ewe se chaunge devers cele meyte de Milneholm' devers le est, le dit Sire William grant pur lui, et pur ces heirs et pur ces assignez, qe le dit Meir et la Comminalte eiount lour arivaill' de le dit Sire William, et de ces heirs, sur cele meyte de la place de Milneholm' demoraunt devers le est, saunz defoler ou pastourer le soile ou le[1] herbe le dit Sire William devers le west, duraunt lour arivaill devers le est. Et de la arivaill, del une place et del autre, il averont covenable chymyn tantqe au gardyn le dit Sire William de south' son maner devers le est, et illoeqs entre deux fossez tantqe au chymyn qi se estent hors de la vile de Colewyk tantqe a la vile [de] Notingham; le quel chymyn le dit Meir ne nule de la Comminalte ne serrount chargez affaire, ne le dit Sire William ne ces heirs, dautre part, ne serront chargez affaire, mes si le dit Meir ou nule de la Comminalte voillent reparailler ou amender le dit chymyn de lour fraunche

[1] *Sic.*

William had a dam which turned the water to the said mill, whereby ships or boats could not pass through that course, nor approach nearer to the town of Nottingham in time of drought than upon the land of the said Sir William de Colwick, where the said Sir William took amends of ships and boats arriving upon his land, and of carts and horses carrying over his land packs or cartloads, for the trespass at his will, by which the said Mayor and the Commonalty felt themselves much grieved. Wherefore it is agreed, on behalf of the said Mayor and Commonalty, on the one part, for them and for their heirs and for their successors, and the said Sir William grants on the other part, for him and for his heirs and for his assigns, that the said Mayor and Commonalty and all those who are of the freedom of Nottingham, shall have, and ought to have, from the day of the making of this indenture and afterwards for ever arrival with their ships and boats on the land of the said Sir William at Colwick, that is to say, in a place which is called 'Milneholm,' provided that that place shall be cut in two across the middle. And that the said Mayor and the Commonalty, and their heirs and their successors, shall hold their arrival in that moiety of that place of Milneholm towards the west as long as depth of the water there remains, without disturbance of the said Sir William, or of his heirs or of his assigns, provided that the said Mayor or the Commonalty do not defile or pasture with their horses, or their carts, the herbage or the soil of the said Sir William of that moiety of the place of Milneholm towards the east, as long as they hold their arrival towards the west. And if the depth of the water shall change towards that moiety of Milneholm towards the east, the said Sir William grants for him, and for his heirs and for his assigns, that the said Mayor and the Commonalty shall have their arrival of the said Sir William, and of his heirs, upon that moiety of the place of Milneholm lying towards the east, without wasting or pasturing the soil or the herbage of the said Sir William towards the west, during their arrival towards the east. And from the arrival of one place or of the other, they shall have a convenient road as far as to the garden of the said Sir William below his manor towards the east, and thence between two ditches as far as to the road which leads out of the vill of Colwick to the town of Nottingham; which road the said Mayor or any of the Commonalty shall not be charged to make, nor the said Sir William nor his heirs of the other part shall not be charged to make,

volunte, le dit Sire William grant, pur lui et pur ces heirs, qil puissent prendre gravel et piere sur la place qest appelle 'Milneholm' de la livere le dit Sire William ou de ces heirs. Et si le dit William ou ces heirs ne voillent liverer gravel ne piere, come avant est dist, bien list au dit Meir et la Comminalte deprendre gravel pur lour chymyn faire a lour volunte, tant foiz come il vodrent faire. Et si la profoundesse del ewe se chaunge de vant une place qest appelle 'le Arrivall Rauf Bugge,' de la part del est de une fosse qe est appelle 'Olde Milneflete,' le dit Meir et la Comminalte deyvent illoeqs aver lour arrivaill, et charger et descharger, et covenable chymyn de illoeqs tantqe a la[1] haut chymyn qe se estent du maner de Colewyk tantqe a Notingham, sanz contredit du dit Sire William, ou de ces heirs ou de ces assignez. Et pur cele arivaill et chymyn aver sur les places avantdits, et pur bone acorde faire et amour norrer au touz jours, le dit Meir et la Comminalte grauntent, pur eux et pur lour heirs et pur lour successours, qe le dit Sire William, et ces heirs et ces assignez, preignent de chescune charette charge de marchandie de ascune homme de la dite franchise, qil poiont assurer estre, lour venant de le dite arivaille et par le chymyn avantdit vers la ville de Notingham, ou revenant de la dite ville de Notingham vers le dite arivaill, une maille, et de chescune sommage de chival alant ou revenant par le chymyn avantdit, une maille, saunz contredit du dit Meir ou de la Comminalte, ou de lour heirs ou de lour successours; issi qe le dit Sire William, ne ces heirs ne ces assignez, ne demandrent riens pur le arivaille des neefs sur la terre qe venent chargez ou aprendre lour charge des marchandises des gents de la dite Comminalte ou franchise, au touz jours. Mes le dit Sire William grant, pur lui et pur ces heirs et pur ces assignez, qe eux, ne nule apres ces hures en lour noun, gors ne levera ne maynoure ne fra en le ewe avantdite, par quoi le anxien cours de Trente en nule manere ne poet ensecher, mes de sa bone volunte grante au dit Meir et la Comminalte qe eux et lour heirs, de ceo jour evanant, deivent trere lour neefs et bateux par corde et par line sur la terre le dit Sire William de un part et dautre del ewe tant foiz come il vodrent, vers la ville de Notingham aler on revenir, en le anxien cours du Trente. Et le dit Meir et la Comminalte grantent, pur eux lour heirs et lour successours, qe de cy evanant ils ne metteront debat a destourber lewe deservir au dit molyn le dit Sire William, sicome devant la con-

[1] *Sic.*

but if the said Mayor or any of the Commonalty will repair or amend the said road of their free will, the said Sir William grants, for him and for his heirs, that they may take gravel and stone upon the place which is called 'Milneholm,' of the delivery of the said Sir William or of his heirs. And if the said William or his heirs will not deliver gravel or stone, as is before said, it shall be well allowed to the said Mayor and the Commonalty to take gravel to make their road at their will, as many times as they will make it. And if the depth of the water change in front of a place which is called 'the Arrival of Ralph Bugge,' on the eastern side of a ditch which is called 'Old Milneflete,' the said Mayor and the Commonalty shall there have their arrival, and load and unload, and a convenient road thence to the highway which leads from the manor of Colwick to Nottingham, without gainsaying of the said Sir William, or of his heirs or assigns. And for having this arrival and road upon the places aforesaid, and for making good accord and cherishing love for ever, the said Mayor and the Commonalty grant, for themselves and for their heirs and for their successors, that the said Sir William, and his heirs and his assigns, may take of each cart laden with merchandise of any man of the said franchise, who can prove that he is so, there coming from the said arrival and by the road aforesaid towards the town of Nottingham, or returning from the said town of Nottingham towards the said arrival, a halfpenny, and of each horse-load going or returning by the road aforesaid, a halfpenny, without gainsaying of the said Mayor or of the Commonalty, or of their heirs or successors; provided that the said Sir William, or his heirs or his assigns, shall not demand anything for the arrival of ships upon the land which come laden or to take their cargo of merchandise of the men of the said Commonalty or franchise, for ever. But the said Sir William grants, for himself and for his heirs and for his assigns, that they, or any one henceforth in their name, shall not raise or maintain or make a wear in the water aforesaid, by which the ancient course of Trent may be dried up in any manner, but of his good will he grants to the said Mayor and the Commonalty that they and their heirs, from this day henceforth, may draw their ships and boats by cord and by line on the land of the said Sir William on the one side and the other of the water as often as they will go or return to or from the town of Nottingham, in the ancient course of the Trent. And the said Mayor and the Commonalty grant, for

feccion de cestes ad fait. Et le dit Meir et la Comminalte grantent, pur eux et pur lour heirs, qe bien lize au dit Sire William, et ces heirs et ces assignez, destreindre chescune charette ou chival chargez qe venent ou passent outre sa terre vers le dit arivaille, ou revenantz, tant come ils soient paiez de chescune charette et chival ceo qe est avant grante, en la fourme avantdit.

En testmoignance des queles choses a la partie de cest endenture demoraunt devers le dit Sire William, le dit Meir et la Comminalte ount mys lour commun seal, et lautre partie de ceste endenture, demorant vers le dit Meir et la Comminalte, le dit Sire William, de bone et de seyne memore adonqs, ad mys son seal. Ces sount testmoignez: Sire Johan de Munteny, Sire Johan de Annesley, Sire Robert de Jorce, Sire Rauf de Birton, chivalers, Sampson de Strelley, Robert de Strelley, Hugh' Martel, Adam de la Crouche, et altres. Donne a Notingham, le Vendredy en la feste des Aposteles Seint Piere et Seint Pol, lan du reigne le Roi Eedward Tierce apres le[1] Conquest quarte.

[*Endorsed.*] Irrotulatur in rotulo cviij. coram W. de Herle et sociis suis justitiariis itinerantibus, apud Notingham, anno regni regis nunc quarto. 4314.

LVII.—*Action against a common Water-leader.*

1330, October 24.

Robertus de Morewode queritur de Henrico le Watirleder de placito transgressionis, et unde queritur quod cum praedictus Henricus sit communis serviens ad cariandam aquam per busel[o]s ad vendendum omnibus hominibus de Notingham aquam habere volentibus pro suo dando, et idem Robertus, die Lunae proximo ante festum Sancti Michaelis ultimo praeterito, in Notingham, misit quandam Aliciam, servientem suam, et saepissime alios servientes suos, eidem Henrico, et ei supplicavit quod aquam cariare voluit ad domum ipsius Roberti quatuor summagia aquae, et ei tendit unum denarium, secundum quod vendere solebat, et praedictus Henricus aquam ullam eidem Roberto cariare noluit, set omnino recusavit, et ipsum Robertum vocavit falsum et infidelem, et ei imposuit quod ipse busellum suum

[1] *sic.*

them their heirs and successors, that from henceforth they shall not cause debate to disturb the water serving the said mill of the said Sir William, as before the making of these they have done. And the said Mayor and the Commonalty grant, for them and their heirs, that it shall be well allowed to the said Sir William, and his heirs and his assigns, to distrain every cart or laden horse which shall come or pass through his land toward the said arrival, or returning, until they shall be paid for each cart and horse what is before granted, in the form aforesaid.

In witness of which matters, the Mayor and the Commonalty have set their common seal to the part of this indenture remaining with the said Sir William, and to the other part of this indenture, remaining with the said Mayor and Commonalty, the said Sir William, then of good and sound memory, has set his seal. These being witnesses: Sir John de Mounteney, Sir John de Annesley, Sir Robert de Jorce, Sir Ralph de Burton, knights, Sampson de Strelley, Robert de Strelley, Hugh Martel, Adam de la Crouche, and others. Given at Nottingham, on Friday in the feast of the Apostles Saint Peter and Saint Paul, in the fourth year of the reign of King Edward the Third after the conquest.

[*Endorsed.*] Enrolled on roll 108, before W. de Herle and his companions justices in eyre, at Nottingham, in the fourth year of the reign of the present king. 4314.

LVII.—*Action against a common Water-leader.*

1330, October 24.

Robert de Morewode makes plaint of Henry le Waterleader on a plea of transgression, and hereon he complains that whereas the aforesaid Henry is a common servant to carry water by bushels to sell to all men of Nottingham wishing to have water by purchase, and the same Robert, on Monday next before the feast of Saint Michael last past, in Nottingham, sent one Alice, his servant, and very many times other servants of his, to the same Henry, and besought him that he would carry water to the house of the same Robert four horse-loads of water, and offered him a penny, according to what he was used to sell, and the aforesaid Henry would not carry any water to the same Robert, but altogether refused, and called the same Robert false and unfaithful, and alleged that he perforated his bushel and all the bushels of Nottingham with his knife, and further

et omnes busellos de Notingham cum cultello suo perforavit, et ulterius omnes socios suos ejusdem facultatis procuravit, quod eidem Roberto aquam cariare non deberent, quia idem Robertus stipendium suum eis reddere noluit; per quod idem Robertus per quinque septimanas aquam habere non potuit, nec de ipso Henrico, nec de aliquibus de sociis suis, per quod amisit farinam duorum quarteriorum brasii, pretii xs., ad dampnum ipsius Roberti xls., et inde producit sectam. Et praedictus Henricus venit, et defendit vim, etc., et dicit quod in nullo est culpabilis, et de hoc ponit se super patriam; et praedictus Robertus similiter. 1261, ro. 2d.

LVIII.—*Transfer of a Messuage with a Chapel in Frenchgate, etc.*

1330, December 19.

Ad istam Curiam venit Walterus de Lincoln, de Notingham, et concessit se dedisse Domino Willelmo de Willughby, Rectori Ecclesiae Beati Petri Notinghamiae, 'totum illud capitale mesuagium meum, cum pertinentiis et aedificiis ibidem constructis, cum quodam parvo solario quod vocatur "Capella," quod quidem mesuagium cum capella jacet in Vico Francisco Notinghamiae, inter tenementum quondam Hugonis Bugge, de Notingham, ex una parte, et quandam venellam quae vocatur "Venella Judeorum," ex altera; et quamdam grangiam, cum pertinentiis, jacentem ex opposito simiterii Beati Petri Notinghamiae, inter tenementum Willelmi Godinogh, ex una parte, et tenementum quondam Willelmi Coldow, ex altera; ac etiam quatuor domos simul jacentes, cum curtilag[iis] et pomer[iis], et jacent in quadam venella quae ducit ad molendina Domini Regis Notinghamiae, inter tenementum Willelmi de Cestirfeld, ex una parte, et tenementum Matildae Stoyle, ex altera. Dedi etiam eidem Domino Willelmo duo mesuagia simul jacentia in Magno Marisco Notinghamiae, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, et jacent inter tenementum quondam Johannis Sharp', ex una parte, et tenementum Roberti Wynneson, ex altera; et quatuor solidatas annui redditus percipiendas de tenemento Roberti Wynneson, ad terminos consuetos; et tres solidatas et sex denaratas annui redditus percipiendas de tenemento quondam Thomae Leucas in Foro Sabbati Notingham', ad terminos consuetos; et quindecim denaratas annui redditus percipiendas de domo Johannis Dande in Vico Sancti Jacobi Notingham' ad terminos consuetos; et tres denaratas annui redditus

persuaded all his companions of the same calling that they should not carry water to the same Robert, because the same Robert would not pay them their wage; whereby the same Robert could not have water for five weeks, either of the same Henry, or of any of his companions, by which he lost the meal of two quarters of malt, of the value of 10s., to the damage of the same Robert of 40s., and hereupon he enters a suit. And the aforesaid Henry comes, and defends the force, etc., and says that he is guilty in nowise, and as to this he places himself upon the country; and the aforesaid Robert likewise. 1261, ro. 2d.

LVIII.—*Transfer of a Messuage with a Chapel in Frenchgate, etc.*

1330, December 19.

To this Court comes Walter de Lincoln, of Nottingham, and acknowledged that he had given to Sir William de Willoughby, Rector of the Church of Saint Peter at Nottingham, 'all that my chief messuage, with appurtenances and edifices there constructed, with a small apartment which is called the "Chapel," which messuage with the chapel lies in the French Street of Nottingham, between the tenement formerly belonging to Hugh Bugg, of Nottingham, on the one side, and a lane which is called "Jews' Lane," on the other; and a grange, with appurtenances, lying opposite the churchyard of Saint Peter of Nottingham, between the tenement of William Godinogh, on the one side, and the tenement formerly belonging to William Coldow, on the other; and also four houses lying together, with curtilages and orchards, and they lie in a lane which leads to the mills of the Lord King at Nottingham, between the tenement of William de Chesterfield, on the one side, and the tenement of Matilda Stoyle, on the other. I have also given to the same Sir William two messuages lying together in the Great Marsh of Nottingham, with all their appurtenances, and they lie between the tenement formerly belonging to John Sharp, on the one side, and the tenement of Robert Wynneson, on the other; and four shillings of annual rent to be received from the tenement of Robert Winneson, at the accustomed terms; and three shillings and six pence of annual rent to be received of the tenement formerly belonging to Thomas Leucas in the Saturday Market, Nottingham, at the accustomed terms; and fifteen pence of annual rent to be received of the house

percipiendas de tenemento Johannis de Cobleye; et duodecim denaratas annui redditus percipiendas de quodam curtilagio juxta domum Walteri Hiri; et duodecim denaratas annui redditus percipiendas de quodam curtilagio Thomae de Roderham, et jacet in le Voutlane; et tres denaratas annui redditus percipiendas de quodam curtilagio in le Mothallegate: habenda et tenenda praedicto Domino Willelmo, heredibus et assignatis suis,' ut in quadam carta inde facta plenius continetur.[1] 1261, ro. 6d.

LIX.—*Purveyance of Transport for the King.*

1330, December 19.

Thomas de Hinkeleye queritur de Johanne de Torlaton de eo quod idem Johannes ei injuste detinet unam carretam ferri ligatam, pretii xiijs. iiijd., et ideo injuste quod, cum Daniel de Lincoln, subballivus Domini Regis Notingham', per Coronatorem Hospitii Domini Regis asingnatus fuit, die Jovis proxima post festum Sancti Matthaei Apostoli,[2] ad capienda cariagia ad opus Domini Regis apud Leycetr', praedictus Daniel venit et cepit carrettam praedicti Thomae, praedicto die, et liberavit praedictam carrettam praedicto Johanni de Torlaton ad carianda victulia Domini Regis apud Loughteburgh, et ad reducendam praedictam carrettam et retradendam Thomae de Hinkeleye die Dominica proxima sequente,[3] quo die praedictus Johannes praedictam carrettam nondum reducit, nec praedicto Thomae tradidit, set detinuit, et detinet, ad dampnum ipsius Thomae de xxs., et inde producit sectam. Et praedictus Johannes venit, et dicit quod nullam carrettam praedicti Thomae detinet, sicut versus eum narravit, et hoc tendit verificare; et praedictus Thomas similiter. Compertum est per inquisitionem quod praedictus Johannes detinet praedicto Thomae unam carrettam, pretii viijs., ad dampnum ipsius Thomae ijs. Ideo consideratum est quod praedictus Thomas recuperet versus praedictum Johannem praedictam carrettam, vel ejus pretium, simul cum dampnis, quae taxantur ad ijd., et praedictus Johannes in misericordia pro injusta detentione. 1261, ro. 6.

[1] William de Willoughby at the next Court (held January 2, 1330-1) passed these possessions (with the exception of the yearly rents) to Walter de Lincoln and his wife, with reversion after their death to their son John, and after John's death to Walter son of William Gotham.

of John Dand in the Street of Saint James, Nottingham, at the accustomed terms; and three pence of annual rent to be received of the tenement of John de Cobley; and twelve pence of annual rent to be received of a curtilage near the house of Walter Hiri; and twelve pence of annual rent to be received of a curtilage of Thomas de Rotherham, and it lies in the Voutlane; and three pence of annual rent to be received of a curtilage in the Mothallegate: to have and to hold to the aforesaid Sir William, his heirs and assigns,' as is more fully contained in a charter thereof made. 1261, ro. 6d.

LIX.—*Purveyance of Transport for the King.*

1330, December 19.

Thomas de Hinkley makes plaint of John de Torlaton that the same John unjustly detains from him a cart bound with iron, of the value of 13s. 4d., and unjustly because, whereas Daniel de Lincoln, the Lord King's sub-bailiff of Nottingham, was assigned by the Coroner of the Household of the Lord King, on Thursday next after the feast of Saint Matthew the Apostle,[1] to take carriage for the use of the Lord King at Leicester, the aforesaid Daniel came and took the cart of the aforesaid Thomas, on the aforesaid day, and delivered the aforesaid cart to the aforesaid John de Torlaton to carry the victuals of the Lord King at Loughborough, and to lead back the aforesaid cart and to deliver it back to Thomas de Hinkley on the Sunday next following, on which day the aforesaid John never led back the aforesaid cart, nor delivered it to the said Thomas, but detained it, and detains it, to the damage of the same Thomas of 20s., and hereupon he enters suit. And the aforesaid John comes, and says that he detains no cart of the aforesaid Thomas, as the same Thomas has set forth against him, and this he offers to verify; and the aforesaid Thomas likewise. It is found by an inquest that the aforesaid John detains from the aforesaid Thomas a cart, of the value of 8s., to the damage of the same Thomas of 2s. Therefore it is decided that the aforesaid Thomas shall recover from the aforesaid John the aforesaid cart, or its price, together with damages, which are taxed at 2d., and the aforesaid John is in 'misericordia' for unjust detention. 1261, ro. 6.

[1] September 27, 1330.

[3] *sequente*,] 'sequens,' MS.

LX.—*Immunity of the Burgesses from Jurisdiction of Sherwood Forest.*

1332.

Major et Burgenses villae de Notingham clamant habere totam terram suam, cum pertinentiis suis, de Notingham solutam et quietam de vastis, assartis, purpresturis, et de regardo sive visu forestariorum, viridariorum, regardatorum, seu aliorum ministrorum Forestae Domini Regis. Et etiam clamant habere leporarios et canes suos apud Notingham ad currendos et capiendos lepores et vulpes extra coopertum Forestae. Quaesitum est ab eis quo titulo, seu quo waranto, clamant habere hujusmodi libertates et proficua. Qui veniunt per Johannem de Leyburn, attornatum suum, et dicit quod Johannes quondam Comes de Morteyn, qui dum fuit Dominus Castri de Notingham et totius Forestae de Schyrewode, habens statum et potestatem concedendi talia proficua et libertates ut per cartam suam, quam profert hic in Curia, dedit, concessit praedictis Majoribus et Burgensibus totam terram suam, cum pertinentiis, de Notingham quietam de vastis, assartis, purpresturis, et de regardo sive visu foresteriorum viridariorum, regardatorum seu aliorum ministrorum Forestae Domini Regis; et habere et tenere leporarios et canes suos apud Notingham, ad currendos et capiendos lepores et vulpes extra coopertum Forestae; ita tamen quod occasione hujusmodi libertatis Domino Regi, nec heredibus suis, dampnum non fiat de venatione sua. Et supplicavit Justitiariis quod omnia et singula praemissa poterunt inquiri per forestarios, viridarios, regardatores, et omnes ministros Domini Regis, q[uali]ter et quomodo praedicti Major et Burgenses, et antecessores sui, usi sunt libertatibus et proficuis praedictis; quia conjuncta fuit inquisitio tam per sacramentum omnium ministrorum, quam aliorum xij. proborum et legalium hominum, ad hoc juratorum ut Justitiarios certificent de clameis praedictis. Qui jurati, dicunt per sacramentum suum quod praedicti Major et Burgenses, et antecessores sui, totam terram praedictam, a tempore concessionis cartae praedicti Johannis de Morteyn usque annum regni Regis Edwardi avi Domini Regis nunc xxvij°, semper fuerunt extra regardam. Et similiter, dicunt quod ex antiqua consuetudine, et a tempore quo non extat memoria, praedictam terram extra regardam sic tenuerunt, et leporarios et canes suos infra praedictam terram de Notingham ad currendos et capiendos lepores et vulpes habuerunt, a tempore quo non extat memoria; ita tamen quod occasione hujusmodi libertatis,

LX.—*Immunity of the Burgesses from Jurisdiction of Sherwood Forest.*

1332.

The Mayor and Burgesses of the town of Nottingham claim to have all their land, with its appurtenances, of Nottingham discharged and quit of wastes, assarts, purprestures, and of regard or view of foresters, verderers, regardors, or other ministers of the Forest of our Lord King. And also they claim to have their greyhounds and dogs at Nottingham to run and take hares and foxes beyond the covert of the Forest. It is asked of them by what title, or by what warrant, they claim to have such liberties and profits. Who appear by John de Leyburn, their attorney, and he says that John sometime Earl of Mortain, who was then Lord of the Castle of Nottingham and of the whole Forest of Sherwood, having the estate and power of granting such profits and liberties as he gave by his charter, which he proffers here in the Court, granted to the said Mayors and Burgesses all their land, with appurtenances, of Nottingham quit of wastes, assarts, purprestures, and of regard or view of the foresters, verderers, regardors, or other ministers of the Forest of the Lord King; and to have and hold their greyhounds and dogs at Nottingham, to run and take hares and foxes beyond the covert of the Forest; but so that by reason of such liberty damage should not be done to the Lord King, nor to his heirs, of his venison. And he besought the Justices that all and singular the premises might be inquired into by the foresters, verderers, regardors, and all the ministers of the Lord King, as to how and in what way the aforesaid Mayor and Burgesses, and their ancestors, have used the liberties and profits aforesaid; wherefore an inquest was assembled, both by the oath of all the ministers, as of other 12 upright and lawful men, sworn to this that they should certify the Justices as to the claims aforesaid. Who being sworn, say upon their oath that the aforesaid Mayor and Burgesses and their antecessors, have always held all the aforesaid land outside the regard, from the time of the granting of the charter of the aforesaid John de Mortain until the 27th year of the reign of King Edward the grandfather of the now Lord King. And likewise, they say that by old custom, and from time out of mind, they have so held the aforesaid land outside the regard, and have had their greyhounds and dogs within the aforesaid land of Nottingham to run and take hares and foxes, from time

Domino Regi nec heredibus suis dampnum non fiat de venatione sua. Ideo concessum est quod praedicti Major et Burgenses terram suam apud Notingham praedictam tenebunt et gaudebunt extra regardam, prout prius tenuerunt. Et de leporariis et canibus suis ad lepores et vulpes currendos et capiendos, dicunt quod ex antiqua consuetudine, et a tempore quo non extat memoria, leporarios et canes habuerunt, [et] lepores et vulpes ceperunt extra coopertum Forestae. Ideo concessum est quod amodo leporarios et canes suos habeant et teneant ad tales fugiendos; ita semper quod occasione hujusmodi libertatis Domino Regi, nec heredibus suis, dampnum non fiat de venatione sua.

Ista copia extracta fuit de rotulis Justitiariorum in Itinere coram Thoma Longvilers, Senescallo Forestae de Schirwode, et allocata fuit apud Maunesfeld in praesentia omnium ministrorum Forestae, et aliorum ibidem plurimorum existentium et testificantium, anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi vj[to]. 3944, *in ced.*

LXI.—*Enrolments of Grants to William de Amyas.*

1335, November 29.

Ad istam Curiam venerunt Robertus, filius Rogeri de Crophull, de Notingham, et Elizabet uxor ejus, unanimi assensu et pari voluntate dederunt, concesserunt, et carta sua confirmaverunt, Willelmo de Amyas, de Notingham, tres acras terrae et unam selionem terrae, cum pertinentiis, jacentes in campo Notinghamiae; quarum una acra jacet super Wyndeshers, et jacet juxta regiam viam quae ducit a Posterno, et abuttat ad unum caput super terram quam Johannes Bully tenet, et [ad] aliud caput super regiam viam quae ducit versus Lenton'; et una acra jacet apud molendinum ventriticum praedicti Willelmi de Amyas, inter terram praedicti Willelmi ex utraque parte; et una acra jacet in Lyngedale juxta terram Roberti Ingram ex parte orientali, et abuttat ad [unum] caput versus le Lynges super terram praedicti Roberti Ingram, et aliud caput super Wrendale; et una selio jacet apud Chapellebarre, inter terram praedicti Willelmi de Amyas et terram Willelmi de Crophull, et abuttat ad unum caput super Wyndesh[ers], et aliud caput super regiam viam quae ducit versus Radeford: habendum et tenendum praedicto Willelmo

whereof memory is not; but so that by reason of such liberty, damage should not be done to the Lord King, nor to his heirs, of his venison. Therefore it was granted that the aforesaid Mayor and Burgesses should hold and enjoy their aforesaid land at Nottingham beyond the regard, as they held it previously. And as to their greyhounds and dogs to run and take hares and foxes, they say that of ancient custom, and from time out of mind, they have had greyhounds and dogs, [and] have taken hares and foxes beyond the covert of the Forest. Therefore it was granted them that they shall have and hold henceforth their greyhounds and dogs in such wise coursing; provided always that by reason of such liberty damage should not be done to the Lord King, nor his heirs, of his venison.

This copy was extracted from the rolls of the Justices in Eyre in the presence of Thomas de Longvillers, Steward of the Forest of Sherwood, and was allowed at Mansfield in the presence of all the ministers of the Forest and many others there being present and witnessing, in the sixth year of the reign of King Edward the son of King Edward. 3944, *in ced.*

LXI.—*Enrolments of Grants to William de Amyas.*

1335, November 29.

To this Court came Robert, son of Roger de Crophill, of Nottingham, and Elizabeth his wife, by their unanimous assent and equal will they have given, granted, and by their charter have confirmed, to William de Amyas, of Nottingham, three acres of land and one selion of land, with appurtenances, lying in the field of Nottingham; whereof one acre lies upon Wyndeshers, and lies near the king's highway which leads from the Postern, and abuts at one head upon the land which John Bully holds, and [at] the other head upon the king's highway which leads towards Lenton; and one acre lies at the wind-mill of the aforesaid William de Amyas, between the land of the aforesaid William on either side; and one acre lies in Lyngedale near the land of Robert Ingram on the eastern side, and abuts at one head towards the Lynges upon the land of the aforesaid Robert Ingram, and the other head upon Wrendale; and one selion lies at Chapelbarre, between the land of the aforesaid William de Amyas and the land of William de Crophill, and abuts at one head upon Wyndesh[ers], and the other head upon the king's high-

de Amyas, heredibus et assignatis suis, libere, quiete, bene et in pace, imperpetuum, de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servitia inde debita et consueta.

Ad istam Curiam venerunt Robertus, filius Rogeri de Crophull, de Notingham, et Elizabet uxor ejus, unanimi assensu et pari voluntate dederunt, concesserunt, et carta sua confirmaverunt, Willelmo de Amyas, de Notingham, unam culturam terrae, cum pertinentiis, jacente[m] in campo Notinghamiae, in quodam loco qui vocatur 'Todeholes,' inter terram quondam Willelmi le Cupper [quam] Johannes de Wystowe tenet ex una parte, et regiam viam quae ducit de Whistondale usque boscum Notinghamiae [et] Lameleigate, et abuttat super terram Hospitalis Sancti Michaelis: habendam et tenendam praedicto Willelmo de Amyas, heredibus et assignatis [suis], libere, quiete, bene et in pace, imperpetuum, de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servitia inde debita et consueta.

Et praedicta Elizabet, in absentia praedicti Roberti, filii Rogeri de Crophull, viri sui, examinata est, secundum consuet[udinem] libertatis villae Notingham', si praedictae donatio, concessio, et cartarum praedictarum confirmatio, factae fuerunt per cohertionem viri sui, an non. Dicta Elizabet dicit quod dictas donationem, concessionem, et cartarum confirmationem, habuit ratam sine cohertione dicti Roberti viri sui, seu alicujus alterius. 1262, ro. 5d.

LXII.—*Difference of Dower in the English and French Boroughs.*

1335-6, January 10.

Agnes quae fuit uxor Ricardi de Grymston petit versus Thomam de Stafford et Letiam[1] uxorem ejus, tertiam partem viginti mesuagiorum, viginti acrarum terrae, et viginti libratarum redditus, cum pertinentiis, in Notingham, in Burgo Francisco; et quartam partem viginti mesuagiorum, viginti acrarum terrae, et viginti libratarum redditus, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villa, in Burgo Anglico, ut rationabilem dotem suam quae eam contingit de libero tenemento quod fuit praedicti Ricardi, quondam viri sui, etc. Et praedicti Thomas et Letia veniunt, et dicunt quod nulla tenementa, terras,

[1] Called 'Laetitia' occasionally in earlier entries.

way which leads towards Radford: to have and to hold to the aforesaid William de Amyas, his heirs and assigns, freely, quietly, well and in peace, for ever, of the chief lords of that fee by the services therefore due and accustomed.

To this Court came Robert, son of Roger de Crophill, of Nottingham, and Elizabeth his wife, by their unanimous assent and united will they have given, granted, and by their charter have confirmed, to William de Amyas, of Nottingham, a *cultura* of land, with appurtenances, lying in the field of Nottingham, in a certain place which is called 'Todeholes,' between the land formerly belonging to William le Cupper which John de Wystowe holds on the one side, and the king's highway which leads from Whistondale towards the coppice of Nottingham [and] Lameleigate, and abuts upon the land of the Hospital of Saint Michael: to have and to hold to the aforesaid William de Amyas, [his] heirs and assigns, freely, quietly, well and in peace, for ever, of the chief lords of that fee by the services therefore due and accustomed.

And the aforesaid Elizabeth, in the absence of the aforesaid Robert, son of Roger de Crophill, her husband, was examined, according to the custom of the liberty of the town of Nottingham, if the aforesaid gift, grant, and confirmation of the aforesaid charters, had been made under the coercion of her husband, or not. The said Elizabeth says that she had confirmed the said gift, grant, and confirmation of charters, without the coercion of the said Robert her husband, or of any one else. 1262, ro. 5d.

LXII.—*Difference of Dower in the English and French Boroughs.*

1335-6, January 10.

Agnes who was the wife of Richard de Grimston seeks against Thomas de Stafford and his wife Letia,[1] a third part of twenty messuages, twenty acres of land, and twenty pounds of rent, with appurtenances, in Nottingham, in the French Borough; and a fourth part of twenty messuages, twenty acres of land, and twenty pounds of rent, with appurtenances, in the same town, in the English Borough, as her reasonable dower which pertains to her of the free tenement which was the aforesaid Richard's, her late husband, etc. And the aforesaid Thomas and Letia come, and say that they hold no tenements, lands, or rent of the tenements sought and which are in

seu redditus de tenementis petitis et in visu positis in Burgo Francisco tenent, unde dicta Agnes dotari debet. Et dicta Agnes dicit quod praedicti Thomas et Letia tenuerunt tenementa, terras, et redditus, de tenementis petitis et in visu positis in Burgo Francisco, die impetrationis[1] brevis, scilicet, xxvj. die Maii, anno regni Regis Edwardi Tertii a Conquestu ix°, unde dicta Agnes dotari debet, et de hoc ponit se super patriam; et praedicti Thomas et Letia similiter. Et praedicti Thomas et Letia dicunt quod nullas tenent terras, set tenent duo mesuagia, duo cotagia, et quinque solidatas redditus in Burgo Anglico de tenementis petitis et in visu positis, et non plus, et dicunt quod tenementa illa fuerunt in seisina Ricardi de Grymston', ut de perquisitu suo, et dicunt quod praedicta tenementa sunt legabilia et legata sicut catalla sua vel denarii, secundum consuetudinem villae Notingham,[2] et praedictus Ricardus legavit praedicta tenementa praedictis Thomae et Letiae, et petunt judicium si, contra consuetudinem et legatum praedicta, dotem de tenementis praedictis habere debeat. Et praedicta Agnes dicit quod cum praedicti Thomas et Letia allegant dicta tenementa esse legabilia et legata, et ipsi non allegant aliquam consuetudinem dictae villae Notingham', nec aliquid aliud dicunt per quod dicta Agnes de dote sua excludi debet, cum stant simul quod dicta tenementa sunt legabilia et femina dotabilis, et petit judicium, etc. Et quoad hoc quod praedicti Thomas et Letia dicunt quod ipsi tenent nisi tantum de tenementis petitis, eadem Agnes dicit quod praedicti Thomas et Letia tenuerunt, die impetrationis[1] brevis, omnia praedicta tenementa unde eadem Agnes dotem suam habere clamat.

1262, ro. 8d.

LXIII.—*Action for theft of Produce, etc.*

1336, May 15.

Willelmus de Dembleby queritur de Radulfo de Cokkewell et Emma uxore ejus, eo quod iidem Radulfus et Emma, die Veneris proxima post festum Ascensionis Domini ultimo praeteritum,[3] apud

[1] *impetrationis,*] 'perpetrationis,' MS.

[2] It was found in 56 Hen. III. (1271-2), that it was the custom of the town of Nottingham that if a man or woman had land or tenements they could, on their death-bed, bequeath, give, or sell them to whomsoever they pleased.—*Abbreviatio Placitorum*, p. 189.

view in the French Borough, whereof the said Agnes ought to be dowered. And the said Agnes says that the aforesaid Thomas and Letia held the tenements, lands, and rents of the tenements sought and which are in view in the French Borough, on the day of the obtaining of the writ, to wit, the 26th day of May, in the ninth year of King Edward the Third from the Conquest, whereof the said Agnes ought to be dowered, and as to this she puts herself upon the country; and the aforesaid Thomas and Letia likewise. And the aforesaid Thomas and Letia say that they hold no lands, but they hold two messuages, two cottages, and five shillings of rent in the English Borough of the tenements sought and which are in view, and not more, and they say those tenements were in the seisin of Richard de Grimston, as of his own possession, and they say that the aforesaid tenements are bequeathable and bequeathed like his chattels or money, according to the custom of the town of Nottingham,[2] and the aforesaid Richard bequeathed the aforesaid tenements to the aforesaid Thomas and Letia, and they seek judgment if she ought to have dower of the tenements aforesaid, against the custom and bequest aforesaid. And the aforesaid Agnes says that whereas the aforesid Thomas and Letia allege that the said tenements are bequeathable and bequeathed, and they do not allege any custom of the said town of Nottingham, nor do they say anything else by which the said Agnes ought to be excluded from her dower, since they agree that the said tenements are bequeathable and that she is a woman worthy of dower, and she seeks judgment, etc. And as to this that the aforesaid Thomas and Letia say that they hold only so much of the tenements sought, the same Agnes says that the aforesaid Thomas and Letia held, on the day of the obtaining of the writ, all the aforesaid tenements whereof the said Agnes claims to have her dower. 1262, ro. 8d.

LXIII.—*Action for theft of Produce, etc.*

1336, May 15.

William de Dembleby complains of Ralph de Cokkewell and Emma his wife, that the same Ralph and Emma, on Friday next after the feast of the Ascension of Our Lord last past,[3] at Nottingham, in the Baillif-croftes, entered the close of the said William, and trod down, and cut and carried away his crop growing there,

[3] Friday, May 14, 1336.

Notingham, in le Bailiff-croftes, clausum ipsius Willelmi intraverunt, et herbam suam ibidem crescentem conculcaverunt, falcaverunt et asportaverunt, et quandam *style* quam idem Willelmus ibidem fecit fregerunt et asportaverunt, et alia enormia ei intulerunt, ad grave dampnum ipsius Willelmi decem solidorum, et contra pacem, et inde producit sectam. Et praedicti Radulfus et Emma venerunt, et defendunt vim, etc., quando, etc., et dicunt quod non intraverunt clausum ipsius Willelmi, nec aliquam herbam ibidem crescentem conculcaverunt, falcaverunt, seu asportaverunt, sicut praedictus Willelmus versus eos narravit, et hoc petunt verificare; et praedictus Willelmus similiter. Ideo praeceptum est quod bona inquisitio summoniatur contra proximam Curiam, et partes habent eundem diem. Et quoad hoc quod praedictus Willelmus dicit quod praedicti Radulfus et Emma freg[issent] quandam *style* quam idem Willelmus levavit, dicunt quod levata fuit in communi via quae ducit per muros Notingham' inter [le] Northbarre et le Posterne, in perturbatione transitus et communis pasturae ipsorum Radulfi et Emmae ibidem, et hoc petunt verificare, ut supra. 1262, ro. 17d.

LXIV.—*Enrolment of Grant to William de Amyas.*
1336, June 26.

Ad istam Curiam venerunt Robertus de Crophull, de Notingham, et Elizabeth uxor ejus, et dederunt, concesserunt, et per cartam suam confirmaverunt, Willelmo de Amyas, de Notingham, quinque acras et dimidiam terrae arabilis, cum pertinentiis, jacentes in Notingham; quarum duae acrae simul jacent in Snapedale, inter terram Roberti Ingram, militis, ex una parte, et terram Matilldae Stoile ex altera; et dimidia acra quae jacet in le Wodefeld, inter terram praedicti Willelmi de Amyas ex una parte, et terram quondam Aliciae le Paumere ex altera, et extendit se ex utraque parte Lameleygate; et duae acrae jacent in Lyngedalefeld juxta Jecoryhous, inter terram praedicti Willelmi de Amyas ex una parte, et terram Simonis de Lenton ex altera; et una acra jacet in eodem campo inter terram Malyne de Morleye ex una parte, et terram Ricardi de Morewode ex altera, et abuttat ad unum capud super foreram Ricardi Dod versus fossatum Notingham', et aliud capud versus Lyngedalegate: habendas et tenendas praedicto Willelmo

and broke and carried away a stile which the same William made there, and committed other offences towards him, to the serious damage of the said William of ten shillings, and against the peace, and hereupon he enters suit. And the aforesaid Ralph and Emma came, and defended the force, etc., since, etc., and say that they did not enter the close of the same William, nor did they tread down, cut, or carry away any crop growing there, as the aforesaid William has set forth against them, and this they seek to verify; and the aforesaid William likewise. Therefore it is commanded that a good inquest be summoned against the next Court, and the parties have the same day. And as to this that the aforesaid William says that the aforesaid Ralph and Emma had broken a stile which the said William raised, they say that it was raised in the common way which leads through the walls of Nottingham between the Northbarre and the Posterne, to the disturbance of the passage and common pasture of the said Ralph and Emma there, and this they seek to verify, as above. 1262, ro. 17d.

LXIV.—*Enrolment of Grant to William de Amyas.*

1336, June 26.

To this Court came Robert de Crophull, of Nottingham, and Elizabeth his wife, and gave, granted, and by their charter confirmed, to William de Amyas, of Nottingham, five and a half acres of arable land, with appurtenances, lying in Nottingham; whereof two acres lie together in Snapedale, between the land of Robert Ingram, knight, on the one side, and the land of Matilda Stoile on the other; and half an acre which lies in the Wodefeld, between the land of the aforesaid William de Amyas on the one side, and the land formerly belonging to Alice le Paumere on the other, and it extends on either side of Lameleygate; and two acres lie in Lyngedalefeld near Jecoryhous, between the land of the aforesaid William de Amyas on the one side, and the land of Simon de Lenton on the other; and one acre lies in the same field between the land of Malyne de Morley on the one side, and the land of Richard de Morewode on the other, and abuts at one head upon the headland of Richard Dod towards the ditch of Nottingham, and the other

de Amyas, heredibus et assignatis suis, libere, quiete, bene et in pace imperpetuum, de capitalibus dominis feodi illius, per servitia inde debita et consueta. 1262, ro. 20.

LXV.—*Foundation Deeds of the Amyas Chantry.*

1339, April 27.

I.—Sciant praesentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus de Amyas, de Notingham, dedi, concessi, et hac praesenti carta mea confirmavi, Gervasio de Barton', capellano, divina singulis diebus in Ecclesia Beatae Mariae Notinghamiae, pro anima mea et anima Margeriae uxoris meae ac Johannis filii mei, et animabus patrum et matrum nostrorum, et liberorum nostrorum, ac omnium antecessorum nostrorum, et omnium fidelium defunctorum, celebraturo, quinque marcatas et sexdecim denaratas annui redditus; habendas, tenendas, et capiendas, eidem Gervasio, et successoribus suis, capellanis, divina singulis diebus in eadem ecclesia pro animabus praedictis imperpetuum celebraturis; videlicet, de illo tenemento quod Willelmus de Holm' tenet in Vico Lorimeriorum Notinghamiae, et jacet juxta tenementum quondam Adae Botild ex parte australi, quod quidem tenementum quondam fuit Willelmi Godynough, triginta solidos argenti; et de tenemento quondam Johannis le Spicer, et jacet in eodem vico juxta tenementum praedictum quondam Willelmi Godynough praedicti ex parte australi, octo solidos argenti, quatuor gallinas et unum gallum; et de omnibus tenementis simul jacentibus in Foro Cotidiano in eadem villa, inter tenementum quondam Laurentii le Bere ex parte orientali, et Aulam Placitorum villae Notinghamiae ex parte occidentali, viginti solidos; et de tenemento jacente in eodem Foro Cotidiano, inter tenementum Willelmi Brian ex parte boriali, et tenementum quondam Johannis Flemyng ex parte australi, et de quadam selda quae vocatur 'le Lyerbothe' in eodem Foro, decem solidos: scilicet, ad festum Inventionis Sanctae Crucis triginta et quatuor solidos, et ad festum Sancti Martini in Yeme triginta et quatuor solidos, et ad festum Natalis Domini quatuor gallinas et unum gallum. Concessi etiam eidem Gervasio et Willelmo de Holbeck, capellanis, et eorum successoribus, capellanis, quatuor solidatas et sex denarratas annui redditus capiendas de tenemento Galfridi Stoyle, et jacet in Vico Carnificum in eadem

head towards Lyngedalegate: to have and to hold to the aforesaid William de Amyas, his heirs and assigns, freely, quietly, well and in peace for ever, of the chief lords of that fee, by the services therefore due and accustomed. 1262, ro. 20.

LXV.—*Foundation Deeds of the Amyas Chantry.*

1339, April 27.

I.—Know all men present and future that I William de Amyas, of Nottingham, have given, granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed, to Gervase de Barton, chaplain, celebrating divine service each day in the Church of the Blessed Mary of Nottingham, for my soul and the soul of Margery my wife and of John my son, and the souls of our fathers and mothers, and of our children, and of all our ancestors, and of all the faithful dead, five marks and sixteen pence of annual rent; to have, hold, and receive, to the same Gervase, and his successors, chaplains, celebrating divine service each day in the same church for ever for the souls aforesaid; to wit, from that tenement which William de Holm holds in the Street of the Lorimers in Nottingham, and which lies near the tenement formerly Adam Botild's on the southern side, which same tenement was formerly William Godynough's, thirty shillings of silver; and from the tenement formerly John le Spicer's, and which lies in the same street near the tenement aforesaid formerly the aforesaid William Godynough's on the southern side, eight shillings of silver, four hens and one cock; and from all the tenements lying together in the Daily Market in the same town, between the tenement formerly Laurence le Bere's on the eastern side, and the Hall of Pleas of the town of Nottingham on the western side, twenty shillings; and from the tenement lying in the same Daily Market, between the tenement of William Brian on the northern side, and the tenement formerly John Fleming's on the southern side, and from a certain booth which is called 'the Lyerbothe' in the same Market, ten shillings: to wit, at the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross thirty-four shillings, and at the feast of Saint Martin in Winter thirty-four shillings, and at the feast of the Birth of Our Lord four hens and one cock. I have also granted to the same Gervase and William de Holbeck, chaplains, and their successors, chaplains, four shillings and sixpence of annual rent to be taken from the tenement of Geoffrey Stoyle, and which lies in

villa, juxta tenementum quondam Radulfi Stoyle ex parte australi,[1] videlicet, duos solidos et tres denarios ad festum Inventionis Sanctae Crucis, et duos solidos et tres denarios ad festum Sancti Martini in Yeme: habendas et tenendas praedictis Gervasio et Willelmo de Holbeck, capellanis, et eorum successoribus, capellanis; ita quod praedicti Gervasius et Willelmus de Holbeck, ac successores sui, capellani, singulis annis die obitus mei inveniant quamdam potationem omnibus capellanis, clericis, et omnibus aliis hominibus venientibus ad obitum meum, imperpetuum: et si praedictus redditus in parte vel in toto eidem Gervasio, seu alicui successorum suorum, aretro fuerit aliquo termino futuro imperpetuum, tunc bene liceat eidem Gervasio, et successoribus suis, in omnibus tenementis praedictis distringere quousque sit eis inde satisfactum; ita tamen quod praedictus Gervasius, vel aliquis successorum suorum, a tempore quo cantaria fuerit inchoata, per octo dies cessaverint, absque rationabili causa, a celebratione praedicta, et alium capellanum ydoneum in loco suo ad celebrandum[2] non posuerint, extunc ille sic cessans nichil de praedicto redditu exigat nec percipiat imperpetuum, set penitus ab eadem cantaria amoveatur, et alius capellanus in loco suo subrogetur. Volo etiam, post mortem praedicti Gervasii, praesentare ad dictam cantariam in tota vita mea, quotienscumque contigerit dictam cantariam vacare. Volo etiam quod, post mortem meam, heredes et executores mei, in qualibet vacatione, praesentent unum ydoneum capellanum ad cantariam praedictam, infra viginti dies a tempore vacationis praedictae: et si heredes et executores mei ad dictam cantariam infra viginti dies a tempore quo contigerit ipsam cantariam vacare non praesentaverint, vel praesentare noluerint, in forma praedicta, tunc volo quod Vicarius Ecclesiae Beatae Mariae Notinghamiae, et Major ejusdem villae, et tres probi homines parochiae ecclesiae praedictae illa vice, unum capellanum ydoneum eligant et praesentent ad cantariam praedictam, ad celebrandum, et capiendum redditum praedictum, in forma praedicta; ita quod Vicarius praedictus, seu successores sui, nichil possint clamare nisi praesentationem cum sociis suis praedictis illa vice, seu alias, per defectum heredum vel executorum meorum; et si praedicti Vicarius, Major, et socii sui praedicti, per alios viginti dies tunc proxime sequentes a tempore quo contigerit ipsam cantariam vacare, unum capellanum ydoneum non praesentaverint, sicut praedictum est, tunc volo quod Prior de Novo

[1] *australi,*] 'boriali,' 4376.

[2] *ad celebrandum,*] omitted, 4376.

the Butchers' Street in the same town, near the tenement formerly Ralph Stoyle's on the southern side, to wit, two shillings and threepence at the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross, and two shillings and threepence at the feast of Saint Martin in Winter: to have and to hold to the aforesaid Gervase and William de Holbeck, chaplains, and their successors, chaplains; on condition that the aforesaid Gervase and William de Holbeck, and their successors, chaplains, shall find for ever each year on the day of my death a drinking entertainment for all chaplains, clerks, and all other men coming to my obit: and if the aforesaid rent shall be in arrear in part or in the whole to the same Gervase, or any of his successors, at any future term for ever, then it shall be well allowed to the same Gervase, and his successors, to distrain in all the tenements aforesaid until they shall be satisfied thereof; provided that if the aforesaid Gervase, or any of his successors, from the time when the chantry has been commenced shall cease for eight days, without reasonable cause, from the aforesaid celebration, and shall not have placed another suitable chaplain in his place to celebrate, he thus ceasing shall exact or receive nothing for ever from the aforesaid rent for the future, but shall be wholly removed from the same chantry, and another chaplain be substituted in his place. I also choose, after the death of the aforesaid Gervase, to present to the said chantry during the whole of my life, as often as it shall happen that the said chantry is vacant. I also will that, after my death, my heirs and executors shall, in every vacancy, present a suitable chaplain to the aforesaid chantry, within twenty days from the time of the aforesaid vacancy: and if my heirs and executors shall not have presented to the said chantry within twenty days from the time when the same chantry shall happen to be vacant, or will not present, in the form aforesaid, then I will that the Vicar of the Church of the Blessed Mary of Nottingham, and the Mayor of the same town, and three upright men of the parish of the aforesaid church in its name, shall elect and present a suitable chaplain to the chantry aforesaid, to celebrate, and to take the aforesaid rent, in form aforesaid; provided that the Vicar aforesaid, or his successors, shall not have power to claim anything except the presentation with his associates aforesaid in that case, or otherwise, through the default of my heirs and executors: and if the aforesaid Vicar, Mayor, and their companions aforesaid, shall not have presented, within

Loco unum capellanum ydoneum ad dictam cantariam, infra quadraginta dies extunc proxime sequentes, praesentet. Concessi etiam eisdem Gervasio et Willelmo de Holbeck, capellanis, et eorum successoribus, capellanis, divina singulis diebus in eadem ecclesia pro animabus praedictis imperpetuum celebraturis, unum tenementum[1] jacens in vico qui vocatur 'le Stonestrete' in eadem villa, inter tenementum Walteri le Palmere ex parte australi, et tenementum Willelmi de Wodeburgh' ex parte boriali, et extendit se in longitudine a praedicto vico usque ad tenementum Thomae Lambock: habendum et tenendum eisdem Gervasio et Willelmo de Holbeck, et successoribus suis, capellanis, pro communi habitatione sua, imperpetuum, de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servitia inde debita et consueta: ita quod praedicti Gervasius et Willelmus de Holbeck, et successores sui, capellani, inveniant imperpetuum duos cereos cerae de pondere sex librarum cerae, ad comburendum singulis diebus Dominicis et festivis in ecclesia praedicta super tumulum meum quamdiu missa ad summum altare fuerit in celebratione, de suis propriis sumptibus. In cujus rei testimonium huic cartae indentatae, et in quatuor partibus divisim confectae, sigillum meum est appensum: quarum una pars penes me, heredes et executores meos, remanet; secunda pars penes dictum capellanum, et successores suos; tertia pars penes praedictos Vicarium, Majorem, et socios suos; et quarta pars penes dictum Priorem remanet. Hiis testibus: Henrico de Cestrefeld, tunc Majore villae Notinghamiae, Johanne de Baston et Ricardo de Halum, tunc Ballivis ejusdem villae, Willelmo de Gotham de Notingham, Roberto de Crophull de eadem, Johanne le Colier de eadem, Rogero de Botehale de eadem, Radulfo de Wollaton de eadem, Hugone le Spicer de eadem, Willelmo de Crophull de eadem, Willelmo de Roderham de eadem, Radulfo le Taverner de eadem, Johanne de Tumby de eadem,[2] et aliis. Datum apud Notingham, die Martis proximo post festum Sancti Marci Ewangelistae, anno regni Regis Edwardi Tertii post Conquestum tertiodecimo, anno Domini millesimo CCC^{mo} tricesimo nono. 4377.

[*The verses printed at the foot of next deed also follow here.*]

[1] No. 4376 adds 'cum pertinentiis.'

[2] In No. 4376 these witnesses are arranged in different order, and Robert de Morewode and Richard Dodd are added.

another twenty days then next following from the time when it shall happen that the same chantry is vacant, a suitable chaplain, as is aforesaid, then I will that the Prior of Newstead shall present a suitable chaplain to the said chantry, within forty days then next following. I have also granted to the same Gervase and William de Holbeck, chaplains, and their successors, chaplains, celebrating divine service each day in the same church for the aforesaid souls for ever, a tenement lying in the street which is called 'the Stonestrete' in the same town, between the tenement of Walter le Palmer on the southern side, and the tenement of William de Woodborough on the northern side, and extending in length from the aforesaid street to the tenement of Thomas Lambock: to have and to hold to the same Gervase and William de Holbeck, and their successors, chaplains, for their common habitation, for ever, of the chief lords of that fee by the services therefore due and accustomed: provided that the aforesaid Gervase and William de Holbeck, and their successors, chaplains, shall find, at their own cost, for ever two candles of wax of the weight of six pounds of wax, to burn every Sunday and feast-day in the church aforesaid upon my tomb for so long as the mass at the high altar shall be in celebration. In testimony whereof to this present indented charter, and made separately in four parts, my seal is appended: whereof one part remains in the possession of me, my heirs and successors; the second part in the possession of the said chaplain, and his successors; the third part in the possession of the aforesaid Vicar, Mayor, and their companions; and the fourth part in the possession of the said Prior. These being witnesses: Henry de Chesterfield, then Mayor of the town of Nottingham, John de Baston and Richard de Halam, then Bailiffs of the same town, William de Gotham of Nottingham, Robert de Crophill of the same, John le Colier of the same, Roger de Bothal of the same, Ralph de Wollaton of the same, Hugh le Spicer of the same, William de Crophull of the same, William de Rotherham of the same, Ralph le Taverner of the same, John de Tumby of the same,[2] and others. Dated at Nottingham, on Tuesday next after the feast of Saint Mark the Evangelist, in the thirteenth year of the reign of King Edward the Third after the Conquest, in the year of the Lord one thousand three hundred and thirty-nine. 4377.

[*The verses printed at the foot of next deed also follow here.*]

II.—Sciant praesentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus de Amyas, de Notingham, dedi, concessi, et hac praesenti carta mea confirmavi, Willelmo de Holbeck, capellano, divina singulis diebus in Ecclesia Beatae Mariae Notinghamiae, pro anima mea et anima Margeriae uxoris meae ac Johannis filii mei, et animabus patrum et matrum nostrorum, et liberorum nostrorum, ac omnium antecessorum nostrorum, et omnium fidelium defunctorum, celebraturo, quinque marcatas et viginti denaratas annui redditus; habendas et tenendas et capiendas eidem Willelmo de Holbeck, et successoribus suis, capellanis, divina singulis diebus in eadem ecclesia pro animabus praedictis imperpetuum celebraturis; videlicet, de tenemento Roberti, filii Alexandri Hiry, jacente in Vico Lorimeriorum Notinghamiae, super corneram ex opposito tenementi Ricardi Dodde, tres solidos et quatuor denarios; et de tenemento Johannis de Watenowe jacente in eodem vico juxta tenementum praedicti Roberti, filii Alexandri Hiry, ex parte australi, quod quidem tenementum praedictus Johannes de Watenowe habet ex dono et feoffamento Willelmi de Crophull, tres solidos et quatuor denarios; et de illo mesuagio quod praedictus Johannes de Watenowe de me tenet in feodo in eadem villa, et jacet in eodem vico inter tenementum meum ex parte australi, et tenementum praedicti Johannis de Watenowe ex parte boriali, quondam tenementum Willelmi de Crophull, viginti et sex solidos et octo denarios; et de omnibus tenementis jacentibus in eodem vico inter tenementum quondam Willelmi de Depyng ex parte australi, et tenementum praedicti Johannis de Watenowe ex parte boriali, triginta solidos; et de omnibus tenementis quondam Johannis de Peverwich' jacentibus in eadem villa in Foro Sabati, super corneram juxta le Coulane, quinque solidos: scilicet, ad festum Inventionis Sanctae Crucis triginta et quatuor solidos et duos denarios, et ad festum Sancti Martini in Yeme triginta et quatuor solidos et duos denarios. Concessi etiam eidem Willelmo de Holbeck et Gervasio de Barton, capellanis, et successoribus suis, capellanis, quatuor solidatas et sex denaratas annui redditus capiendas de tenemento Galfridi Stoyle, [*etc.*][1] 4376.

I make this chartre with al my wille }
Goddes service for to ful fille } in dede, }
Ther fore shal he have no lesse }
Then Goddes cours that sturbles this messe } to mede. }

[1] This deed then proceeds in the same words as deed No. I., *mutatis mutandis.*

II.—Know all men present and to come that I William de Amyas, of Nottingham, have given, granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed, to William de Holbeck, chaplain, celebrating divine service each day in the Church of the Blessed Mary of Nottingham, for my soul and the soul of Margery my wife and of John my son, and for the souls of our fathers and mothers, and of our children, and of all our ancestors, and of all the faithful dead, five marks and twenty pence of annual rent; to have and to hold and to receive to the same William de Holbeck, and his successors, chaplains, celebrating divine service each day in the same church for ever for the souls aforesaid; to wit, from the tenement of Robert, son of Alexander Hiry, lying in the Street of the Lorimers in Nottingham, at the corner opposite the tenement of Richard Dodd, three shillings and fourpence; and from the tenement of John de Watnow lying in the same street near the tenement of the aforesaid Robert, son of Alexander Hiry, on the southern side, which tenement the aforesaid John de Watnow has of the gift and feoffment of William de Crophill, three shillings and fourpence; and from that tenement which the aforesaid John de Watnow holds of me in fee in the same town, and which lies in the same street between my tenement on the southern side, and the tenement of the aforesaid John de Watnow on the northern side, formerly the tenement of William de Crophill, twenty-six shillings and eightpence; and from all the tenements lying in the same street between the tenement formerly belonging to William de Deeping on the southern side, and the tenement of the aforesaid John de Watnow on the northern side, thirty shillings; and from all the tenements formerly belonging to John de Peverwich lying in the same town in the Saturday Market, at the corner near the Coulane, five shillings: to wit, thirty-four shillings and twopence at the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross, and thirty-four shillings and twopence at the feast of Saint Martin in Winter. I have also granted to the same William de Holbeck and Gervase de Barton, chaplains, and their successors, chaplains, four shillings and sixpence of annual rent to be taken from the tenement of Geoffrey Stoyle, [*etc.*] [1] 4376.

I make this charter with all my will } in deed,
God's service for to fulfil }
Therefore shall he have no less } to meed.
Than God's curse that disturbs this mass }

LXVI.—*Allowance of the Burgesses' Liberties at Torksey.*

1342, April 10.

Memorandum quod in plena Curia tenta apud Torkiseye, die Mercurii proximo post festum Sanctae Eufemiae Virginis, anno regni Regis Edwardi Tertii post Conquestum xvj^{mo}, venerunt Burgenses villae de Notyngham, et clamaverunt se esse liberos de Thelonio dando, et super hoc protulerunt secum cartas progenitorum Domini Edwardi Regis Angliae nunc, per cartam ejusdem Domini Regis nunc confirmatas: in qua quidem carta continetur quod Burgenses villae de Notingham sint quieti per totam terram Regis Angliae, infra nundinas et extra, videlicet, de Theolonio, Muragio, Pavagio, Pontagio, Tronagio, Stalagio, Tragio, Kaiagio, Pikagio, Lastagio, et Passagio. Et super hoc Magister Willelmus de Fyncheden, Senescallus Domini Johannis Dercy, le Cosyn, de dicta Curia, cepit inquisitionem ex officio per sacramentum Willelmi de Kelfeld, et aliorum juratorum, si praedicti Burgenses villae Notingham' consueverunt dare Theolonium, et alias consuetudines praescriptas, apud Torkeseye, per aquam vel per terram, infra nundinas vel extra, post datas confectionis cartarum praedictarum, necne: unde compertum est per inquisitionem praedictam quod Burgenses praedictae villae de Notingham non consueverunt in aliquo temporum post datas confectionis cartarum praedictarum dare Theolonium, nec alias consuetudines praescriptas, infra nundinas vel extra, per aquam nec per terram, infra dominium de Torkeseye. Ideo consideratum est quod Burgenses praedictae villae de Notingham sine Theolonio, vel aliis consuetudinibus praescriptis, dandis, ibi amodo eant inde quieti.

4389.

LXVII.—*Recital and Confirmation by the Archbishop of York of the Foundation deed and licences of Mortmain for the Amyas Chantry.*

1343, September 27.

Universis Sanctae Matris Ecclesiae filiis ad quos praesentes litterae pervenerint, Willelmus, permissione divina, Eboracensis Archiepiscopus, Angliae Primas, Sedis Apostolicae Legatus, salutem in sinceris amplexibus Salvatoris. Illius devotionem sinceram convenit pia mentis intentione fovere, qui ad divini cultus augmentum, multiplicandum numerum ministrantium in ecclesia sancta Dei, ac ad

LXVI.—*Allowance of the Burgesses' Liberties at Torksey.*

1342, April 10.

Be it remembered that in full Court held at Torksey, on Wednesday next after the feast of Saint Euphemia the Virgin, in the 16th year of the reign of King Edward the Third after the Conquest, the Burgesses of the town of Nottingham appeared, and claimed that they were free of giving Thelonium, and hereupon they brought with them the charters of the progenitors of the Lord Edward now King of England, confirmed by the charter of the same the now Lord King: in which charter it is contained that the Burgesses of the town of Nottingham shall be quit throughout the whole land of the King of England, within and without fairs, to wit, of Theolonium, Murage, Pavage, Pontage, Tronage, Stallage, Tragium, Quayage, Pikagium, Lastage, and Passage. And hereupon Master William de Finchden, Steward of the said Court of Sir John Darcy, the Cousin, took an inquisition by virtue of his office by the oath of William de Kelfeld, and other jurors, whether the aforesaid Burgesses of the town of Nottingham were accustomed to give Theolonium, and the other aforesaid customs, at Torksey, by land or by water, within fairs or without, after the dates of the making of the aforesaid charters, or not: whereupon it was found by the aforesaid inquisition that the Burgesses of the aforesaid town of Nottingham have not been accustomed at any time after the dates of the making of the aforesaid charters to give Theolonium, or the other aforesaid customs, within or without fairs, by land or by water, within the demesne of Torksey. Therefore it is decided that the Burgesses of the aforesaid town of Nottingham shall henceforth there go quit, without giving Theolonium, or the other aforesaid customs. 4389.

LXVII.—*Recital and Confirmation by the Archbishop of York of the Foundation deed and licences of Mortmain for the Amyas Chantry.*

1343, September 27.

To all the sons of Holy Mother Church to whom the present letters may come, William, by divine permission, Archbishop of York, Primate of England, Legate of the Apostolic See, greeting in the sincere embracings of the Saviour. It is seemly that his true devotion should be cherished who, with pious intention of mind, desires to bestow, with spontaneous liberality, a sufficient portion

instituendum missarum celebrationem perpetuam, portionem sufficientem de suis po[ss]essionibus et facultatibus libertate cupit gratuita elargiri. Cum itaque cartam dilecti filii Willelmi de Amyas, de Notyngham, indentatam, ac ordinationem ipsius factam, super quadam cantaria duorum capellanorum in Ecclesia Beatae Mariae Notynghamiae, ad divini nominis laudem, Sui cultus augmentum, et pro salute animarum, perpetuis temporibus facienda, sigillo suo signatas, inspeximus in haec verba: 'Sciant praesentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus de Amyas,' [*etc., reciting grant to Gervase de Barton, No. LXV.—I.*]. Nos Willelmus, permissione divina, Eboracensis Archiepiscopus, Angliae Primas, Sedis Apostolicae Legatus, supradictus, exhibitis coram nobis cartis Dominorum nostrorum Regum Angliae cantariam hujusmodi in dicta ecclesia perpetuo faciendam memorantibus, quarum tenores per ordinem subsequuntur: 'EDWARDUS, Dei Gratia, Rex Angliae, Dominus Hiberniae et Dux Aquitanniae, omnibus ad quos praesentes litterae pervenerint, salutem. Licet de communi consilio regni nostri statutum sit quod non liceat viris religiosis, seu aliis, ingredi feodum alicujus, ita quod ad manum mortuam deveniat, sine licentia nostra et capitalis domini de quo res illa immediate tenetur; per finem tamen quem Willelmus de Mekesburgh',[1] de Notyngham, fecit nobiscum, concessimus et licentiam dedimus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, eidem Willelmo quod ipse quinque marcatas redditus, cum pertinentiis, in Notyngham, dare possit et assignare cuidam capellano divina singulis diebus in Ecclesia Beatae Mariae Notyngham', pro anima ipsius Willelmi et animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum, celebraturo; habendas et tenendas eidem capellano, et successoribus suis, capellanis, divina singulis diebus in eadem ecclesia pro animabus praedictis imperpetuum celebraturis; et eidem capellano quod ipse praedictas quinque marcatas redditus, cum pertinentiis, a praefato Willelmo recipere possit et tenere sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum, sicut praedictum est, tenore praesentium similiter licentiam dedimus specialem: nolentes quod praedictus Willelmus, vel heredes sui, aut praefatus capellanus, aut successores sui, ratione statuti praedicti, per nos, vel heredes nostros, inde occasionentur in aliquo seu graventur: salvis tamen nobis, et aliis capitalibus dominis feodi illius, servitiis inde debitis et consuetis. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Notyng-

[1] William de Amyas was also known as William de Mekesburgh (Mexborough).

of his possessions and means for the increase of divine service, the multiplying of the number of those serving in God's holy church, and for the institution of perpetual celebration of mass. Whereas therefore we have inspected the indented charter of our well-beloved son William de Amyas, of Nottingham, and the ordination made by him, of a chantry to be instituted for all time of two chaplains in the Church of the Blessed Mary of Nottingham, for the praise of the divine name, the increase of His worship, and for the health of souls, sealed with his seal, in these words: 'Know all men present and future that I William de Amyas,' [*etc., reciting grant to Gervase de Barton, No. LXV.—I.*] We William, by divine permission, Archbishop of York, Primate of England, Legate of the Apostolic See, aforesaid, the charters of our Lords Kings of England regarding such chantry to be instituted for ever in the said church having been exhibited before us, the tenor of which here follows in order: 'EDWARD, by the Grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland and Duke of Aquitaine, to all to whom the present letters may come, greeting. Although it is ordained by the common counsel of our realm that men of religion, and others, shall not be allowed to enter the fee of another, so that it may come into mortmain, without our licence, and that of the chief lord of whom that possession is directly held; yet, in consideration of a fine which William de Mexborough,[1] of Nottingham, has made with us, we have granted and given licence, for us and our heirs, as far as in us lies, to the said William that he may give and assign five marks of rent, with appurtenances, in Nottingham, to a chaplain celebrating divine service every day in the Church of the Blessed Mary of Nottingham, for the soul of the said William and the souls of all the faithful dead; to have and to hold to the said chaplain, and his successors, chaplains, celebrating divine service every day in the same church for the souls aforesaid for ever; and, by the tenor of these presents, we have likewise given special licence to the said chaplain that he may receive and hold from the aforesaid William the aforesaid five marks of rent, with appurtenances, to him and his successors for ever, as is aforesaid: we being unwilling that the aforesaid William, or his heirs, or the aforesaid chaplain, or his successors, should be thereupon impeded in aught or aggrieved by us, or our heirs, by reason of the statute aforesaid: but saving to us, and to the other chief lords of that fee, the services therefore due and accustomed. In testimony

ham, vicesimo octavo die Decembris, anno regni nostri decimo octavo.'[1] Item: 'EDWARDUS, Dei Gratia, Rex Angliae et Franciae, et Dominus Hiberniae, omnibus ad quos praesentes litterae pervenerint, salutem. Licet de communi consilio regni nostri Angliae statutum sit quod non liceat viris religiosis, seu aliis, ingredi feodum alicujus, ita quod ad manum mortuam deveniat, sine licentia nostra et capitalis domini de quo res illa immediate tenetur; per finem tamen quem Willelmus de Amyas, de Notyngham, fecit nobiscum, concessimus et licentiam dedimus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, eidem Willelmo quod ipse quinque marcatas redditus, cum pertinentiis, in Notyngham, quae de nobis non tenentur, sicut per inquisitionem per dilectum nobis Ricardum de Marton', Escaetorem nostrum in Comitatibus Warr[ewyk'], Leyc[estr'], Notyngham', Derb[iae], et Lanc[astre'], de mandato nostro factam, et in Cancellariam nostram retornatam, est compertum, dare possit et assignare cuidam capellano divina pro salubri statu ipsius Willelmi et Margeriae uxoris ejus dum vixerint, et animabus eorumdem Willelmi et Margeriae cum ab hac luce migraverint, ac anima Johannis, filii praedictorum Willelmi et Margeriae, et animabus antecessorum suorum, et omnium fidelium defunctorum, in Ecclesia Beatae Mariae de Notyngham singulis diebus celebraturo imperpetuum; et eidem capellano quod ipse redditum praedictum a praefato Willelmo recipere possit et tenere sibi et successoribus suis, capellanis, divina in ecclesia praedicta pro salubri statu et animabus praedictis singulis diebus celebraturis imperpetuum, sicut praedictum est, tenore praesentium similiter licentiam dedimus specialem, statuto praedicto non obstante: nolentes quod idem Willelmus, vel heredes sui, aut praefatus capellanus, aut successores sui, ratione statuti praedicti, per nos, vel heredes nostros, justitiarios, escaetores, vicecomites, aut alios ballivos seu ministros nostros quoscumque occasionentur, molestentur in aliquo, seu graventur; salvis tamen capitalibus dominis feodi illius servitiis inde debitis et consuetis. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Staunford, vicesimo die Novembris, anno regni nostri Angliae quinto decimo, regni vero nostri Franciae secundo.'[2] Omnia et singula supradicta, prout continentur in serie, acceptantes, ipsa sic fieri debere et esse, ac imperpetuum inviolabiliter observari, ordi-

[1] December 28, 1344. There is clearly a mistake in the regnal year in this case.

[2] November 20, 1341.

whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness myself at Nottingham, the twenty-eighth day of December, in the eighteenth year of our reign.'[1] Also: 'EDWARD, by the Grace of God, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, to all to whom these present letters may come, greeting. Although it is ordained by the common counsel of our realm of England that men of religion, or others, shall not be allowed to enter the fee of another, so that it may come into mortmain, without our licence and that of the chief lord of whom that possession is directly held; yet, in consideration of a fine which William de Amyas, of Nottingham, has made with us, we have granted and given licence, for us and our heirs, as far as in us lies, to the said William that he may give and assign five marks of rent, with appurtenances, in Nottingham, which are not held of us, as is found by an inquisition made, at our command, by our well-beloved Richard de Marton, our Escheator in the Counties of Warwick, Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, and Lancaster, and returned into our Chancery, to a chaplain celebrating divine service every day in the Church of the Blessed Mary of Nottingham for ever for the healthy state of the said William and of Margery his wife so long as they live, and for the souls of the same William and Margery when they shall have migrated from this life, and for the soul of John, the son of the aforesaid William and Margery, and for the souls of their ancestors, and of all the faithful dead; and, by the tenor of these presents, we have likewise given special licence to the said chaplain that he may receive and hold the aforesaid rent from the aforesaid William, to him and to his successors, chaplains, celebrating divine service every day for ever in the aforesaid church for the healthy state and the souls aforesaid, as is aforesaid, the statute aforesaid notwithstanding; we being unwilling that the said William, or his heirs, or the aforesaid chaplain, or his successors, should be impeded, molested or aggrieved in aught by us, or our heirs, justices, escheators, sheriffs, or others our bailiffs or ministers whomsoever by reason of the aforesaid statute: but saving to the chief lords of that fee the services therefore due and accustomed. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness myself at Stamford, the twentieth day of November, in the fifteenth year of our reign in England, but the second year of our reign in France.'[2] Accepting all and singular the aforesaid, as they are contained in this evidence, we ordain, decree, confirm, approve, ratify, declare,

namus, decernimus, confirmamus, emologamus, ratificamus, pronuntiamus, et etiam diffinimus in hiis scriptis, jure, jurisdictione, privilegiis, honore, et dignitate nostris et successorum nostrorum, ac ecclesiae nostrae Eboracensis antedictae, in omnibus semper salvis. In quorum omnium testimonium has litteras nostras patentes fieri ac nostri sigilli appensione fecimus communiri. Datum apud Cawode, vicesimo septimo die mensis Septembris, anno Domini millesimo trescentesimo quadragesimo tertio, et pontificatus nostri secundo. 4391.

LXVIII.—*Transfer of a Coal-mine at Cossall.*

1348, June 26.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos praesens scriptum pervenerit, Willelmus de Smalleye, de Stanleye, salutem in Domino. Noveritis me dedisse, concessisse, et hoc praesenti scripto meo confirmasse, Ricardo Stotur, de Notingham, illam dimidiam partem minerae carbonum marinorum et culmorum, cum pertinentiis, in villa et in campis de Cossale, quam Henricus, filius Petri de Cossale, habuit de dono et feoffamento Henrici, filii Ricardi de Cossale: habendam et tenendam praedictam dimidiam partem minerae carbonum marinorum et culmorum, cum pertinentiis, praedicto Ricardo Stotur, heredibus et assignatis suis, de capitalibus dominis minerae praedictae in eadem forma prout plenius continetur in indenturis factis inter Ricardum de Wilughby, militem, juniorem, Priorem et Conventum de Novo Loco in Schirwod, Willelmum de Cossale Rectorem Ecclesiae de Sibbesdon', Johannam uxorem Willelmi filii Adae de Cossale, et Robertum filium praedictae Johannae, ex una parte, et Robertum Plomer, de Cossale, et Johannem Shepherd, de eadem, et alios operatores dictae minerae in praedictis indenturis nominatos, ex altera, libere, quiete, bene et in pace. Et ego vero praedictus Willelmus, heredes et assignati mei, praedictam dimidiam partem minerae carbonum marinorum et culmorum durante minera praedicta, cum pertinentiis, ut supradictum est, praedicto Ricardo Stotur, heredibus et assignatis suis, contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus, acquietabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium praesentibus sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: Roberto de Morewod', tunc Majore villae Notingham', Ricardo Sherman et Roberto de Brunneby, tunc Ballivis ejusdem, Johanne de Beston,

and define in these writings that they ought and are to be so done, and for ever inviolably observed, the right, jurisdiction, privileges, honour, and dignity of us and our successors, and of our aforesaid church of York, being always in everything saved. In testimony of all which matters we have caused these our letters to be made patent and to be fortified with the appending of our seal. Dated at Cawood, the twenty-seventh day of September, in the year of the Lord one thousand three hundred and forty three, and in the second year of our pontificate. 4391.

LXVIII.—*Transfer of a Coal-mine at Cossall.*

1348, June 26.

To all the faithful of Christ to whom the present writing may come, William de Smalley, of Stanley, greeting in the Lord. Know ye that I have given, granted, and by this my present writing have confirmed, to Richard Stotur, of Nottingham, that half part of a mine of sea-coal and culms, with appurtenances, in the town and in the fields of Cossall, which Henry, son of Peter de Cossall, had of the gift and feoffment of Henry, son of Richard de Cossall: to have and to hold the aforesaid half part of a mine of sea-coal and culms, with appurtenances, to the aforesaid Richard Stotur, his heirs and assigns, of the chief lords of the aforesaid mine in the same form as is more fully contained in the indentures made between Richard de Willoughby, knight, junior, the Prior and Convent of Newstead in Sherwood, William de Cossall Rector of the Church of Sibston, Joan wife of William son of Adam de Cossall, and Robert son of the aforesaid Joan, on the one part, and Robert Plomer, of Cossall, and John Shepherd, of the same, and other workers of the said mine named in the aforesaid indentures, on the other, freely, quietly, well and in peace. And I the aforesaid William, my heirs and assigns, will warrant, acquit and defend the aforesaid half part of a mine of sea-coal and culms for so long as the aforesaid mine exists, with appurtenances, as is aforesaid, to the aforesaid Richard Stotur, his heirs and assigns, against all men for ever. In witness whereof I have placed my seal to these presents. These being witnesses: Robert de Morewode, then Mayor of the town of Nottingham, Richard Sherman and Robert de Brunneby, then Bailiffs of the same, John de Beeston, Robert de Beeston, Richard de Mampton, Robert

Roberto de Beston, Ricardo de Mampton, Roberto de Chilwell tunc clerico, et aliis. Datum apud Notingham, die Jovis proximo post festum Sancti Johannis Baptistae, anno regni Regis Edwardi Tertii post Conquestum Angliae vicesimo secundo. 4400.

LXIX.—*Licence of Mortmain for S. John's Hospital.*

1350, September 20.

[1]EDWARDUS, Dei Gratia, Rex Angliae et Franciae, et Dominus Hiberniae, omnibus ad quos praesentes litterae pervenerint, salutem. Sciatis quod, de gratia nostra speciali, concessimus et licentiam dedimus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, dilectis nobis in Christo Magistro et Fratribus [et] Capellanis Hospitalis Sancti Johannis Nottingham', quod ipsi terras et tenementa cum pertinentiis ad valorem decem librarum per annum, tam de feodo suo proprio quam alieno, exceptis terris et tenementis quae de nobis tenentur in capite, adquirere possint: habenda et tenenda sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum, Statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito non obstante; dum tamen per inquisitiones inde in forma debita faciendas, et in Cancellaria nostra, vel heredum nostrorum, rite retor[n]andas, compertum sit quod id fieri possit absque dampno seu praejudicio nostri vel heredum nostrorum, seu aliorum quorumcumque. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Clipston, xx. die Septembris anno regni nostri Angliae xxiiij., regni vero nostri Franciae xj.

Per breve de Privato Sigillo.

4770, p. 23.

LXX.—*Misbehaviour of the Sub-Bailiff to the Bailiffs.*

1351-2, January 25.

[Ricardus de] Mampton et Ricardus de Pollesworth, Ballivi villae Notingham, queruntur de Nicholao de Oure de placito transgressionis, de eo quod ubi praedictus [Nicholaus], die Dominica proxima post festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli, anno regni Regis Edwardi Tertii post Conquestum Angliae xxvj^to,[2] attachiatus fuit ad ser-

[1] From Greaves' papers.

[2] This is clearly an error for the 25th year of Edward III.; Sunday, October 2, 1351.

de Chilwell then clerk, and others. Dated at Nottingham, on Thursday next after the feast of Saint John the Baptist, in the twenty-second year of the reign of King Edward the Third after the Conquest of England. 4400.

LXIX.—*Licence of Mortmain for S. John's Hospital.*

1350, September 20.

[1] EDWARD, by the Grace of God, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, to all to whom the present letters shall come, greeting. Know ye that, of our especial grace, we have granted and given licence, for us and our heirs, as far as in us lies, to our well-beloved in Christ the Master and Brethren and Chaplains of the Hospital of Saint John of Nottingham, that they may acquire lands and tenements with appurtenances to the value of ten pounds a year, both of their own fee as of other fees, excepting lands and tenements which are held of us in chief: to have and to hold to them and their successors for ever, the Statute issued of not placing lands and tenements at mortmain notwithstanding; provided however that it shall be found by inquisitions thereupon in the accustomed form to be made, and properly returned into the Chancery of us, or of our heirs, that this can be done without damage or prejudice to us or our heirs, or any others whomsoever. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness myself at Clipston, the 20th day of September, in the 24th year of our reign in England, and 11th in France.

By writ of Privy Seal.
4770, p. 23.

LXX.—*Misbehaviour of the Sub-Bailiff to the Bailiffs.*

1351-2, January 25.

[Richard de] Mampton and Richard de Pollesworth, Bailiffs of the town of Nottingham, make plaint of Nicholas de Oure on a plea of transgression, that whereas the aforesaid [Nicholas] was attached, on Sunday next after the feast of Saint Michael the Archangel, in the 26th year of the reign of King Edward the Third after the Conquest of England,[2] to serve them in the office of sub-bailiff, and to be their sub-bailiff until the feast of Saint Michael the Arch-

viendum eis in officio sub-ballivi, et ad essendum sub-ballivum eorum usque ad festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli anno revoluto, pro roba [et] pro qualibet septimana jd., et alia necessaria sibi pertinentia, ad facienda attachiamenta et ad levanda debita Domini Regis, extractus Curiae, et alia ballivam suam tangentia; ibi praedictus Nicholaus, die Sabbati in festo Sancti Hillarii, exivit de servitio praedictorum Ballivorum, et ivit apud London' circa negotia aliena, contra voluntatem dictorum Ballivorum, et contra statutum Domini Regis, ita quod praedicti Ballivi amiserunt servitium praedicti Nicholai per viij. dies, ad dampna dictorum Ballivorum cs., unde producunt sectam. Et praedictus Nicholaus attachiatus fuit, et ductus coram Majore, in festo Conversionis Sancti Pauli, in plena Curia, et praedictus Nicholaus cognovit et dixit aperte quod [ser]vire dictis Ballivis[1] noluit, nec securitatem eis invenire, nec extractus Curiae nec aliquid dictos Ballivos tangens solvere. Ideo consideratum est quod praedictus Nicholaus committatur gaolae quousque securitatem inveniret ad serviendum dictis Ballivis,[1] et ad satisfaciendum eis de transgressione praedicta. 1263, ro. 9d.

LXXI.—*Sale of Timber on Timber Hill.*

1351-2, February 8.

Johannes Prest queritur de Waltero le Gerther de placito debiti, de eo quod dictus Walterus, die Lunae in festo Sancti Georgii [anno regni Regis Edwardi] Tertii post Conquestum Angliae xxj.,[2] apud Notingham, super le Tymb[er]rowe, emit de dicto Johanne duo ligna meremii pro iiijs. vjd., quos ei debuisset [solvisse] ad festum Pentecostes tunc proximo sequens, ad quem diem praedictus Johannes venit dicto Waltero et petiit dictos denarios, et dictus Walterus ei [sol]vere noluit, sed d[etinuit], et adhuc detinet, ad dampnum ipsius Johannis xs., unde producit sectam. Et praedictus Walterus venit, et defendit vim, etc., sed quando, etc., [et dicit] quod nullum denarium ei debet, prout versus eum narravit, et hoc petit verificari per bonam inquisitionem; et dictus Johannes similiter. Ideo praeceptum est quod [bona inquisitio] summoneatur inter eos contra proximam Curiam, et partes habent eundem diem. 1263, ro. 10d.

[1] *dictis Ballivis,*] 'dictos Ballivos,' MS. [2] Monday, April 23, 1347.

angel a year later, for a gown [and] for 1d. for each week, and other necessaries pertaining to him, to execute attachments and to levy the debts of the Lord King, estreats of the Court, and other things pertaining to his bailliwick; the same Nicholas, on Saturday in the feast of Saint Hilary, left the service of the aforesaid Bailiffs, and went to London about the affairs of others, against the will of the said Bailiffs, and against the statute of the Lord King, so that the aforesaid Bailiffs lost the service of the aforesaid Nicholas for 8 days, to the damage of the said Bailiffs of 100s., wherefore they enter suit. And the aforesaid Nicholas was attached, and brought before the Mayor, in the feast of the Conversion of Saint Paul, in full Court, and the aforesaid Nicholas acknowledged and said openly that he would not serve the said Bailiffs, nor find them security, nor pay the estreats of the Court or anything touching the said Bailiffs. Therefore it is decided that the aforesaid Nicholas shall be committed to gaol until he shall find security to serve the said Bailiffs, and to satisfy them as to the aforesaid transgression. 1263, ro. 9d.

LXXI.—*Sale of Timber on Timber Hill.*

1351-2, February 8.

John Prest makes plaint of Walter le Gerther on a plea of debt, of this that the said Walter, on Monday in the feast of Saint George in the 21st year of the reign of King Edward the Third after the Conquest of England,[2] at Nottingham, on the Tymb[er]rowe, bought of the said John two stocks of timber for 4s. 6d., which he ought to have paid him at the feast of Easter then next following, on which day the aforesaid John came to the said Walter and demanded the said money, and the said Walter would not pay him, but withheld, and withholds until now, to the damage of the said John of 10s., wherefore he enters suit. And the aforesaid Walter comes, and defends the force, etc., but since, etc., and says that he owes him no money, as he has set forth against him, and this he seeks to verify by a good inquest; and the said John likewise. Therefore it is commanded that a good inquest be summoned between them against the next Court, and the parties have the same day.

1263, ro. 10d.

LXXII.—*Appointment of Public Swineherd before the Court.*

1351-2, March 8.

[Ad istam Cu]riam Johannes del Stepull, de Oxton, ret[entus] est ad officium custodis porcorum per unum annum. 1263, ro. 12d.

LXXIII.—*Horse-racing for a Wager.*

1352, June 27.

Johannes Dauson queritur de Henrico Dromeys de placito quod ei injuste detinet viginti solidos quos ei debet, et ideo injuste quod ubi conventum fuit inter eos apud Notingham, die Martis proximo post festum Inventionis Sanctae Crucis ultimo praeterito,[1] quod praedicti Johannes et Henricus insimul equitarent de villa de Notingham usque villam de West Chastre ad certum diem ad quem iidem Johannes et Henricus consentirent, scilicet, dictus Johannes super unum equum et dictus Henricus super unum jumentum, et de dicta villa de West Chastre redirent super dictos equos usque villam de Notingham absque aliqua mora, ita quod si quis eorum tardius venisset ad villam de Notingham, daret alteri prius venienti xxs. argenti die crastino adventus sui, et super hoc praedictus Johannes venit ad praedictum Henricum ad diem assignatum, et praemunivit eum venire et implere conventionem praedictam; dictus Henricus non venit, nec adimplevit conventionem praedictam, per quod dictus Johannes saepius post venit praedicto Henrico, et supplicavit eum solvere ei praedictos xxs.; solvere noluit, set detinuit, et adhuc detinet, ad dampnum ipsius Johannis xld., unde producit sectam, etc. Et praedictus Henricus venit, et defendit vim, etc., et quicquid, etc., et dicit quod nullam talem conventionem fecit cum dicto Johanne prout versus eum narravit, et ad hoc vadiavit legem suam cum xij[a] manu sua, et habet diem usque proximam Curiam. 1263, ro. 20d.

LXXIV.—*Allowance of the right of the Community to pasture in Basford.*

1352, July 30.

Ceste endenture fait par entre Avereye de Sulny, chivalēr, dun part, e le Meire e les Burgeys e la Communalte de la ville de Noting-

[1] Tuesday, May 9, 1352.

LXXII.—*Appointment of Public Swineherd before the Court.*
1351-2, March 8.

At this Court John del Stepull, of Oxton, was engaged for the office of keeper of the swine for one year. 1263, ro. 12d.

LXXIII.—*Horse-racing for a Wager.*
1352, June 27.

John Dawson makes plaint of Henry Dromeys on a plea that he unjustly detains twenty shillings which he owes him, and therefore unjustly because whereas it was agreed between them at Nottingham, on Tuesday next after the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross last past,[1] that the aforesaid John and Henry should ride in company from the town of Nottingham to the town of West Chester on a certain day upon which the same John and Henry should agree, that is to say, the said John upon a horse and the said Henry upon a draught-horse, and that they should return from the said town of West Chester upon the said horses to the town of Nottingham without any delay, so that if one of them should arrive later than the other at the town of Nottingham, he should give to the other arriving before him 20s. of silver on the morrow of his arrival, and hereupon the aforesaid John came to the aforesaid Henry on the day assigned, and warned him to come and fulfil the aforesaid agreement; the said Henry did not come, nor did he fulfil the aforesaid agreement, wherefore the said John came very often afterwards to the aforesaid Henry, and desired him to pay him the aforesaid 20s.; he would not pay, but he withheld it, and withholds it up to this time, to the damage of the said John of 40d., wherefore he enters suit, etc. And the aforesaid Henry comes, and defends the force, etc., and whatsoever, etc., and says that he made no such agreement with the said John as he has set forth against him, and as to this he waged his law with a band of 12, and he has day until the next Court.

1263, ro. 20d.

LXXIV.—*Allowance of the right of the Community to pasture in Basford.*
1352, July 30.

This indenture made between Avery de Sulney, knight, of the one part, and the Mayor and the Burgesses and the Community of the town of Nottingham, of the other part, witnesses that whereas

ham, dautre part, tesmoigne qe com debate y fust par entre les avantditz Avereye e le Meir e les Burgeis e Communalte susditz, de ceo qe les avantditz Meir, Burgeys, e la Communalte susditz clameront commune de pasture en le boys e en les brueres de Baseford, deinz les boundes de la Foreste de Shirwod, auxibien par gard fait com saunz gard, appendaunt a lour fraunk tenement en Notingham, et pur quele commune seoffrer le dit Avereye clama davoir de checun grosse best communaunt en la dite pasture un denier par an : les avantditz Avereye, Meire, e les Burgeys, e la Communalte susditz, sont acordetz qe le dit Avereye graunt, pur luy e pur ses heirs, qe les avantditz Meir, e Burgeis, e la Communalte susditz, averount lour commune de pasture a eux, e a checun de eux, e a lour heirs e a lour assignes, ove checun manere de best en la dite pasture, saunz rien doner pur la dite comune, avoire com' appendaunt a lour fraunk tenement en Notingham. Et le dit Avereye, e ses heirs, la dite commune de pasture a les avantditz Meir, e Burgeys, e Communalte, e a checun de eux, lour heirs e lour assignes, garauntront a touz jours. En tesmoignance de quele chose a cestes presentes endentures les parties avantditz entrechaungeablement ount mys lour seals, par yceux tesmoignes: Richard de Wylughby, chivaler, le sus, Richarde de Wylughby, chivaler, pu[is]ne, Gerveys de Clifton, chivaler, Johan de Waleys, chivaler, Johan de Annesleye, chivaler, Richard de Strelleye, William de Eland, Richard de Stapulford, Robert de Cokfeld, Hugh Martell, e autres. Escrit a Notyngham, le Lundy prochein apres la feste de Seynt Jak' l'Apostle, lan du reine le Roi Edward Tierce apres le Conquest vynt sisme. 4402.

LXXV.—*Charge of breaking down a Wooden Bridge near the Causeway.*

1353, August 7.

Robertus Ferthing', querens, optulit se versus Thomam le Nethird, defendentem, de placito transgressionis, eo quod ubi praedictus Thomas, die Martis proximo ante festum Sancti Jacobi Apostoli ultimo praeteritum,[1] parvum pontem juxta calcetum fregit, et duas plaunkes ibidem sursum cepit, per quod fossata impejorantur et franguntur ad dampnum dimidiae marcae, et inde producit sectam,

[1] Tuesday, July 23, 1353.

debate has existed between the aforesaid Avery and the Mayor and the Burgesses and Community abovesaid, because the aforesaid Mayor, Burgesses and Community abovesaid claimed common of pasture in the wood and in the lings of Basford, within the bounds of the Forest of Sherwood, as well for ward made as without ward, appertaining to their free tenement in Nottingham, and for allowing which common the said Avery claimed to have of each great beast commoning in the said pasture one penny a year: the aforesaid Avery, the Mayor and the Burgesses and the Community abovesaid, are accorded that the said Avery grants, for him and his heirs, that the aforesaid Mayor, and Burgesses, and the Community abovesaid, shall have their common of pasture to them, and to each of them, and to their heirs and to their assigns, with all kinds of beasts in the said pasture, without giving anything for the said common, to have as appendant to their free tenement in Nottingham. And the said Avery, and his heirs, will warrant the said common of pasture to the aforesaid Mayor, and Burgesses, and Community, and to each of them, their heirs and their assigns, for ever. In witness whereof the parties aforesaid have interchangeably set their seals to these presents, by these witnesses: Richard de Willoughby, knight, the elder, Richard de Willoughby, knight, the younger, Gervase de Clifton, knight, John de Walleis, knight, John de Annesley, knight, Richard de Strelley, William de Eland, Richard de Stapelford, Robert de Cockfield, Hugh Martel, and others. Written at Nottingham, on Monday next after the feast of Saint James the Apostle, in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of King Edward the Third after the Conquest.

4402.

LXXV.—*Charge of breaking down a Wooden Bridge near the Causeway.*

1353, August 7.

Robert Ferthing, complainant, offered himself against Thomas le Neatherd, defendant, on a plea of trespass, because whereas the aforesaid Thomas, on Tuesday next before the feast of Saint James the Apostle last past,[1] broke down the small bridge near the causeway, and took up two planks there, by which the ditches are impaired and broken to the damage of half a mark, and hereupon he enters suit, etc. And the aforesaid Thomas comes, and defends the force,

etc. Et praedictus Thomas venit, et defendit vim, etc., et quando, etc., et dicit quod non est culpabilis de transgressione praedicta, prout versus eum narravit, et hoc petit quod inquiratur; et praedictus Robertus similiter. Ideo praeceptum est Ballivis quod venire faciant xij. contra proximam Curiam, et partes habent eundem diem, etc.[1] 1264, ro. 23d.

LXXVI.—*Abuse of a Decennary in the execution of his duty.*

1353, November 27.

Rogerus de Grantham, querens, optulit se versus Adam Boustringer, defendentem, de placito transgressionis; et queritur de eo quod, ubi dictus Rogerus, die Veneris in festo Omnium Sanctorum, anno regni regis nunc xxvij°,[2] venit apud Notingham, in le Seterdaymarket, pro officio suo de decenario faciendo, idem Adam ipsum Rogerum falsum et infidelem vocavit, per quod dictus Rogerus bonam credentiam totaliter amisit, ad dampna, etc., xs., unde producit sectam. Et praedictus Adam venit, et defendit vim, etc., et dicit quod in nullo est culpabilis, prout praedictus Rogerus versus eum narravit, et super hoc ponit se super Curiam; et praedictus Rogerus similiter. Ideo praeceptum est quod bona inquisitio summoneatur contra proximam [Curiam]. 1265, ro. 5.

LXXVII.—*Grant of a Corrody in the Abbey of Newbo.*

1354, July 10.

Ad istam Curiam venit Frater Johannes dei Pacia,[3] Abbas de Neubo, et petit quoddam scriptum irrotulari sub illo qui sequitur tenore: 'Omnibus Christi fidelibus hoc praesens scriptum visuris vel audituris, Frater Johannes dei Pacia, Abbas de Neubo,[4] et ejusdem loci Conventus, salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra nos, unanimi voluntate et totius capituli nostri consensu, dedisse, concessisse, et hoc praesenti scripto nostro confirmasse, Domino Thomae Lambok, de Notingham, capellano, quoddam corrodium canonicale singulis diebus quoad vixerit, in domo nostra de Neubo plenius percipiendum, continens unum panem conven-

[1] This entry has been cancelled.

[2] Friday, November 1, 1353.

[3] This appears to be a mistake for 'Dei gratia.'

etc., and since, etc., and says that he is not guilty of the aforesaid trespass, as he has set forth against him, and he seeks that this may be inquired into; and the aforesaid Robert likewise. Therefore the Bailiffs are commanded to cause 12 men to appear against the next Court, and the parties have the same day, etc.[1] 1264, ro. 23d.

LXXVI.—*Abuse of a Decennary in the execution of his duty.*

1353, November 27.

Roger de Grantham, plaintiff, appeared against Adam Bowstringer, defendant, on a plea of trespass; and he makes plaint against him that, whilst the said Roger, on Friday in the feast of All Saints, in the 27th year of the reign of the present king,[2] came, at Nottingham, in the Seterday Market, to execute his office of decennary, the same Adam called the said Roger false and unfaithful, by which the said Roger lost good credit altogether, to the damage, etc., of 10s., wherefore he enters suit. And the aforesaid Adam comes, and defends the force, etc., and says that he is in no manner guilty as the same Roger has set forth against him, and hereupon he places himself upon the Court; and the aforesaid Roger likewise. Therefore it is ordered that a good inquest be summoned against the next Court. 1265, ro. 5.

LXXVII.—*Grant of a Corrody in the Abbey of Newbo.*

1354, July 10.

To this Court comes Brother John dei Pacia,[3] Abbot of Newbo, and desires a writing to be enrolled under the tenor which follows: 'To all the faithful of Christ seeing or hearing this present writing, Brother John dei Pacia, Abbot of Newbo,[4] and the Convent of that place, greeting in the Lord everlasting. Know ye generally that we, with unanimous will and the consent of our whole chapter, have given, granted, and by this our present writing have confirmed, to Sir Thomas Lambock, of Nottingham, chaplain, the corrody of a canon every day for so long as he lives, to be fully received in our house of Newbo, comprising one conventual loaf, and one flagon of ale, and other necessary services in meat, fish, milk-foods, and

[4] The Premonstratensian Abbey of Neubo or Newboth, Co. Lincoln.

tualem, et unam lagenam servisiae, et alia servitia necessaria in carnibus, piscibus, lacticiniis, et omnibus aliis eduliis atque pitanciis, in aula sive in refectorio, vel in infirmitorio, vel aliis locis honestis et oportunis, prout uni canonico dictae domus in mensa plenius attribuitur seu ministratur, ac etiam percipiat quolibet anno duas marcas argenti ad duos anni terminos, videlicet, ad festa Sancti Michaelis et Paschae, per aequales portiones, et unam tunicam pretii dimidiae marcae, necnon et focalia pro camera sua in dicta domo de Neubo sufficienter, una cum aula quae quondam fuit Willelmi Dive, de Newerk, cum selario eidem adjuncto versus orientem, [et] servie[n]te in tota vita sua specialiter deputato.[1] Insuper, dicti Abbas et Conventus concesserunt, pro se et successoribus suis universis, praedicto Domino Thomae singulis diebus in vita sua quamdam liberationem, pro quodam suo garcione ei serviente, in pane, potu, et companagio, in domo sua praedicta de Neubo recipiendam, prout uni garcioni in stabula Abbatis attribuitur. Secreta etiam domus praedictae de Neubo praedictus Dominus Thomas, tanquam confrater capituli nostri, intus et foras sub sigillo confessionis et secreti, tegere tenetur necnon et reticere. In cujus rei testimonium sigilla partium alternatim sunt appensa. Datum apud Neubo in pleno capitulo nostro, die Jovis proximo post festum Translationis Sancti Thomae Martiris, anno Domini millesimo CCC^{mo} liiij^{to}.' 1265, ro. 14.

LXXVIII.—*Connection of the Mayor's Clerk with the Borough Court.*

1354, July 30.

Inquisitio inter Thomam Illeawey et Henricum Bulter, querentes, et Thomam de Bracley et Margeriam uxorem ejus, defendentes, ponitur in respectu contra proximam, eo quod dicit Major quod Ballivus qui est prosecutus arraiavit panellum, et ideo Clericus Majoris de novo dictum panellum arraiabit. 1265, ro. 9d.

LXXIX.—*Charge of Rape against the Vicar of S. Mary's.*

1354, September 10.

Adam Packer queritur de Thoma, Vicario Ecclesiae Beatae Mariae Notingham', de placito transgressionis; et queritur de eo quod idem

[1] *deputato,*] 'deputata,' MS.

all other eatables and pittances, in the hall or refectory, or infirmary, or other proper and opportune places, as is fully allowed or served out to a canon of the said house at table, and he shall also receive each year two marks of silver at two terms of the year, to wit, at the feasts of Saint Michael and Easter, by equal portions, and a tunic of the value of half a mark, and sufficient firewood for his chamber in the said house of Newbo, together with the hall which was formerly William Dive's, of Newark, with the cellar adjoining the same towards the east, and a servant specially detailed for his whole life. Moreover, the said Abbot and Convent have granted for them and all their successors, to the aforesaid Sir Thomas a livery every day of his life, for a groom serving him, in bread, drink, and other fare, to be received in their said house of Newbo, as is allowed to a groom in the Abbot's stable. The aforesaid Sir Thomas, as a brother of our chapter, is bound to keep and also conceal the secrets of the aforesaid house of Newbo, within and without doors, under the seal of confession and secrecy. In testimony whereof the seals of the parties are alternately appended. Dated at Newbo in our full chapter, on Thursday next after the feast of the Translation of Saint Thomas the Martyr, in the year of the Lord one thousand three hundred and fifty-four.' 1265, ro. 14.

LXXVIII.—*Connection of the Mayor's Clerk with the Borough Court.*

1354, July 30.

The inquest between Thomas Illeawey and Henry Bulter, plaintiffs, and Thomas de Brackley and Margery his wife, defendants, is placed in respite until the next [Court], because the Mayor says that the Bailiff who prosecuted drew up the panel, and therefore the Mayor's Clerk shall draw up the said panel anew. 1265, ro. 9d.

LXXIX.—*Charge of Rape against the Vicar of S. Mary's.*

1354, September 10.

Adam Packer makes plaint of Thomas, Vicar of the Church of the Blessed Mary of Nottingham, on a plea of trespass; and he makes plaint that the said Thomas, on Thursday in Easter week, in

Thomas, die Jovis in septimana Paschae, anno regni regis nunc vicesimo octavo,[1] quamdam[2] saepem dicti Adae pertransivit, et hostium domus dicti Adae vi et armis fregit, ac Agnetem uxorem suam in lecto suo jacentem ipsa invita vitiavit, et duos solidos argenti in loculo dictae Agnetis existentes cepit et asportavit, ad grave dampnum ipsius Adae centum librarum, unde producit sectam. Et praedictus Thomas venit, et defendit vim, etc., et dicit quod intendit quod Curia non potest illam querelam determinare, quia vitiare mulierem ipsa invita significat raptum. Ideo judicium super eo ponitur in respectu contra proximam [Curiam]. Et ulterius dicit quod[3] 1265, ro. 11d.

LXXX.—*Carriage of Water by Bushels.*

1354-5, January 7.

[Willelmus Ba]rbour, querens, optulit se versus Robertum le Waterleder, defendentem, de placito conventionis; et queritur de eo quod ubi idem Willelmus convenit cum [dicto] Roberto, per Matilldam uxorem ejus, ad serviendum ei in cariando aquam pro pandoxatione per busellos, a festo Sancti Michaelis Archangeli, anno regni regis [nunc x]xviij°, usque ad idem festum anno revoluto, et ulterius ad libitum ipsius Willelmi, ratione cujus conventionis idem Willelmus reliquit unum . . . . eattein in eodem servitio; idem Robertus conventionem inde inter eos factam fregit, ad grave dampnum ipsius Willelmi viginti solidorum, [unde pro]ducit sectam. Et praedictus Robertus venit, et dicit quod nullam talem conventionem cum dicto Willelmo fecit, ut idem versus eum [na]rravit, et hoc vult verificare per bonam inquisitionem; et praedictus Willelmus similiter. Ideo praeceptum est quod summoneatur bona inquisitio contra proximam [Curiam] inter partes praedictas.

Inquisitio dicit quod nullam conventionem fecit. Ideo nihil r[espondeat], set sit in misericordia. 1266, ro. 5.

LXXXI.—*Presentment of Theft by a Decennary.*

1354-5.

Praesentatum est per Willelmum Glover, Decenarium, quod Margeria, uxor Thomae le Waterword, furabatur duas aucas quae fuerunt

[1] Thursday, April 17, 1354. [2] *quamdam*,] 'quoddam,' MS.

the twenty-eighth year of the reign of the present king,[1] passed through a fence of the said Adam's, and broke the door of the said Adam's house with force and arms, and violated, against her will, Agnes his wife lying in her bed, and took and carried away two shillings of silver from the pocket of the said Agnes, to the serious damage of the said Adam of a hundred pounds, wherefore he enters suit. And the aforesaid Thomas comes, and defends the force, etc., and says that he contends that this Court cannot decide this plea, because to violate a woman against her will imports a rape. Therefore judgment of this is put in respite until the next Court. And moreover he says that[3] 1265, ro. 11d.

LXXX.—*Carriage of Water by Bushels.*

1354-5, January 7.

William Barber, complainant, appeared against Robert le Waterleader, defendant, on a plea of agreement; and he makes complaint that whereas the said William agreed with the said Robert, by Matilda his wife, to serve him in carrying water for brewing by bushels, from the feast of Saint Michael the Archangel, in the 28th year of the reign of the present king, until the same feast a year later, and longer at the will of the said William, by reason of which agreement the said William left a . . . . in the same service; the said Robert broke the agreement thereupon made between them, to the serious damage of the said William of twenty shillings, wherefore he enters suit. And the aforesaid Robert comes, and says that he made no such agreement with the said William as the said William has set forth against him, and this he will verify by a good inquest; and the aforesaid William likewise. Therefore it is commanded that a good inquest be summoned against the next Court between the parties aforesaid.

The inquest says that he made no agreement. Therefore let him not answer, but be in 'misericordia.' 1266, ro. 5.

LXXXI.—*Presentment of Theft by a Decennary.*

1354-5.

It was presented by William Glover, Decennary, that Margery, the wife of Thomas le Waterword, stole two hawks which belonged

[3] The entry finishes thus abruptly.

Stephani Romylowe, Constabularii Castri villae Notingham', et sic venit, ducta ad gaolam per eundem decenarium. Manucaptores ipsius Margeriae: Johannes de Beston, barker, et Robertus de Warton. 1266, ro. 6d.

LXXXII.—*Pleas relating to the Repairing of a Pyx of the Priory of Lenton.*

1355, April.

Petrus,[1] Prior de Lenton', per attornatum suum, querens, optulit se versus Walterum le Goldesmyth, defendentem, de placito conventionis; et queritur de eo quod, ubi idem Petrus, die [Lu]nae proximo ante festum Purificationis Beatae Mariae Virginis, anno regni regis nunc xxix^{no},[2] apud Notingham, in domo ipsius Walteri, per quemdam Dawnestes, suum commonacum, convenit cum dicto Waltero ad reparandum unum vasum de cristallo ad portandum corpus Domini Nostri Jhesu Christi, cum argento et auro puro, idem Walterus conventionem inde inter eos factam fregit, in hiis tribus: non faciendo praedictum vas de argento puro, neque bene et competenter deaurando, ac in soudando praedictum vas cum tynneto, ubi deberet soudare cum argento, ad grave dampnum ipsius Prioris c. solidorum, unde producit sectam. Et praedictus Walterus venit, et dicit quod nullam conventionem inde inter eos factam fregit, ut idem Prior versus eum narravit, set bene et competenter praedictum vas reparavit, et hoc vult verificare per bonam inquisitionem; et praedictus Prior similiter. Ideo praeceptum est quod summoneatur bona inquisitio contra proximam [Curiam] inter partes praedictas.

Petrus, Prior de Lenton', querens, optulit se versus Walterum le Goldesmyth, defendentem, de placito debiti; et queritur de eo quod ei injuste detinet unum *noble* et unum obolum auri, et ideo injuste quod, ubi idem Petrus Prior, die Lunae proximo ante festum Purificationis Beatae Mariae Virginis, anno regni regis nunc xxix^{no}, apud Notingham, per servientem suum, tradidit eidem Waltero duas *nobles* de auro, ad deaurandum unum vasum de cristallo, ad portandum corpus Domini Nostri Jhesu Christi, quod quidem vasum unum obolum deauravit; idem Prior, per praedictum servientem suum, venit et petiit praedictum *noble* et obolum; idem Walterus

[1] He is called Peter de Abbeville in 1265, ro. 4.

[2] Monday, Jan. 26, 1354-5.

to Stephen Romylowe, Constable of the Castle of the town of Nottingham, and so she comes, having been led to gaol by the same decennary. Pledges of the same Margery: John de Beeston, barker, and Robert de Warton. 1266, ro. 6d.

LXXXII.—*Pleas relating to the Repairing of a Pyx of the Priory of Lenton.*

1355, April.

Peter,[1] Prior of Lenton, complainant, by his attorney, appeared against Walter le Goldsmith, defendant, on a plea of agreement; and he complains that, whereas the same Peter, on Monday next before the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the 29th year of the reign of the present king,[2] at Nottingham, in the house of the same Walter, by one Dawnestes, his fellow-monk, agreed with the said Walter to repair a vessel of crystal to carry the body of Our Lord Jesus Christ, with pure silver and gold, the same Walter broke the agreement thereupon made between them, in these three particulars: in not making the said vessel of pure silver, nor well and suitably gilding it, and in soldering the aforesaid vessel with tin, whereas he should have soldered it with silver, to the serious damage of the said Prior of 100 shillings, wherefore he enters suit. And the aforesaid Walter comes, and says that he has broken no agreement hereupon made between them, as the same Prior has set forth against him, but that he repaired well and suitably the aforesaid vessel, and this he will verify by a good inquest; and the aforesaid Prior likewise. Therefore it is ordered that a good inquest be summoned against the next Court between the parties aforesaid.

Peter, Prior of Lenton, complainant, appeared against Walter le Goldsmith, defendant, on a plea of debt; and he makes plaint that he unjustly withholds from him a noble and a halfpenny of gold, and unjustly because, whereas the same Peter the Prior, on Monday next before the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the 29th year of the reign of the present king, at Nottingham, by his servant, delivered to the same Walter two nobles of gold, to gild a vessel of crystal with, to carry the body of Our Lord Jesus Christ, which vessel he gilded with a halfpenny; the same Prior, by his aforesaid servant, came and sought the aforesaid noble and halfpenny; the same Walter would not pay them, but withheld them,

dictos solvere noluit, set detinuit, et adhuc detinet, minus juste, ad dampnum ipsius Prioris centum solidorum, unde producit sectam. Et praedictus Walterus venit, et dicit quod nihil ei debet, nec detinuit, nec tradidit, ut idem versus eum narravit, et hoc vult verificare per bonam inquisitionem; et praedictus Prior similiter. Ideo praeceptum est quod summoneatur bona inquisitio contra proximam inter partes praedictas.

Walterus le Goldesmyth, querens, optulit se versus Petrum, Priorem de Lenton', de placito debiti; et queritur de eo quod ei injuste detinet xxxvjs. argenti, et ideo injuste quod, ubi idem Prior, die Lunae proximo ante festum Purificationis Beatae Mariae Virginis, anno regni regis nunc xxix^no^, apud Notingham, per quemdam Dawestes, suum commonacum, recognovit se teneri eidem Waltero in praedictis xxxvjs. pro reparatione cujusdam vasi de cristallo, ad portandum corpus Domini Nostri Jhesu Christi, solvendis eidem die Lunae in prima septimana Quadragesimae tunc proxima sequente, ad quem diem idem Prior, licet saepius requisitus, nihil ei solvit, sed denarios praedictos detinuit, et adhuc detinet, minus juste, ad grave dampnum ipsius Walteri c. solidorum, unde producit sectam. Et praedictus Prior, per attornatum suum, venit, et dicit quod nihil ei debet ut idem versus eum narravit, et hoc vult verificare per bonam inquisitionem; et praedictus Walterus similiter. Ideo praeceptum est quod bona inquisitio [summoneatur] contra proximam [Curiam] inter partes praedictas. 1266, ro. 7d.

LXXXIII.—*Release of the Acknowledgment paid by the Burgesses for Common of Pasture in Basford.*

1356, April 30.

[1]Omnibus Christi fidelibus hoc praesens scriptum visuris vel audituris, Robertus de Cokfeld, miles, salutem in Domino. Cum Major et Burgenses villae Notinghamiae michi et heredibus meis teneantur in quodam annuo redditu sex solidorum et octo denariorum, per scriptum suum sigillo communi sigillatum, pro quadam

[1] There are two copies of this release, both bearing Cockfield's seal. No. 4405 is endorsed in a hand of about the end of the 15th century: 'Inter Majorem, Burgenses, et Communitatem villae Not., et Robertum Cokfeld, pro Baseford Lyngez et Baseford Wodde.'

and withholds them up to this time, unjustly, to the damage of the same Prior of a hundred shillings, wherefore he enters suit. And the aforesaid Walter comes, and says that he owes him nothing, nor withholds anything, nor delivered anything, as the same has set forth against him, and this he will verify by a good inquest; and the aforesaid Prior likewise. Therefore it is ordered that a good inquest be summoned against the next [Court] between the aforesaid parties.

Walter le Goldsmith, complainant, appeared against Peter, Prior of Lenton, on a plea of debt; and he makes plaint that he unjustly withholds 36s. in silver, and unjustly because, whereas the same Prior, on Monday next before the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the 29th year of the reign of the present king, at Nottingham, by one Dawestes, his fellow-monk, acknowledged himself to be bound to the said Walter in the aforesaid 36s. for the repairing of a certain vessel of crystal, to carry the body of Our Lord Jesus Christ, to be paid to the same on Monday in the first week of Lent then next following, on which day the same Prior, although frequently requested, paid him nothing, but withheld the aforesaid money, and withholds up to this time, unjustly, to the serious damage of the said Walter of 100 shillings, wherefore he enters suit. And the aforesaid Prior comes, by his attorney, and says that he owes him nothing as he has set forth against him, and this he will verify by a good inquest; and the aforesaid Walter likewise. Therefore it is commanded that a good inquest be summoned against the next Court between the aforesaid parties. 1266, ro. 7d.

LXXXIII.—*Release of the Acknowledgment paid by the Burgesses for Common of Pasture in Basford.*

1356, April 30.

[1] To all the faithful of Christ seeing or hearing this present writing, Robert de Cockfield, knight, greeting in the Lord. Whereas the Mayor and Burgesses of the town of Nottingham are bound to me and my heirs in an annual rent of six shillings and eightpence, by their writing sealed with their common seal, for having a common of pasture, with all their animals and cattle whatsoever, in Basford Wood and in the lings of the same vill of Basford (which is in the Forest of Sherwood) belonging to me, as is more fully contained in the aforesaid writing: know ye that I have for ever granted, remitted,

communa pasturae, cum omnibus animalibus et averiis suis quibuscumque, habenda in Baseford-wode et in brueris ejusdem villae de Baseford (quae est in Foresta de Shirewode) ad me pertinente,[1] prout in praedicto scripto plenius continetur:[2] noveritis me, pro me et heredibus meis, imperpetuum concessisse, remisisse, et quietum clamasse, praedictis Majori et Burgensibus villae Notinghamiae, et eorum heredibus et successoribus suis, liberam communam pasturae ad me pertinentem,[3] cum omnibus animalibus et averiis suis quibuscumque, in villa et locis praedictis, in forma praedicta,[4] ac etiam totum jus meum et clameum quod habeo, habui, seu aliquo modo habere potui seu potero, in praedicto annuo redditu sex solidorum et octo denariorum, ita quod nec ego, praedictus Robertus, nec heredes mei, nec aliquis nomine nostro, in praedicto annuo redditu aliquam actionem habere poterimus imperpetuum, set ab omni actione simus exclusi per praesentes. Et ego vero praedictus Robertus, et heredes mei, praedictam communam pasturae, cum pertinentiis suis, ad me pertinentem,[3] praedictis Majori et Burgensibus, et eorum heredibus et successoribus suis,[5] in forma praedicta,[4] contra omnes gentes[6] warantizabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium huic praesenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: Ricardo de Wylughby, milite, seniore, Rogero Michell' tunc[7] Vicecomite Notinghamiae, Willelmo de Eland, Ricardo de Strelleye, Stephano de Brokelstowe, Hugone Martell, Ricardo de Stapulford, Roberto de Brampcote, Willelmo filio Ricardi de Beston, Willelmo de Mamchastr' de eadem, Roberto de Cossale, et aliis. Datum apud Notingham, die Sabbati proximo post festum Paschae, anno regni Regis Edwardi Tertii post Conquestum Angliae tricesimo.

4404, 4405.

LXXXIV.—*Action against the Common Neatherd for Cattle impounded through his neglect.*

1356, July 6.

Ricardus de Lyndeby, clerk, querens, optulit se versus Thomam le Nethird, defendentem, de placito transgressionis; et queritur de eo quod ubi dictus Ricardus, die Jovis proximo ante festum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli, anno regni regis nunc xxx^{mo},[8] tradidit dicto

[1] *ad me pertinente,*] omitted, 4405.
[2] *prout . . . . continetur,*] om., 4404.
[3] *ad me pertinentem,*] om., 4405.
[4] *in forma praedicta,*] om., 4404.
[5] *suis,*] om., 4405.
[6] *gentes,*] om., 4405.

and quit-claimed, for me and my heirs, to the aforesaid Mayor and Burgesses of the town of Nottingham, and their heirs and successors, free common of pasture belonging to me, with all their animals and cattle whatsoever, in the vill and places aforesaid, in form aforesaid, and also all my right and claim which I have, had, or by any means could or may have, in the aforesaid annual rent of six shillings and eightpence, so that neither I, the aforesaid Robert, nor my heirs, nor any one in our name, can have for ever any action in the aforesaid annual rent, but be we excluded from all action by these presents. And I the aforesaid Robert, and my heirs, will warrant and defend the aforesaid common of pasture, with its appurtenances, belonging to me, to the aforesaid Mayor and Burgesses, and their heirs and successors, in form aforesaid, against all men for ever. In testimony whereof I have placed my seal to this present writing. These being witnesses: Richard de Willoughby, knight, the elder, Roger Michell, then Sheriff of Nottingham, William de Eland, Richard de Strelley, Stephen de Broxstowe, Hugh Martell, Richard de Stapleford, Robert de Bramcote, William son of Richard de Beeston, William de Manchester of the same, Robert de Cossall, and others. Dated at Nottingham, on Saturday next after the feast of Easter, in the thirtieth year of the reign of King Edward the Third after the Conquest. 4404, 4405.

LXXXIV.—*Action against the Common Neatherd for Cattle impounded through his neglect.*

1356, July 6.

Richard de Linby, clerk, complainant, appeared against Thomas le Neatherd, defendant, on a plea of trespass; and he makes plaint that whereas the said Richard, on Thursday next before the feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul, in the 30th year of the reign of the present king,[8] delivered to the said Thomas divers animals for him to take care of, as common servant, the said Thomas left the said

[7] *tunc,*] om., 4404. [8] Thursday, June 23, 1356.

Thomae diversa animalia ad custodiendum, ut communis serviens, dictus Thomas dicta animalia incustodita dimisit, ita quod ob ejus defectum inpignorata fuerunt ad domum Willelmi Taillour, inpignoratione cujus idem Ricardus habuit dampna ad valentiam dimidiae marcae, unde producit sectam. Et praedictus Thomas venit, et dicit quod nulla animalia inpignorata fuerunt ob ejus defectum, et hoc vult verificare per bonam inquisitionem; et praedictus Ricardus similiter. Ideo praeceptum est quod summoneatur bona inquisitio contra proximam inter partes praedictas. 1267, ro. 7.

LXXXV.—*Plea as to the Engagement of a Packer of Wool.*

1357, October 11.

Johannes Grym, querens, optulit se versus Adam Packer, defendentem, de placito conventionis; et queritur de eo quod ubi dictus Johannes cum ipso Ada convenit ad commorandum secum in officio de packyng, videlicet, a festo Paschae, anno regni regis nunc xxxj^mo, usque idem festum anno revoluto, capiendo pro quolibet sacco jd., idem Adam conventionem inde inter eos factam fregit, ita quod ob ejus defectum vagans et otiosus existit, ad grave dampnum ipsius Johannis viginti solidorum, unde producit sectam. Et praedictus Adam, per attornatum suum, venit, et dicit quod nullam inde conventionem fregit, et hoc paratus est verificare. 1268, ro. 1.

LXXXVI.—*Plea moved by John Shakespere for deceit in sale of dye-wood to him.*

1357, November 8.

Johannes Shakespere, querens, optulit se versus Ricardum de Cotgrave, spicer, defendentem, de placito conventionis; et queritur de eo quod ubi dictus Ricardus, die Jovis proximo post festum Sancti Bartholomaei Apostoli, anno regni regis nunc xxx^mo primo,[1] vendidit eidem Johanni unum *stik* de *saundres* pro *brasil'*, et manucepit quod fuit *brasill'*, et sic conventionem inde inter eos factam fregit, ad grave dampnum ipsius Johannis viginti solidorum, unde producit sectam. Et praedictus Ricardus venit, et dicit quod vendidit eidem Johanni dictum *stik* pro tali sicut fuit, et sic nullam conventionem fregit, et hoc vult verificare per bonam inquisitionem; et praedictus Johannes similiter. 1268, ro. 2.

[1] Thursday, August 31, 1357.

animals uncared for, so that through his neglect they were impounded at the house of William Taylor, through which impounding the said Richard had damages to the amount of half a mark, wherefore he enters suit. And the aforesaid Thomas comes, and says that no animals were impounded through his neglect, and this he will verify by a good inquest; and the aforesaid Richard likewise. Therefore it is commanded that a good inquest be summoned against the next [Court] between the parties aforesaid. 1267, ro. 7.

LXXXV.—*Plea as to the Engagement of a Packer of Wool.*

1357, October 11.

John Grim, complainant, appeared against Adam Packer, defendant, on a plea of agreement; and he makes plaint that whereas the said John agreed with the said Adam to stay with him in the calling of packing, to wit, from the feast of Easter, in the 31st year of the reign of the present king, until the same feast a year later, receiving for each sack 1d., the said Adam broke the agreement thereupon made between them, so that through his default he (John Grim) is now wandering about and unemployed, to the serious damage of the said John of twenty shillings, wherefore he enters suit. And the aforesaid Adam appears, by his attorney, and says that he broke no agreement, and this he is prepared to verify.

1268, ro. 1.

LXXXVI.—*Plea moved by John Shakespere for deceit in sale of dye-wood to him.*

1357, November 8.

John Shakespere, complainant, appeared against Richard de Cotgrave, spicer, defendant, on a plea of agreement; and he makes plaint that the said Richard, on Thursday next after the feast of Saint Bartholomew the Apostle, in the 31st year of the reign of the present king,[1] sold to the said John a stick of *saundres* for *brasil*, and pledged that it was *brasil*, and so he broke the agreement made between them, to the serious damage of the said John of twenty shillings, wherefore he enters suit. And the aforesaid Richard comes, and says that he sold the said stick to the said John for such as it was, and so he broke no agreement, and this he will verify by a good inquest; and the aforesaid John likewise. 1268, ro. 2.

LXXXVII.—*Custom as to Dower in the English Borough.*

1358, March 28.

Johannes de Verdon, de Brikelsworth, chivaler, et Matillda uxor ejus, per Johannem Lynering attornatum suum, petunt versus Walterum de Gotham, de Notyngham, medietatem quatuor mesuagiorum et centum solidatarum redditus, cum pertinentiis, in Notingham, ut dotem ipsius Matilldae ex dotatione Radulfi de Crophull, militis, quondam viri sui. Super quo dictus Walterus venit, et dicit quod ubi ipsa petit dotem de medietate, patet quod est contra legem communem absque aliqua speciali causa, et inde petit judicium. Et praedicti Johannes et Matillda dicunt quod mesuagia ac redditus praedicti sunt in Burgo Anglico libertatis villae Notynghamiae, infra quem Burgum Anglicum mulieres de medietate terrarum et tenementorum virorum suorum, per consuetudinem Burgi praedicti, dotari debent, et petunt dotem suam. Et quantum ad redditum, idem Walterus dicit quod nihil habet in redditu praedicto, et petit inde judicium, etc.; et quoad quatuor mesuagia respondet ut tenens, et dicit quod, per consuetudinem [Burgi] praedicti [h]actenus usitatam, actionem in illo casu habere non debent; dicit in quod ubi vir vendit terras seu tenementa infra Burgum praedictum e[xistentia] . . . . et illi [den]arii expensi sunt ad communem utilitatem tam viri quam mulieris, ac de communi usu ipsorum, quod ipsa mulier d[e tenementis sic] venditis, unde denarii inde provenientes, in forma praedicta, sic expensi sunt, post mortem viri sui dotem habere non debeat; et ulterius dicit quod Radulfus de Crophull, quondam vir ipsius Matilldae, de cujus dotatione ipsi modo petunt, vendidit dicta quatuor mesuagia cuidam Waltero de Lincoln, antecessori praedicti Walteri, cujus heres ipse est, et denarii qui inde devenerunt exspensi fuerunt in communi usu ipsorum Radulfii et Matilldae, et petit judicium si ipsa inde dotem habere debeat. Et praedicti Johannes et Matillda dicunt quod praedictus Walterus plenarius tenens est de redditu praedicto, prout ipsi per breve suum supponunt, et hoc petunt inquiri; et alius similiter. Et praedicti Johannes et Matillda dicunt quod ubi dictus Walterus allegat generaliter quod denarii de terris et tenementis in Burgo praedicto venditis recepti, et in forma praedicta exspensi, mulier de eisdem terris et tenementis dotari non debet post mortem viri sui, quod consuetudo villae praedictae generaliter talis non est nisi allegat aliquod speciale additum, velut venditionem

LXXXVII.—*Custom as to Dower in the English Borough.*

1358, March 28.

John de Verdon, of Brikelsworth, knight, and Matilda his wife, by John Lynering their attorney, claim from Walter de Gotham, of Nottingham, a moiety of four messuages and of a rent of a hundred shillings, with appurtenances, in Nottingham, as the dower of the said Matilda from the dowry of Ralph de Crophull, knight, late her husband. Whereupon the said Walter comes, and says that whereas she seeks dower of a moiety, it is clear that this is against the common law without any special reason, and therefore he demands judgment. And the aforesaid John and Matilda say that the aforesaid messuages and rent are in the English Borough of the liberty of the town of Nottingham, within which English Borough women should be dowered with a moiety of the lands and tenements of their husbands, by the custom of the Borough aforesaid, and they demand her dower. And as regards the rent, the said Walter says that he has nothing of the rent aforesaid, and he demands judgment thereupon, etc.; and as to the four messuages he answers as tenant, and says that, by the custom of the Borough aforesaid used up to this time, they should not have action in that case; he says that where the husband sells lands or tenements within the Borough aforesaid . . . . and the money is expended for the common utility both of the husband and of the wife, and for their common use, that the wife ought not to have dower after the death of her husband of the tenements so sold, whereof the money thence accruing has been so expended, in form aforesaid; and moreover he says that Ralph de Crophill, formerly the husband of the said Matilda, of whose dowry they now claim, sold the said four messuages to a certain Walter de Lincoln, ancestor of the aforesaid Walter, of whom he (Walter de Gotham) is the heir, and the money which thereof arose was expended for the common use of the said Ralph and Matilda, and he demands judgment if she ought to have her dowry thereof. And the aforesaid John and Matilda say that the aforesaid Walter is full tenant of the rent aforesaid, as they suppose by their writ, and they seek that this may be inquired; and the other likewise. And the aforesaid John and Matilda say that whereas the said Walter alleges generally that when money is received from lands and tenements sold in the aforesaid Borough, and expended in form aforesaid,

causa necessitatis, et hoc praetendunt verificare. Et praedictus Walterus venit, et dicit quod consuetudo villae praedictae generaliter talis est sicut ipse superius allegat, et petit quod inquiratur; et praedicti Johannes et Matillda similiter. Ideo praeceptum est Ballivis quod venire faciant hic xviij. juratores probos et legales, qui, etc., aliqua, etc., per quos, etc., quod sint hic ab isto die in xv. dies ad faciendam juratam praedictam. 1268, ro. 7.

May 9.

Ad istam Curiam veniunt Johannes de Verdon, de Briklesworth, chivaler, et Matillda uxor ejus, per Johannem Lymering attornatum suum, petentes, et Walterus de Gotham, tenens, ac jurata inter eosdem similiter, videlicet, Hugo Spicer, Johannes Loterell, Willelmus de Lancastre, Ricardus de Pollesworth, Willelmus Colier, Galfridus Plot, Johannes Ingram, Thomas de Stafford, Henricus del Howe, Radulfus de Torlaton, Johannes Davy, Ricardus de Lathum, de consensu partium ad hoc electi et jurati; dicunt, super sacramentum suum, quod praedictus Walterus de Gotham quantum ad redditum centum solidorum nihil tenet; et quoad consuetudinem per praedictum Walterum superius allegatam ad excludendum mulieres de dote eorum, dicunt quod consuetudo villae praedictae talis non est prout idem Walterus superius alleg[av]it. Ideo consideratum est per Curiam quod praedicti Johannes et Matillda recuperent dotem suam, videlicet, medietatem praedictorum quatuor mesuagiorum, ut jus ipsius Matilldae ex consuetudine Burgi Anglici; et idem Walterus in misericordia pro injusta detentione; et praedicti Johannes et Matillda sint in misericordia pro falso clameo suo versus eundem.

1268, ro. 8d.

LXXXVIII.—*Enrolment of Grant of Land to Robert de Brunby, junior.*

1358, August 29.

Ad istam Curiam venit Robertus de Brunby, de Notingham, junior, et petit quamdam cartam sibi confectam irrotulari sub illo qui sequitur tenore: 'Sciant praesentes et futuri quod nos Willelmus

the woman ought not to be dowered from the said lands and tenements after her husband's death, (they say) that the custom of the aforesaid town in general is not so unless he allege any special addition, such as sale on account of necessity, and this they offer to verify. And the aforesaid Walter comes, and says that the custom of the town aforesaid generally is such as he alleges above, and he asks that this may be inquired; and the aforesaid John and Matilda likewise. Therefore the Bailiffs are commanded to cause 18 approved and lawful jurors to appear, who, etc., any, etc., by whom, etc., that they shall be here in fifteen days from this day to make the aforesaid jury. 1268, ro. 7.

May 9.

To this Court come John de Verdon, of Briklesworth, knight, and Matilda his wife, by John Lymering their attorney, claimants, and Walter de Gotham, tenant, and likewise the jury between them, to wit, Hugh Spicer, John Luterel, William de Lancaster, Richard de Pollesworth, William Colier, Geoffrey Plot, John Ingram, Thomas de Stafford, Henry del Howe, Ralph de Torlaton, John Davy, Richard de Lathum, elected and sworn for this by the consent of the parties; they say, upon their oath, that the aforesaid Walter de Gotham as to the rent of a hundred shillings holds nothing thereof; and as to the custom alleged above by the aforesaid Walter to exclude women from their dower, they say that the custom of the town aforesaid is not such as the said Walter has alleged above. Therefore it is decided by the Court that the aforesaid John and Matilda shall recover her dower, to wit, a moiety of the aforesaid four messuages, as the right of the said Matilda by the custom of the English Borough; and the said Walter is in 'misericordia' for unjust detention; and that the aforesaid John and Matilda be in 'misericordia' for their false claim against the same. 1268, ro. 8d.

LXXXVIII.—*Enrolment of Grant of Land to Robert de Brunby, junior.*

1358, August 29.

To this Court comes Robert de Brunby, of Nottingham, junior, and requests that a certain charter made to him may be enrolled under the tenor which follows: 'Know all men present and to come

Gernoun, de Notingham, et Alicia uxor mea, dedimus, concessimus, et hac praesenti carta nostra confirmavimus, Roberto de Brunby, de Notingham, juniori, quatuor acras terrae cum pertinentiis, prout iacent particulariter in campis de Notingham, quarum septem seliones, continentes tres acras, jacent simul in Lyngdalefeld super le furlong quod vocatur "le Jewgalowes," et duae seliones, continentes unam acram, jacent in eodem campo inter terram Simonis Bertevill ex parte una, et terram quondam Aliciae de Wodeburgh' ex altera, et abbuttant ad unum capud super regiam viam et ad aliud capud super praedictas septem seliones: habendas et tenendas praedicto Roberto, heredibus et assignatis suis, libere, quiete, bene et in pace, de capitalibus dominis feodi illius, per servitia inde debita et de jure consueta, imperpetuum. Et nos vero praedicti Willelmus et Alicia, et heredes nostri, praedictas quatuor acras terrae praedicto Roberto, heredibus et assignatis suis, prout supradictum est, contra omnes gentes warantizabimus, acquietabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium huic praesenti cartae nostrae sigilla nostra apposuimus. Hiis testibus: Waltero de Walton, tunc Majore villae Notingham', Johanne de Sutton et Willelmo Pynner, tunc Ballivis ejusdem villae, Hugone Spicer, Johanne Samon, Johanne de Rippeley, Henrico Flemyng, et aliis. Datum apud Notingham, die Mercurii in festo Decollationis Sancti Johannis Baptistae, anno regni Regis Edwardi Tertii a Conquestu Angliae tricesimo secundo.' Super quo dicta Alicia examinata in plena Curia dicit quod pure, sponte, et absque alicujus viri cohertione istam cartam eidem Roberto confirmavit.

1268, ro. 12d.

LXXXIX.—*Descent by Borough-English in the English Borough.*

1359-60, January 8.

Henricus Flemyng, de Notingham, petit versus Willelmum de Chillewell quatuor solidatas redditus, cum pertinentiis, in Notingham, eo quod Johannes Flemyng, consanguineus praedicti Henrici, cujus heres ipse est, fuit seisitus in dominico suo ut de feodo, tempore pacis, tempore regis nunc, et cepit expletia inde in redditibus et in arreragiis reddituum, etc., ad valentiam dimidiae marcae, et obiit seisitus, et de praedicto Johanne, quia obiit sine herede de corpore suo exeunte, resortiabatur feodum et dominicum cuidam Adae, ut avunculo juniori,

that we William Gernoun, of Nottingham, and Alice my wife, have given, granted, and by this our present charter have confirmed, to Robert de Brunby, of Nottingham, junior, four acres of land with appurtenances, as they lie severally in the fields of Nottingham, of which seven selions, containing three acres, lie together in Lyngdalefeld upon the furlong which is called "the Jewgalowes," and two selions, containing one acre, lie in the same field between the land of Simon Bertevill on the one side, and the land formerly belonging to Alice de Woodborough on the other, and they abut at one head upon the king's highway and at the other head upon the seven selions aforesaid: to have and to hold to the aforesaid Robert, his heirs and assigns, freely, quietly, well and in peace, of the chief lords of that fee, by the services therefore due and of right accustomed, for ever. And we the aforesaid William and Alice, and our heirs, will warrant, acquit and defend the aforesaid four acres of land to the aforesaid Robert, his heirs and assigns, as is aforesaid, against all men for ever. In testimony whereof we have placed our seals to this our present charter. These being witnesses: Walter de Walton, then Mayor of the town of Nottingham, John de Sutton and William Pinner, then Bailiffs of the same town, Hugh Spicer, John Samon, John de Ripley, Henry Fleming, and others. Dated at Nottingham, on Wednesday the feast of the Decollation of Saint John the Baptist, in the thirty-second year of the reign of King Edward the Third from the Conquest of England.' Upon which the said Alice being examined in full Court says that she confirmed this charter to the said Robert unconditionally, of her free will, and without coercion from any man. 1268, ro. 12d.

LXXXIX.—*Descent by Borough-English in the English Borough.*

1359-60, January 8.

Henry Fleming, of Nottingham, seeks against William de Chilwell four shillings of rent, with appurtenances, in Nottingham, because John Fleming, a kinsman of the aforesaid Henry, of whom he (Henry) is the heir, was seized in his demesne as of fee, in time of peace, in time of the present king, and took the issues thereof in rents and in arrears of rents, etc., to the value of half a mark, and died seized, and from the aforesaid John, because he died without an heir issuing from his body, the fee and demesne reverted to one

fratri et heredi Johannis patris Johannis qui obiit seisitus, et quia tenementum unde redditus praedictus petitus est proveniens est in Burgo Anglico, et per consuetudinem villae de Notingham redditus petitus in Burgo Anglico resortire debet ad heredem juniorem, et de praedicto Ada descendit feodum et dominicum cuidam Stephano, ut filio et heredi, et de praedicto Stephano descendit feodum et dominicum praedicto Henrico qui modo petit, et inde producit sectam.[1] 1269, ro. 4d

XC.—*Plea for Detention of a Pair of Mustard-querns.*

1359-60, March 11.

Magister Johannes de Crophull, querens, optulit se versus Willelmum Barbour, defendentem, de placito detentionis catallorum; et queritur de eo quod idem Willelmus ei injuste detinet unum par de *mustard-quernes*, pretii xs., et ideo, etc., quod ubi idem Magister Johannes tradidit praedictos *mustard-quernes* cuidam Aliciae, ancillae suae, ad faciendum senapium, dicta Alicia tradidit eosdem *mustard-quernes* dicto Willelmo Barbour ad retradendum eidem Magistro Johanni ad libitum suum, idem Willelmus, licet saepius requisitus, praedictos *mustard-quernes* detinuit, et adhuc detinet, unde deterioratus est et habet dampna ad valentiam xld., unde producit sectam. Et praedictus Willelmus venit, et defendit, etc., et dicit quod nihil ei detinet, et hoc petit verificari; et praedictus Magister Johannes similiter. Ideo praeceptum est, etc.—Detinuit ad dampna iijd. 1269, ro. 6d.

XCI.—*Plea for Cure of an Arm by a Barber, etc.*

1360, September 9.

Willelmus Barbour, querens, optulit se versus Martinum Tankardmaker, defendentem, de placito debiti; et queritur de eo quod ei injuste detinet xijd. argenti, et ideo, etc., quod ubi praedictus Martinus, die Lunae proximo ante festum Sancti Jacobi Apostoli, anno regni regis nunc xxxiiij^{o},[2] recognovit se teneri eidem Willelmo in praedictis xijd. pro sanatione brachii sui, solvendis eidem quam cito fuerit sanus; idem Willelmus brachium suum sanavit, et denarios

[1] The defendant made, at various times, many objections to Henry's heirship, but did not dispute the custom alleged by Henry.

Adam, as younger uncle, the brother and heir of John the father of John who died seized, and because the tenement whence issues the rent which is sought is in the English Borough, and by the custom of the town of Nottingham a rent sought in the English Borough ought to revert to the younger heir, and from the aforesaid Adam the fee and demesne descended to one Stephen, as son and heir, and from the aforesaid Stephen the fee and demesne descended to the aforesaid Henry who now seeks, and hereupon he enters suit.[1]

1269, ro. 4d.

XC.—*Plea for Detention of a Pair of Mustard-querns.*

1359-60, March 11.

Master John de Crophill, complainant, appeared against William Barber, defendant, on a plea of detention of chattels; and he makes plaint that the same William unjustly withholds from him a pair of mustard-querns, of the value of 10s., and therefore, etc., that whereas the said Master John delivered the aforesaid mustard-querns to one Alice, his maid-servant, to make mustard, the said Alice delivered the same mustard-querns to the said William Barber to deliver back to the said Master John at his pleasure, the said William, although often requested, withheld the aforesaid mustard-querns, and withholds to this time, whereby he (John) is injured and has received damages to the value of 40d., wherefore he enters suit. And the aforesaid William comes, and defends, etc., and says that he withholds nothing from him, and this he asks may be verified; and the aforesaid Master John likewise. Therefore it is commanded, etc.—He withheld to the damage of 3d. 1269, ro. 6d.

XCI.—*Plea for Cure of an Arm by a Barber, etc.*

1360, September 9.

William Barber, complainant, appeared against Martin Tankard-maker, defendant, on a plea of debt; and he makes plaint of him that he unjustly withholds 12d. of silver, and therefore, etc., that whereas the aforesaid Martin, on Monday next before the feast of Saint James the Apostle, in the 34th year of the reign of the present king,[2] acknowledged himself to be bound to the said William in the aforesaid 12d. for the curing of his arm, to be paid to the same as soon as he should be cured; the same William cured his arm, and

[2] Monday, July 20, 1360.

praedictos petivit; idem Martinus, licet saepius requisitus, nihil ei solvit, sed denarios praedictos detinuit, et adhuc detinet, unde deterioratus est et habet dampna ad valentiam vjd., unde producit sectam. Et praedictus Martinus venit, et dicit quod conventum erat inter eosdem quod perciperet pro praedictis xijd. tres tankardes, videlicet, unum galonem, unum potel', et unum quart', de quibus recepit unum galonem et unum potel', ita quod nihil ei debet de praedictis xijd., prout idem Willelmus versus eum narravit, et hoc petit verificari; et praedictus Willelmus similiter. Ideo praeceptum est, etc. 1269, ro. 13.

XCII.—*Assault upon John Shakespere.*

1360, October 21.

Ricardus, serviens Roberti de Spondon, querens, optulit se versus Johannem Shakespere, defendentem, de placito transgressionis et sanguinis; et queritur de eo quod idem Johannes, die Dominica in festo Sancti Lucae Ewangelistae, anno regni regis nunc xxxiiij°,[1] apud Notingham, vi et armis in ipsum Ricardum insultum fecit, et ipsum vulneravit, verberavit, maletractavit, et sang[uinavit],[2] ac alia enormia ei intulit, ad grave dampnum ipsius Ricardi cs., et contra pacem, unde producit sectam. Et praedictus Johannes venit, et defendit vim, etc., et dicit quod non est culpabilis de transgressione nec de sanguine praedictis, et hoc vult verificare; et praedictus Ricardus similiter. Ideo praeceptum est, etc.—Non culpabilis.

Johannes Shakespere, querens, optulit se versus Ricardum, servientem Roberti de Spondon, defendentem, de placito transgressionis et sanguinis; et queritur de eo quod idem Ricardus, die Dominica in festo Sancti Lucae Ewangelistae, anno regni regis nunc xxxiiij°,[1] apud Notingham, in le Bridelsmythgate ad domum ipsius Johannis, vi et armis insultum fecit, et ipsum vulneravit, verberavit, maletractavit, et sang[uinavit],[2] ac alia enormia ei intulit, ad grave dampnum ipsius Johannis centum solidorum, et contra pacem, unde producit sectam. Et praedictus Ricardus venit, et defendit vim, etc., et dicit quod non est culpabilis de transgressione nec de sanguine praedictis, et hoc petit verificari; et praedictus Johannes similiter. Ideo praeceptum est, etc.—Culpabilis ad dampna xld. 1270, ro. 1d.

[1] Sunday, October 18, 1360.

[2] The general phrase is 'fecit ipsum sanguinolentum.'

demanded the aforesaid money; the said Martin, although many times requested, paid him nothing, but withheld the aforesaid money, and withholds to this time, whereby he (William) is injured and has damages to the amount of 6d., wherefore he enters suit. And the aforesaid Martin comes, and says that it was agreed between them that he should receive for the aforesaid 12d. three tankards, to wit, one gallon, one potel, and one quart, whereof he received one gallon and one potel, so that he owes him nothing of the aforesaid 12d., as the said William has set forth against him, and this he asks may be verified; and the aforesaid William likewise. Therefore it is commanded, etc. 1269, ro. 13.

XCII.—*Assault upon John Shakespere.*

1360, October 21.

Richard, the servant of Robert de Spondon, complainant, appeared against John Shakespere, defendant, on a plea of trespass and blood; and he makes plaint that the said John, on Sunday in the feast of Saint Luke the Evangelist, in the 34th year of the reign of the present king,[1] at Nottingham, by force and arms committed an assault upon the said Richard, and wounded, beat, maltreated and made him bloody, and committed other outrages upon him, to the serious damage of the said Richard of 100s., and against the peace, wherefore he enters suit. And the aforesaid John comes, and defends the force, etc., and says that he is not guilty of the trespass nor of the blood aforesaid, and this he will verify; and the aforesaid Richard likewise. Therefore it is commanded, etc.—Not guilty.

John Shakespere, complainant, appeared against Richard, servant of Robert de Spondon, defendant, on a plea of trespass and blood; and he makes plaint that the said Richard, on Sunday in the feast of Saint Luke the Evangelist, in the 34th year of the reign of the present king,[1] at Nottingham, in the Bridelsmythgate at the house of the said John, by force and arms committed an assault [upon him], and wounded, beat, maltreated, and made him bloody, and committed other outrages upon him, to the serious damage of the said John of 100s., and against the peace, wherefore he enters suit. And the aforesaid Richard comes, and defends the force, etc., and says that he is not guilty of the trespass nor of the blood aforesaid, and this he asks may be verified; and the aforesaid John likewise. Therefore it is commanded, etc.—Guilty to the damage of 40d. 1270, ro. 1d.

XCIII.—*Allowance of Mayor's Expenses in full Court.*

1360-1, March 24.

Compotus M[*ajoris*].—Memorandum quod Nicholaus de Crophull, Major libertatis villae Notingham', plene computavit, die Mercurii proximo post festum Sancti Ambrosii, de decem libris receptis de firma de Mirielbrigge de termino Sancti Martini, de anno regni Regis Edwardi Tertii a Conquestu Angliae tricesimo quarto: nihil debet de claro, computatis computandis, allocatis allocandis, praeter xjs. xd., et ultra illud concessum est eidem Nicholao in plena Curia pro custagiis suis versus London pro brevi Domini de Tilbtoft, quia non ivit. 1270, ro. 7.

XCIV.—*Enrolment of Grant to John Samon.*

1362, April 9.

Ad istam Curiam venit Johannes Samon, de Notingham, et petit quamdam cartam sibi confectam inrotulari sub illo qui sequitur tenore: 'Sciant praesentes et futuri quod ego Rogerus, filius Johannis le Ewer, de Notingham, dedi, concessi, et hac praesenti carta mea confirmavi, Johanni Samon, de Notyngham, unam vacuam placeam, cum pertinentiis suis, in Notyngham, jacentem atte Brighend inter mesuagium quondam Johannis de Briggeford ex parte orientali, et mesuagium Johannis de Wolaton ex parte occidentali. Dedi etiam et concessi eidem Johanni Samon, novem acras et unam rodam terrae arrabilis, cum pertinentiis suis, in campis de Notingham, quarum duae acrae jacent in le Wodefeld, in quod[am] loco qui vocatur "le Wronglandes," inter terram Simonis Bertevyll ex parte occidentali, et terram Rogeri de Hoppewell ex parte orientali; et tres acrae jacent super Huddelwong, inter terram Henrici Man ex parte orientali, et quandam divisam ex parte occidentali; et una dimidia acra abbuttans super le Bek, jacens inter terram quondam Willelmi de Wodburgh' ex parte orientali, et terram quondam Laurentii le Bere ex parte occidentali; et tres acrae et una roda jacent in Lingdalefe[ld], quarum una acra jacet juxta le Priourberne, inter terram Hospitalis Sancti Johannis ex parte orientali, et terram quondam Ricardi Taverner ex parte occidentali; et tres rodae jacent ex opposito Domus Sancti Johannis, inter terram quondam Ricardi le Taverner ex parte australi, et terram quondam Ricardi Dodde ex parte boriali; et una roda

XCIII.—*Allowance of Mayor's Expenses in full Court.*

1360-1, March 24.

Mayor's Account.—Be it remembered that Nicholas de Crophill, Mayor of the liberty of the town of Nottingham, fully accounted, on Wednesday next after the feast of Saint Ambrose, for ten pounds received of the firm of Mirielbrigge of the term of Saint Martin, for the thirty-fourth year of the reign of King Edward the Third from the Conquest of England: he owes nothing clear, the deductions being made and the allowances allowed, but 11s. 10d., and moreover that was granted to the said Nicholas in full Court for his expenses towards London for the writ of Lord de Tibtoft, because he did not go. 1270, ro. 7.

XCIV.—*Enrolment of Grant to John Samon.*

1362, April 9.

To this Court comes John Samon, of Nottingham, and desires that a charter made to him may be enrolled under the tenor which follows: 'Know all men present and to come that I Roger, son of John le Ewer, of Nottingham, have given, granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed, to John Samon, of Nottingham, a vacant piece of land, with its appurtenances, in Nottingham, lying at the Bridge-end between the messuage formerly belonging to John de Bridgeford on the eastern side, and the messuage of John de Wolaton on the western side. I have also given and granted to the said John Samon, nine acres and one rood of arable land, with their appurtenances, in the fields of Nottingham, whereof two acres lie in the Wodefeld, in a place which is called "the Wronglandes," between the land of Simon Berteville on the western side, and the land of Roger de Hopwell on the eastern side; and three acres lie upon Huddelwong, between the land of Henry Man on the eastern side, and a certain close on the western side; and half an acre abutting upon the Bek, lying between the land formerly belonging to William de Woodborough on the eastern side, and the land formerly belonging to Laurence le Bere on the western side; and three acres and one rood lie in Lingdalefe[ld], whereof one acre lies near the Priourberne, between the land of the Hospital of Saint John on the eastern side, and the land formerly belonging to Richard Taverner on the western side; and three roods lie opposite the House of Saint John, between

jacet in Wrendale, juxta terram Rogeri de Hoppewell ex parte boriali; et una acra jacet ex transverso Lingdalegate, inter terram Henrici Man ex parte occidentali, et terram quondam Johannis de Shirwod ex parte orientali; et una roda jacet in Lingdale in le Middelfurlong. Habendas et tenendas praedictam vacuam placiam et totam terram praedictam, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, praedicto Johanni Samon, heredibus et assignatis suis, de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servitia inde debita et de jure consueta, libere, quiete, bene et in pace, imperpetuum. Et ego vero praedictus Rogerus, et heredes mei, praedictam vacuam placeam, et totam praedictam terram, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, praedicto Johanni Samon, heredibus et assignatis suis, ut praedictum est, contra omnes gentes warantizabimus, acquietabimus, et defendemus, imperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium huic praesenti cartae sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: Alano de Eyton et Willelmo de Wyverton, tunc Ballivis villae Notingham', Hugone Spicer, Ricardo le Cu[pper], Rogero de Hoppewell, Roberto de Brunneby, Thoma de Morwod, Radulfo Torkard, Radulfo Bik, clerico, et aliis. Datum apud Notingham, die Sabbati proximo ante diem Dominicam in Ramis Palmarum, anno regni Regis Edwardi Tertii post Conquestum tricesimo sexto.' Ista carta intratur tam ad instantiam Rogeri, filii Johannis le Ewer, de Notingham, quam praedicti Johannis Samon. 1271, ro. 8.

XCV.—*Note of Delivery of Seisin by the Bailiffs in compliance with a Royal Mandate.*

1362-3, March 8.

Quia Johannes de Blitheworth, de Notingham, in Curia Domini Regis, coram Thoma de Ingelby et Illardo de Usflete, Justitiariis Domini Regis ad assisas in Comitatu Notingham' capiendas assignatis, apud Notingham', die Jovis proximo ante festum Sancti Gregorii Papae, anno regni regis nunc xxx^mo septimo,[1] recuperavit seisinam suam de uno mesuagio et duabus celariis, cum pertinentiis, in Notingham, per assisam novae disseisinae inter eos[2] apud Noting-

[1] Thursday, March 9, 1362-3. This entry on the Roll was apparently made after the date of the Roll.

[2] *i.e.*, between John de Blidworth and the defendant.

the land formerly belonging to Richard le Taverner on the southern side, and the land formerly belonging to Richard Dodd on the northern side; and one rood lies in Wrendale, near the land of Roger de Hopwell on the northern side; and one acre lies athwart Lingdalegate, between the land of Henry Man on the western side, and the land formerly belonging to John de Sherwood on the eastern side; and one rood lies in Lingdale in the Middelfurlong. To have and to hold the aforesaid vacant piece of land and all the aforesaid land, with all their appurtenances, to the aforesaid John Samon, his heirs and assigns, of the chief lords of that fee by the services therefore due and of right accustomed, freely, quietly, well and in peace, for ever. And I the aforesaid Roger, and my heirs, will warrant, acquit, and defend the aforesaid vacant piece of ground, and all the aforesaid land, with all their appurtenances, to the aforesaid John Samon, his heirs and assigns, as is aforesaid, against all men, for ever. In testimony whereof I have placed my seal to this present charter. These being witnesses: Alan de Eaton and William de Wiverton, then Bailiffs of the town of Nottingham, Hugh Spicer, Richard le Cupper, Roger de Hopwell, Robert de Brunby, Thomas de Morwode, Ralph Torkard, Ralph Bik, clerk, and others. Dated at Nottingham, on Saturday next before Palm Sunday, in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of King Edward the Third after the Conquest.' This charter is entered as well as at the instance of Roger, son of John le Ewer, of Nottingham, as of the aforesaid John Samon. 1271, ro. 8.

XCV.—*Note of Delivery of Seisin by the Bailiffs in compliance with a Royal Mandate.*

1362-3, March 8.

Whereas John de Blidworth, of Nottingham, in the Court of the Lord King, before Thomas de Ingleby and Illard de Ousefleet, Justices of the Lord King assigned to take assizes in the County of Nottingham, at Nottingham, on Thursday next before the feast of Saint Gregory the Pope, in the thirty-seventh year of the reign of the present king,[1] recovered his seisin of one messuage and two cellars, with appurtenances, in Nottingham, by an assize of *Novel Disseisin* summoned and taken between them[2] at Nottingham; therefore we, by virtue of the mandate of the Lord King thereupon in that matter directed to us the Bailiffs, have caused seisin of the aforesaid

ham summonitam et captam; ideo, virtute mandati Domini Regis nobis Ballivis super hoc inde directi, deliberari fecimus eidem Johanni seisinam de praedictis mesuagio et celariis, die Veneris proximo ante festum Sancti Gregorii, juxta vim et effectum ejusdem. 1272, ro. 6d.

XCVI.—*Grant of the King's Passage over the Trent with the Barge.*

1363, November 9.

EDWARDUS, Dei Gratia, Rex Angliae, Dominus Hiberniae et Aquitanniae, omnibus ad quos praesentes litterae pervenerint, salutem. Sciatis quod, de gratia nostra speciali, concessimus dilectis nobis Majori, Ballivis, Burgensibus, et probis hominibus villae nostrae Notingham', passagium nostrum ultra aquam de Trent juxta dictam villam Notingham'; habendum, una cum bargea nostra ad dictum passagium pertinente,[1] et omnia proficua de eodem passagio provenientia, a data praesentium usque ad finem quinque annorum proxime sequentium: ita tamen quod omnia proficua praedicta circa emendationem et facturam pontis vocati 'Hethebethebrigg,' qui jam dirutus est, per visum et testimonium Vicecomitis nostri Notingham' qui pro tempore fuerit, et Stephani de Romylou, Constabularii Castri nostri Notingham', et Roberti de Moreton, vel duorum eorum, quorum praedictum Stephanum unum esse volumus, dumtaxat ponantur. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes, per dictos quinque annos duraturas. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium, ix. die Novembris, anno regni nostri tricesimo septimo. N. Sutton.

Per Breve de Privato Sigillo.

4407.

XCVII.—*Assault in a Tavern.*

1364, August 24.

Thomas de Hutton, querens, optulit se versus Ricardum de Cobeley, sherman, defendentem, de placito transgressionis; et queritur de eo quod idem Ricardus, die Jo[vis] in vigilia Sancti Jacobi Apostoli, anno regni regis nunc xxxviij°,[2] apud Notingham, dum

[1] Stephen de Romylou, Constable of Nottingham Castle, was commanded by the King, in 1362-3, to procure a barge for the passage over the Trent, Hethbeth Bridge being broken down, and was empowered to receive tolls for the passage as set forth in the mandate.—*Abbreviatio Rot. Originalium*, ii. 273.

messuage and cellars to be delivered to the said John, on Friday next before the feast of Saint Gregory, according to the force and effect of the same mandate. 1272, ro. 6d.

XCVI.—*Grant of the King's Passage over the Trent with the Barge.*

1363, November 9.

EDWARD, by the Grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland and Aquitaine, to all to whom the present letters shall come, greeting. Know ye that, of our especial grace, we have granted to our well-beloved the Mayor, Bailiffs, Burgesses, and upright men of our town of Nottingham, our passage over the water of Trent near the said town of Nottingham; to have, together with our barge pertaining to the said passage,[1] and all profits arising from the said passage, from the date of the presents until the end of five years next following: on condition however that all the profits aforesaid shall be employed upon the repairing and making of the bridge called 'Hethebethebrigg,' which is now broken down, under the supervision and testimony of our Sheriff of Nottingham for the time being, and of Stephen de Romylou, Constable of our Castle of Nottingham, and of Robert de Morton, or two of them, of whom we will that the aforesaid Stephan shall be one. In testimony of which matter we have caused these our letters to be made patent, to endure for the said five years. Witness myself at Westminster, the 9th day of November, in the thirty-seventh year of our reign. N. Sutton.

By writ of Privy Seal.

4407.

XCVII.—*Assault in a Tavern.*

1364, August 24.

Thomas de Hutton, complainant, appeared against Richard de Cobeley, shearman, defendant, on a plea of trespass; and he makes plaint that the said Richard, on Thursday the eve of Saint James the Apostle, in the 38th year of the reign of the present king,[2] at Nottingham, made an assault by force and arms upon the said Thomas, as he sat at the tavern, and beat him, and threw a cup full of ale into his face, to the serious damage of the said Thomas of

[2] Thursday, July 25, 1364.

sedebat ad tabernam, vi et armis in ipsum Thomam insultum fecit, et ipsum verberavit, et quemdam ciphum plenum servisiae in facie ejus jactavit, ad grave dampnum ipsius Thomae xxs., et contra pacem, unde, etc. Et praedictus Ricardus venit, et defendit, et dicit quod non est culpabilis, etc.—Culpabilis. Dampna—obolum.

1273, ro. 12d.

XCVIII.—*Plea moved by the Pinder for Breach of the Pound.*

1364, September 18.

Johannes del Wyche, querens, optulit se versus Johannem de Hornecastell, defendentem, de placito transgressionis et pontisfractus; et queritur de eo quod ubi idem Johannes, ut serviens communis, impignorasset, apud Notingham, diversa animalia inventa in dampnis diversorum hominum, die Dominica proxima ante festum Sancti Matthaei Apostoli, anno regni regis nunc xxxviij^{o},[1] idem Johannes de Hornecastell vi et armis animalia praedicta cepit, et pontem inde fregit, ad grave dampnum ipsius Johannis del Wich' centum solidorum, et contra pacem. Et praedictus Johannes de Hornecastell venit, et defendit vim, etc., et dicit quod non est culpabilis de transgressione praedicta, et hoc vult verificare. 1273, ro. 13d.

XCIX.—*Enrolment of Release to John Scot.*

1365, July 30.

Ad istam Curiam veniunt Johannes Scot, de Notingham, et Cristiana uxor ejus, et petunt quoddam scriptum sibi factum irrotulari sub [illo] qui sequitur tenore: 'Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos praesens scriptum pervenerit, ego Walterus de Whatton et Petronilla uxor mea, salutem in Domino. Noveritis me remisisse, relaxasse, et omnino imperpetuum quietum clamasse, Johanni Scot, de Notingham, et Cristianae uxori ejus, heredibus et assignatis dicti Johannis, totum jus nostrum et clameum quod habemus, habuimus, seu quovismodo habere poterimus, in duobus mesuagiis, una shopa, quatuor acris terrae, et quatuor acris prati, cum pertinentiis, in Notingham: quorum unum mesuagium jacet super le Irnerowe, inter mesuagium Ricardi de Wilughby ex parte una, et mesuagium quondam Simonis de Hopwell ex altera parte; et aliud mesuagium jacet

[1] Sunday, September 15, 1364.

20s., and against the peace, wherefore, etc. And the aforesaid Richard comes, and defends, and says that he is not guilty, etc.—Guilty. Damages—a halfpenny. 1273, ro. 12d.

XCVIII.—*Plea moved by the Pinder for Breach of the Pound.*

1364, September 18.

John del Wyche, complainant, appeared against John de Horncastle, defendant, on a plea of trespass and breach of pound; and he makes plaint that whereas the said John, as common servant, had impounded, at Nottingham, divers animals found to the damages of divers men, on Sunday next before the feast of Saint Matthew the Apostle, in the 38th year of the reign of the present king,[1] the said John de Horncastle by force and arms took the aforesaid animals, and broke the pound thereupon, to the serious damage of the said John del Wich of a hundred shillings, and against the peace. And the aforesaid John de Horncastle comes, and defends the force, etc., and says that he is not guilty of the trespass aforesaid, and this he will verify. 1273, ro. 13d.

XCIX.—*Enrolment of Release to John Scot.*

1365, July 30.

To this Court come John Scot, of Nottingham, and Christiana his wife, and desire a certain writing made to them to be enrolled under the tenor which follows: 'To all the faithful of Christ to whom the present writing may come, I Walter de Whatton and Petronilla my wife, greeting in the Lord. Know ye that I have remitted, released, and absolutely for ever have quit-claimed, to John Scot, of Nottingham, and Christiana his wife, the heirs and assigns of the said John, all our right and claim that we have, had, or in any wise may have, in two messuages, one shop, four acres of land, and four acres of meadow, with appurtenances, in Nottingham: whereof one messuage lies upon the Irnerowe, between Richard de Willoughby's messuage on the one side, and the messuage formerly belonging to Simon de Hopwell on the other side; and the other messuage lies in Pilleserdgate, between the messuage of Roger de Hopwell on the one side,

in Pilleserdgate, inter mesuagium Rogeri de Hopwell ex parte una, et Aliciae Polidod ex altera parte; et dicta shopa jacet inter shopas sutorum, juxta shopam Rogeri de Willesthorp, capellani: et de praedicta terra duae acrae et tres rodae jacent super Westrihull; et quinque rodae jacent super Estrihull; et una acra terrae jacet super le Shortbuttes, ex opposito Fratrum Minorum; et praedictae quatuor acrae prati jacent apud le Kyngesfurth, inter pratum quondam Rogeri Deyncourt, militis, et pratum quondam Margeriae de Notingham: habenda et tenenda praedicta mesuagia, shopam, terram, et pratum, cum pertinentiis, praedictis Johanni et Cristianae, heredibus et assignatis dicti Johannis, imperpetuum, de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servitia inde debita et de jure consueta; ita vero quod nec nos dicti Walterus et Petronilla, nec heredes nostri, nec aliquis alius nomine nostro, aliquod jus vel clameum in praedictis mesuagiis, shopa, terra, et pratis, de cetero exigere vel vendicare poterimus, set imperpetuum simus exclusi per praesentes. In cujus rei testimonium huic praesenti scripto sigilla nostra apposuimus. Hiis testibus: Rogero de Hopwell, Majore Notingham', Johanne de Normanton et Matthaeo de Sketeby, Ballivis ejusdem, Johanne Samon, Ricardo, filio Henrici, et aliis. Datum apud Notingham, die Mercurii proximo ante festum Sancti Petri ad Vincula, anno regni Regis Edwardi Tertii post Conquestum tricesimo nono.' Hoc scriptum intratur tam ad instantiam Walteri de Scardeburgh[1] et Petronillae uxoris ejus, quam ipsorum Johannis Scot, de Notingham, et Cristianae uxoris ejus; et super hoc praedicta Petronilla examinata est in plena Curia, et dicit se pure, sponte, et absque alicujus viri cohertione, hoc scriptum praefatis Johanni Scot et Cristianae uxori ejus confecisse.

1274, ro. 12.

C.—*Descent of Tenements in the French Borough.*

1365, August 6.

Walterus de Whatton, de Scardeburgh, et Petronilla uxor ejus, petunt versus Johannem Scot, de Notyngham, et [Cristianam] uxorem ejus, unum mesuagium, unum toftum, et duodecim denarratas redditus, cum pertinentiis, in Notyngham, quae eis [descenderunt de jure] et hereditate ipsius Petronillae, unde Henricus de Chesterfeld,

[1] Otherwise called Walter de Whatton, of Scarborough.

and that of Alice Polidod on the other side; and the said shop lies amongst the shoemaker's shops, near the shop of Roger de Wilsthorp, chaplain: and of the aforesaid land two acres and three roods lie upon Westrihull; and five roods lie upon Estrihull; and one acre of land lies on the Shortbuttes, opposite the Friars Minor; and the aforesaid four acres of meadow lie at the Kyngesfurth, between the meadow formerly belonging to Roger Deincourt, knight, and the meadow formerly belonging to Margery de Nottingham: to have and to hold the aforesaid messuages, shop, land, and meadow, with appurtenances, to the aforesaid John and Christiana, the heirs and assigns of the said John, for ever, of the chief lords of that fee by the services therefore due and of right accustomed; but so that neither we the said Walter and Petronilla, nor our heirs, nor any other in our name, may exact or claim hereafter any right or claim in the aforesaid messuages, shop, land, and meadows, but may we be for ever excluded by these presents. In testimony whereof we have placed our seals to this present writing. These being witnesses: Roger de Hopwell, Mayor of Nottingham, John de Normanton and Matthew de Sketeby, Bailiffs of the same, John Samon, Richard, son of Henry, and others. Dated at Nottingham, on Wednesday next before the feast of Saint Peter ad Vincula, in the thirty-ninth year of the reign of King Edward the Third after the Conquest.' This writing is entered as well at the instance of Walter de Scarborough[1] and of Petronilla his wife, as of the said John Scot, of Nottingham, and of Christiana his wife; and the aforesaid Petronilla is examined hereupon in full Court, and she says that she has made this writing to the aforesaid John Scot and Christiana his wife unconditionally, spontaneously, and without the coercion of any man. 1274, ro. 12.

C.—*Descent of Tenements in the French Borough.*

1365, August 6.

Walter de Whatton, of Scarborough, and Petronilla his wife, claim from John Scot, of Nottingham, and Christiana his wife, a messuage, a toft, and twelve pence of rent, with appurtenances, in Nottingham, which descended to them of the right and inheritance of the said Petronilla, of which Henry de Chesterfield, ancestor of the said Petronilla, was seized in time of peace, in the time of the present

antecessor ipsius Petronillae, fuit seisitus [tempore pacis, tempore] regis nunc, in dominico suo ut de feodo, et cepit expletia, etc., ad valentiam dimidiae marcae, et quia praedictus Henricus obiit [sine herede de] corpore suo exeunte, descendit jus cuidam Willelmo, fratri suo seniori et heredi, per consuetudinem villae Notingham, [quia mesuagium,] toftum, et redditus sunt in Burgo Francisco Notingham', et per consuetudinem villae Notingham' tenementa in Burgo F[rancisco descendunt] fratri seniori, et de praedicto Willelmo descendit jus, etc., istae Petronillae quae nunc petit, ut[1] filiae et heredi . . . . praefato Waltero viro suo, et quod tale sit jus suum habent sectam, etc. Et praedicti Johannes Scot, de N[otingham, et Cristia]na uxor ejus veniunt in propria persona sua in plena Curia, et non possunt dedicere jus ipsius Petronillae, sicut praefati [Walterus et] Petronilla versus eos narraverunt. Ideo consideratum est per Curiam quod praedicti Walterus et Petronilla recuperent versus [praefatos] Johannem et Cristianam uxorem suam, praedicta mesuagium, toftum, et duodecim denarratas redditus, cum pertinentiis suis, libere de praedictis Johanne Scot et Cristiana uxore ejus, et eorum heredibus, imperpetuum, et quod praedicti Johannes Scot et Cristiana uxor ejus sint in [misericordia]. 1274, ro. 12.

CI.—*Notice of the existence of the Merchants' Gild.*

1365, October 1.

Ad istam Curiam venit Johannes Burre; in plena Curia jur[atus] et examinatus, dicit se recepturum fuisse ad Gildam Mercatorum, in camera Rogeri de Hopwell, die Sabbati in septimana Pentecostes.[2]

1275, ro. 1.

CII.—*Lease of a Tavern in the Weekday Market.*

1375, May 7.

Haec indentura testatur quod Hugo le Spycer, de Notyngham, et Willelmus, filius ejusdem Hugonis, concesserunt et ad firmam dimiserunt Thomae le Taverner, de Notyngham, totam illam tabernam nostram jacentem sub tenemento nostro in Foro Cotidiano ex

[1] *ut*,] 'et,' MS.

[2] This is an isolated entry, the sense of which is not very clear. It is the only notice there is of the existence of the Gild Merchant at this period.

king, in his demesne as of fee, and took the proceeds, etc., to the value of half a mark, and because the aforesaid Henry died without an heir issuing from his body, the right descended to one William, his elder brother and heir, by the custom of the town of Nottingham, because the messuage, toft, and rent are in the French Borough of Nottingham, and by the custom of the town of Nottingham tenements in the French Borough descend to the elder brother, and from the aforesaid William the right, etc., descended to this Petronilla who now claims, as daughter and heir . . . . to the aforesaid Walter her husband, and that such is their right they have suit, etc. And the aforesaid John Scot, of Nottingham, and Christiana his wife appear in their own persons in full Court, and cannot deny the right of the said Petronilla, as the aforesaid Walter and Petronilla have set forth against them. Therefore it is decided by the Court that the aforesaid Walter and Petronilla shall recover against the aforesaid John and Christiana his wife, the aforesaid messuage, toft, and twelve pence of rent, with their appurtenances, freely of the aforesaid John Scot and Christiana his wife, and their heirs, for ever, and that the aforesaid John Scot and Christiana his wife shall be in 'misericordia.'

1274, ro. 12.

CI.—*Notice of the existence of the Merchants' Gild.*

1365, October 1.

To this Court comes John Burre; being sworn and examined in full Court, he says that he should have been received into the Merchants' Gild, in the chamber of Roger de Hopwell, on Saturday in Whitsun week.[2] 1275, ro. 1.

CII.—*Lease of a Tavern in the Weekday Market.*

1375, May 7.

This indenture witnesses that Hugh le Spicer, of Nottingham, and William, son of the same Hugh, have granted and at ferm demised to Thomas le Taverner, of Nottingham, all that our tavern lying under our tenement in the Daily Market opposite the chapel situate in the same Market: to have and to hold the said tavern, with appurtenances, to the aforesaid Thomas for a term of ten years from the feast of Saint Michael the Archangel next following the

opposito capellae in dicto Foro situatae:[1] habendam et tenendam dictam tabernam, cum pertinentiis, praedicto Thomae ad terminum decem annorum a festo Sancti Michaelis Archangeli proximo sequente datam confectionis praesentium: reddendo inde annuatim praefatis Hugoni et Willelmo, heredibus et assignatis suis, tresdecim solidos et quatuor denarios sterlingorum ad duos anni terminos, videlicet, sex solidos et octo denarios ad festum Sancti Martini in Iheme, et sex solidos et octo denarios ad festum Inventionis Sanctae Crucis; et si praedictus redditus praedictorum tresdecim solidorum et quatuor denariorum aretro extiterit post aliquem terminum praenominatum per octo dies proxime sequentes, tunc bene liceat praedictis Hugoni et Willelmo, heredibus et assignatis suis, in omnibus terris et tenementis praedicti Thomae in Notyngham distringere, et districtiones in eisdem inventis asportare, et penes se retinere quousque de praedicto redditu, cum arreragiis, plenarie fuerit satisfactum. Et nos vero praedicti Hugo et Willelmus, et heredes nostri, dictam tabernam, cum pertinentiis, praefato Thomae durante termino praedicto, pro praedicto redditu, contra omnes gentes warantizabimus, acquietabimus, et defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium partes praedictae hiis indenturis sigilla sua alternatim apposuerunt. Hiis testibus: Radulfo Torkard, tunc Majore villae Notynghamiae, Willelmo de Beston et Ricardo de Brademer, tunc Ballivis ejusdem villae, Johanne Potter de eadem, Adam Peyntour de eadem, et aliis. Datum apud Notyngham, die Lunae proximo post festum Sancti Johannis ante Portam Latinam, anno regni Regis Edwardi Tertii post Conquestum quadragesimo nono. 4412.

CIII.—*Surrender to the Bailiffs of Horses left by Guests at an Inn.*

1375-6, January 9.

Memorandum quod ad istam Curiam venit Willelmus de Sothull, de Notyngham, et sursum reddidit, hic in plena Curia, praefatis Roberto Germen et Willelmo Leeche, Ballivis, duos equos qui hospitabantur ad suum hospitium per duos viros extraneos, ad festum Sancti Martini ultimo praeteritum, qui quidem viri non venerunt eosdem equos calumpniandum; ideo, illa causa, dictus Willelmus eosdem equos, ut hic patet, sursum deliberavit, et petit hic in Curia novem denarios pro costagiis et expensis eorumdem. Super quibus,

[1] *situatae,*] 'situatam,' MS.

date of the making of these presents: rendering therefore annually to the aforesaid Hugh and William, their heirs and assigns, thirteen shillings and fourpence sterling at two terms of the year, to wit, six shillings and eightpence at the feast of Saint Martin in Winter, and six shillings and eightpence at the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross; and if the aforesaid rent of the aforesaid thirteen shillings and fourpence shall be in arrear for eight days next following after any term aforesaid, then the aforesaid Hugh and William, their heirs and assigns, shall have full authority to distrain upon all lands and tenements of the aforesaid Thomas in Nottingham, and to carry away distresses found in the same, and to retain in their possession until they shall be fully satisfied for the aforesaid rent, with arrears. And we the aforesaid Hugh and William, and our heirs, will warrant, acquit, and defend against all men, the said tavern, with appurtenances, to the aforesaid Thomas during the term aforesaid, for the aforesaid rent. In testimony whereof the parties aforesaid have alternately set their seals to these indentures. These being witnesses: Ralph Torkard, then Mayor of the town of Nottingham, William de Beeston and Richard de Bradmer, then Bailiffs of the same town, John Potter of the same, Adam Painter of the same, and others. Dated at Nottingham, on Monday next after the feast of Saint John ante Portam Latinam, in the forty-ninth year of the reign of King Edward the Third after the Conquest. 4412.

CIII.—*Surrender to the Bailiffs of Horses left by Guests at an Inn.*

1375-6, January 9.

Be it remembered that William de Soothill, of Nottingham, came to this Court, and rendered up, here in full Court, to the aforesaid Robert Germen and William Leech, Bailiffs, two horses which were put up at his hospice by two strange men, at the feast of Saint Martin last past, which men did not come to claim the said horses; therefore, on that account, the said William has delivered up the same horses, as here appears, and he claims here in Court ninepence for the costs and expenses of the same (horses). Whereupon the said two horses are appraised, together with their saddles and harness per-

per Johannem Thory, Henricum de Normanton, Johannem de Alferton, bocher, et Robertum Sadler, fideliter juratos, iidem duo equi appreciati sunt, una cum sellis et apparatibus eis pertinentibus, ad xijs. vjd., quibus appreciatis sic remanent in custodia praedictorum Ballivorum, et inde praedicto Willelmo de Sothull iidem Ballivi solverunt novem denarios, quos petiit pro equorum costagiis.

1279, ro. 8d.

CIV.—*Action for Debt by the Collectors of the Gild of All Saints.*

1375-6.

Johannes Croushawe et Robertus Baxter, Collectores Gildae Omnium Sanctorum, in Ecclesia Beatae Mariae Notingham', queruntur de Willelmo Horner et Alicia uxore ejus, de placito quod dicta Alicia eis debet iiijs. vjd., quos dicta Alicia recepit ad deliberandum eis de Agnete Smart, de Notingham, unde adhuc nichil eis solvit, ad dampna ipsorum de xld. Et praedicti Willelmus et Alicia veniunt, et defendunt vim, etc., et dicunt quod nichil eis debent, et hoc petunt[1] quod inquiratur, etc. Et hic praedicti Willelmus et Alicia uxor ejus per Johannem Py essoniati sunt[2] versus inquisitionem. 1279, ro. 9.

Johannes de Croushaw et Robertus Baxter, Collectores Gildae Omnium Sanctorum, in Ecclesia Beatae Mariae Notingham', queruntur de Willelmo Horner et Alicia uxore ejus, de placito quod eis debent iiijs. vjd., ut in ix° rotulo per placitum plenius continetur, qui hic veniunt, et juratores duodecim similiter electi et jurati, et dicunt, super sacramentum suum, quod praedicta Alicia debet et detinet eis Johanni et Roberto praedictos iiijs. vjd., ad dampnum vjd. Ideo praedicta Alicia in misericordia.—Misericordia, iiijd. 1279, ro. 11.

CV.—*Grant of a Fair to the Burgesses in place of the Fair at the Feast of S. Edmund.*

1377-8, March 19.

RICARDUS, Dei Gratia, Rex Angliae et Franciae, et Dominus Hiberniae, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, ducibus, comitibus, baronibus, justitiariis, vicecomitibus, praepositis, ballivis,

[1] *petunt,*] 'petit,' MS. [2] *sunt,*] 'est,' MS.

taining to them, at 12s. 6d., by John Thory, Henry de Normanton, John de Alfreton, butcher, and Robert Sadler, being faithfully sworn, which, having been so appraised, remain in custody of the aforesaid Bailiffs, and hereupon the same Bailiffs paid to the aforesaid William de Soothill ninepence, which he sought for the costs of the horses.

1279, ro. 8d.

CIV.—*Action for Debt by the Collectors of the Gild of All Saints.*

1375-6.

John Crowshaw and Robert Baxter, Collectors of the Gild of All Saints, in the Church of the Blessed Mary at Nottingham, make plaint of William Horner and Alice his wife, on a plea that the said Alice owes them 4s. 6d., which the said Alice received from Agnes Smart, of Nottingham, to deliver to them, whereof up to this time she has paid them nothing, to the damage of them of 40d. And the aforesaid William and Alice come, and defend the force, etc., and say that they owe them nothing, and this they seek may be inquired, etc. And here the aforesaid William and Alice his wife are essoined by John Py against the inquest. 1279, ro. 9.

John de Crowshaw and Robert Baxter, Collectors of the Gild of All Saints, in the Church of the Blessed Mary at Nottingham, make plaint of William Horner and Alice his wife, on a plea that they owe them 4s. 6d., as is more fully contained in roll 9 by the plea, who come here, and twelve jurors elected and sworn likewise, and (the jurors) say, upon their oath, that the aforesaid Alice owes and detains from John and Robert the aforesaid 4s. 6d., to the damage of 6d. Therefore the aforesaid Alice is in 'misericordia.'—Amercement, 4d. 1279, ro. 11.

CV.—*Grant of a Fair to the Burgesses in place of the Fair at the Feast of S. Edmund.*

1377-8, March 19.

RICHARD, by the Grace of God, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, to his archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, dukes, earls, barons, justices, sheriffs, reeves, bailiffs, ministers, and others his faithful subjects, greeting. Our well-beloved the Mayor,

ministris, et aliis fidelibus suis, salutem. Supplicaverunt nobis dilecti nobis Major, Ballivi, et Burgenses villae nostrae de Notyngham ut, cum ipsi, per cartas progenitorum nostrorum quondam regum Angliae, habeant singulis annis, in villa praedicta, duas ferias, unam, videlicet, per octo dies ad festum Sancti Mathaei Apostoli durantem, et alteram per quindecim dies, videlicet, in vigilia, in die et in crastino Sancti Edmundi Regis et Martiris, et per duodecim dies sequentes, velimus eis gratiose concedere ut ipsi, loco secundae feriae praedictae, habeant unam feriam ibidem per quinque dies duraturam, videlicet, in die et in crastino Sancti Petri in Cathedra, et per tres dies proxime sequentes: nos, eorum supplicationi in hac parte annuentes, de gratia nostra speciali concessimus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, praefatis Majori, Ballivis, et Burgensibus, quod ipsi et eorum successores imperpetuum, praeter primam feriam suam praedictam, habeant, loco secundae feriae quindecim dierum, unam feriam apud villam praedictam singulis annis per quinque dies duraturam, videlicet, in die et in crastino Sancti Petri in Cathedra, et per tres dies proxime sequentes, sicut praedictum est; dumtamen feria illa non sit ad nocumentum vicinarum feriarum. Quare volumus et firmiter praecipimus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quod praedicti Major, Ballivi, et Burgenses, et eorum successores imperpetuum, praeter primam feriam suam praedictam, habeant, loco suae secundae feriae praedictae quindecim dierum, unam feriam apud villam praedictam singulis annis per quinque dies duraturam, videlicet, in die et in crastino Sancti Petri in Cathedra, et per tres dies proxime sequentes, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad hujusmodi feriam pertinentibus, nisi feria illa sit ad nocumentum vicinarum feriarum, sicut praedictum est. Hiis testibus: venerabilibus patribus Adam de Houton Menevensi, Cancellario nostro, Thoma de Brantyngham Exoniensi, Thesaurario nostro, Thoma Karliolensi, Radulpho Saresburiensi, Episcopis, Thoma de Wodestok Buk[ingham'], Thoma de Bello Campo Warr[wick'], Comitibus, Willelmo Latymer, Ricardo de Stafford, Henrico le Scrop, Johanne Knyvet, militibus, Ricardo le Scrop Senescallo Hospitii nostri, et aliis. Datum per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium, decimo nono die Martii, anno regni nostri primo.

Scarle.
Per Breve de Privato Sigillo.
4165.

Bailiffs, and Burgesses of our town of Nottingham have besought us that, whereas by the charters of our progenitors sometime kings of England, they have each year, in the aforesaid town, two fairs, one, to wit, enduring for eight days at the feast of Saint Matthew the Apostle, and the other for fifteen days, to wit, on the eve, the day and the morrow of Saint Edmund the King and Martyr, and for twelve days following, we should be willing to graciously grant that they, in the place of the second fair aforesaid, should have a fair there enduring for five days, to wit, on the day and the morrow of Saint Peter in Cathedra, and for three days next following: we, acceding to their supplication in this particular, have granted of our special grace, for us and our heirs, to the aforesaid Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses, that they and their successors for ever, besides their first fair aforesaid, shall have, instead of the second fair of fifteen days, a fair at the aforesaid town each year to endure for five days, to wit, on the day and the morrow of Saint Peter in Cathedra, and for three days next following, as is aforesaid; provided that this fair shall not be to the damage of neighbouring fairs. Wherefore we will and firmly enjoin, for us and our heirs, that the aforesaid Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses, and their successors for ever, besides their first fair aforesaid, shall have, instead of their second fair aforesaid of fifteen days, a fair at the aforesaid town each year to endure for five days, to wit, on the day and the morrow of Saint Peter in Cathedra, and for three days next following, with all liberties and free customs pertaining to such fair, unless this fair shall be to the damage of neighbouring fairs, as is aforesaid. These being witnesses: the venerable fathers Adam de Houghton Bishop of Saint David's, our Chancellor, Thomas de Brantingham Bishop of Exeter, our Treasurer, Thomas Bishop of Carlisle, Ralph Bishop of Salisbury, Thomas de Woodstock Earl of Buckingham, Thomas de Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, William Latimer, Richard de Stafford, Henry le Scrope, John Knyvet, knights, Richard le Scrope Steward of our Household, and others. Given by our hand at Westminster, on the nineteenth day of March, in the first year of our reign.

Scarle.
By Writ of Privy Seal.
4165.

CVI.—*Charter of King Richard II.*

1378, April 8.

RICARDUS, Dei Gratia, Rex Angliae et Franciae, et Dominus Hiberniae, omnibus ad quos praesentes litterae pervenerint, salutem. Inspeximus cartam Domini Edwardi nuper Regis Angliae, avi nostri, in haec verba: 'Edwardus, Dei Gratia,' [*etc., reciting charter of Edward III., No. LIV.*]. Nos autem, omnes et singulas concessiones, confirmationes et restitutiones praedictas ratas habentes et gratas, eas, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, praefatis Burgensibus villae de Notyngham, heredibus et successoribus suis, Burgensibus ejusdem villae, concedimus et confirmamus, sicut cartae praedictae rationabiliter testantur, et prout iidem Burgenses et antecessores sui libertatibus et quietantiis praedictis rationabiliter usi sunt et gavisi. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium, octavo die Aprilis, anno regni nostri primo. Scarle.

Per ipsum Regem et Concilium in Parliamento, quia onerati sunt cum hominibus Derb[iae] de quadam balingera facienda. 4164.

CVII.—*Assessment of the King's Ferm upon the Bakers of the Town.*

1378, November 10.

Alicia Baxter, querens, optulit se versus Hugonem Drapur et Ricardum Lister, nuper Ballivos villae Notingham, de placito quod ei injuste detinent unam ollam aeream, pretii decem solidorum, ad dampnum ipsius Aliciae duorum solidorum, unde, etc. Et veniunt dicti Hugo et Ricardus, et defendunt vim, etc., et dicunt quod juste detinent dictam ollam, et non injuste, pro tribus libris de parcello firmae Domini Regis, quas dicta Alicia et ceteri viri de arte sua pistoria Ballivis villae praedictae annuatim solvere teneantur, quae quidem tres librae nondum eis pro tempore ballivae suae non sunt solutae, ideo dicunt quod praedictam ollam occasione praedicta juste detinent, et non injuste, et hoc petunt inquiri; et dicta Alicia similiter. Ideo praeceptum est Ballivis quod venire faciant xij. juratores inter eos contra proximam Curiam.[1] 1280, ro. 3d.

[1] There is also an entry of a plea moved by John Baxter, recorded in almost the same words as the above plea. A verdict was given, in both cases, for the plaintiff; 1280, ro. 6.

CVI.—*Charter of King Richard II.*

1378, April 8.

RICHARD, by the Grace of God, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, to all to whom the present letters may come, greeting. We have inspected the charter of the Lord Edward late King of England, our grandfather, in these words: 'Edward, by the Grace of God,' [*etc., reciting charter of Edward III., No. LIV.*]. We, esteeming all and singular the aforesaid grants, confirmations and restitutions as valid and acceptable, grant and confirm them, for us and our heirs, as far as in us lies, to the aforesaid Burgesses of the town of Nottingham, their heirs and successors, Burgesses of the same town, as the charters aforesaid reasonably witness, and as the same Burgesses and their ancestors have reasonably used and enjoyed the liberties and acquittances aforesaid. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness myself at Westminster, on the eighth day of April, in the first year of our reign. Scarle.

By the King and Council in Parliament, because they are charged with the men of Derby with the making of a balinger. 4164.

CVII.—*Assessment of the King's Ferm upon the Bakers of the Town.*

1378, November 10.

Alice Baxter, complainant, appeared against Hugh Draper and Richard Lister, late Bailiffs of the town of Nottingham, on a plea that they unjustly detain a brass pot, of the value of ten shillings, to the damage of the said Alice of two shillings, wherefore, etc. And the said Hugh and Richard come, and defend the force, etc., and say that they justly, and not unjustly, detain the said pot for three pounds of the portion of the ferm of the Lord King, which the said Alice and other men of her craft of baking are bound to pay annually to the Bailiffs of the town aforesaid, which three pounds were never paid them for the time of their bailiwick, therefore they say that they justly, and not unjustly, detain the aforesaid pot for that reason, and they seek that this may be inquired; and the said Alice likewise. Therefore the Bailiffs are commanded to cause 12 jurors to come between them against the next Court.[1] 1280, ro. 3d.

CVIII.—*Royal Commission to enquire into obstructions in the River Trent.*

1378, November 12.

RICARDUS, Dei Gratia, Rex Angliae et Franciae, et Dominus Hiberniae, dilectis et fidelibus suis Johanni de Grey, de Codenore, chivaler, Henrico de Grey, de Wilton, chivaler, Willelmo de Burgh', Roberto de Morton, et Roberto Martell, salutem. Quia datum est nobis intelligi quod quamplura gurgites, molendina, stagna, pali, et kidelli in aqua de Trente, in Comitatu Notyngham', per quam naves et batelli cum victualibus et aliis mercimoniis transire solebant, jam de novo posita existant et levata, ita quod per levationem eorumdem cursus aquae praedictae taliter divertitur, obstruitur, et artatur, quod naves et batelli per eandem transire nequeunt ut solebant, in nostri contemptum, et mercatorum et aliorum de diversis comitatibus regni nostri Angliae dispendium non modicum et gravamen, et contra formam ordinationum et statutorum ante haec tempora factorum: nolentes hujusmodi tam praejudicialia populo nostro aliqualiter tolerare, set ea quae pro communi utilitate regni nostri Angliae ordinata fuerunt et concordata executioni debite demandari, assignavimus vos, quatuor, tres, et duos vestrum, ad praedicta gurgites, molendina, stagna, palos, et kidellos, ac omnes alios defectus aquae praedictae, supervidendum, et ad inquirendum per sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum de comitatu praedicto, tam infra libertates quam extra, per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit, quae et cujusmodi gurgites, molendina, stagna, pali, et kidelli in aqua praedicta tempore Domini Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, progenitoris nostri, quondam Regis Angliae, et deinceps, posita et levata existant, et per quos vel per quem, quo tempore, qualiter et quomodo, et ad omnia hujusmodi gurgites, molendina, stagna, palos, et kidellos, ac alios defectus aquae praedictae, per quam transitus navium et batellorum impeditur, cum omni celeritate qua fieri poterit, juxta formam, vim, et effectum statutorum et ordinationum praedictorum, amovenda et deponenda per eos qui sic ea levaverunt et posuerunt, et alios qui ad hoc tenentur, absque relevatione eorumdem, et ad ipsos ad hoc faciendum viis et modis quibus melius fore videritis, faciendum, compellendum, et distringendum, et ad omnes illos qui vobis, vel alicui vestrum, in hac parte contrarii fuerint seu rebelles capiendum, et arestandum, et prisonis nostris mancipandum, in eisdem moraturos quousque aliter de eis duxerimus

CVIII.—*Royal Commission to enquire into obstructions in the River Trent.*

1378, November 12.

RICHARD, by the Grace of God, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, to his well-beloved and faithful John de Grey, of Codnor, knight, Henry de Grey, of Wilton, knight, William de Burgh, Robert de Morton, and Robert Martell, greeting. Whereas we are given to understand that very many wears, mills, dams, pales, and kidells, have now of late been fixed and raised in the water of Trent, in the County of Nottingham, by which ships and boats used to pass with victuals and other wares, so that by the raising of the same the course of the water aforesaid is so wholly diverted, obstructed, and narrowed, that ships and boats are unable to pass through the same as they were used, in contempt of us, and to the immoderate expense and grievance of merchants and others of divers counties of our realm of England, and against the form of the ordinations and statutes made before these times: we, being unwilling to tolerate in any wise things so prejudicial to our people, but to order the due execution of those things which were ordained and agreed upon for the common utility of our realm of England, have assigned you, four, three, and two of you, to survey the aforesaid wears, mills, pools, pales, and kidells, and all other defects of the water aforesaid, and to inquire by the oath of upright and lawful men of the aforesaid county, as well within liberties as without, by whom the truth of the matter may be best known, what and what manner of wears, mills, pools, pales, and kidells were fixed and erected in the water aforesaid in the time of Lord Edward, the son of King Henry, our progenitor, sometime King of England, and afterwards, and by whom, at what time, how and in what manner, and to cause all such wears, mills, pools, pales, and kidells, and other defects of the aforesaid water, by which the transit of ships and boats is impeded, according to the form, force, and effect of the statutes and ordinations aforesaid, to be removed and displaced, with all the speed which can be used, by those who so erected and placed them, and by others who are bound to do this, without their re-erection, and to cause them to do this by the ways and means which shall seem best to be done, and to compel and distrain them, and to take, and arrest, and deliver to our prisons all those who to you, or any one of

ordinandum; necnon ad omnia alia facienda et exequenda quae pro meliori et securiori transitu navium et batellorum praedictorum necessaria fuerint et oportuna, et ad praemissa omnia et singula audienda et terminanda, secundum legem et consuetudinem regni nostri Angliae: et ideo vobis mandamus quod, ad certos dies et loca quos vos, quatuor, tres, vel duo vestrum, ad hoc provideritis, inquisitiones super praemissis faciatis, et praemissa omnia et singula audiatis et terminetis in forma praedicta, facturi inde quod ad justitiam pertinet, secundum legem et consuetudinem regni nostri Angliae, salvis nobis amerciamentis et aliis ad nos inde spectantibus. Mandavimus enim Vicecomiti nostro Comitatus praedicti quod, ad certos dies et loca quos vos, quatuor, tres vel duo vestrum, ei scire facietis, venire faceret coram vobis, quatuor, tribus, vel duobus vestrum, tot et tales probos et legales homines de Comitatu praedicto, tam infra libertates quam extra, per quos rei veritas in praemissis melius sciri poterit et inquiri. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Gloucestre, xij. die Novembris, anno regni nostri secundo. Melton.

4414

CIX.—*Roll of the Mayoralty of John Samon.*

[1370-1, *or* 1378-9.]

ROTULUS JOHANNIS SAMON DE OFFICIO MAJORIS, UT PATET INFRA.

Welwrygtgate.—Johannes de Quappelade et Gilbertus Walker, Decenarii, dicunt quod Isabella de Southwell, Cecilia de Brademer, Johannes Tropynell, Johannes de Notingham, Willelmus de Colleston, Willelmus Hosyer, Rogerus de Wynster, Ricardus Lister, Willelmus Colyer, Hamundus de Ireton, Robertus de Bottale, et omnes alii braciatores, vendunt contra Assisam Servisiae, et contra proclamationem Majoris, ideo, etc.

Couhlane.—Robertus Couhper, Decenarius, praesentat quod Agnes de Brunneby et Alicia Couhper vendunt servisiam contra assisam, et contra proclamationem Majoris, et dicit quod dicta Agnes de Brunneby hospitat latrones et alios extraneos ignotos,[1] contra assisam, ideo, etc.

[1] *alios extraneos ignotos,*] 'alii extranei ignoti,' MS.

you, shall be found contrary or rebellious in this particular, to stay in the same until we shall cause to be ordained otherwise concerning them; as well as to do and execute all other things which shall be necessary and opportune for the better and more secure transit of the aforesaid ships and boats, and to hear and determine all and singular the premises, according to the law and custom of our kingdom of England: and we therefore command you that, on certain days and places which you, four, three, or two of you, shall provide for this, to make inquests as to the premises, and to hear and determine all and singular the premises in form aforesaid, doing thereupon what pertains to justice, according to the law and custom of our realm of England, saving to us the amercements and other things thence belonging to us. We have also commanded our Sheriff of the aforesaid County that, on certain days and places which you, four, three, or two of you, shall cause to be known to him, he shall cause to come before you, four, three, or two of you, as many and such upright and lawful men of the aforesaid County, both within liberties and without, by whom the truth of the matter as to the premises may be best known and inquired. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness myself, at Gloucester, the 12th day of November, in the second year of our reign. Melton.

4414.

CIX.—*Roll of the Mayoralty of John Samon.*

[1370-1, *or* 1378-9.]

THE ROLL OF JOHN SAMON OF THE OFFICE OF MAYOR, AS APPEARS BELOW.

Welwrygtgate.—John de Whaplode and Gilbert Walker, Decennaries, say that Isabella de Southwell, Cecily de Bradmere, John Tropynell, John de Nottingham, William de Colston, William Hosier, Roger de Winster, Richard Lister, William Colier, Hamond de Ireton, Robert de Bothall, and all the other brewers, sell against the Assise of Ale, and against the proclamation of the Mayor, therefore, etc.

Couhlane.—Robert Cowper, Decennary, presents that Agnes de Brunby and Alice Cowper sell ale against the assize, and against the Mayor's proclamation, and he says that the said Alice de Brunby houses thieves and other unknown strangers, against the assize, therefore, etc.

Gretsmythgate.—Willelmus de Ingeland, solus Decenarius, praesentat quod Rogerus Maseon, Ricardus de Chilwell, Johannes de Norton, vendunt servisiam contra assisam, et contra proclamationem Majoris, ideo, etc.

Gosgate. — Robertus West, solus Decenarius, praesentat quod Alicia de Sketon vendit contra assisam, et contra proclamationem Majoris, ideo, etc.

Cukstulrowe.—Hugo Hachet et Walterus Pouchemaker, Decenarii, praesentant quod Thomas de Bottale, Margareta de Wilford, Adam de Wolaton, corveyser, Laurentius de Tiryngton', Thomas de Stafford, Helena de Blythe, vendunt servisiam contra assisam, ideo, etc., et dicunt quod Willelmus de Wolaton' non est in libertate.[1]

Brydelsmytgate.—Johannes de Wychenovir et Johannes Fleccher Decenarii, praesentant quod Johanna de Crophull, Robertus Sadeler, Maria Colyer, Elisota Tapester in venella, Robertus de Stauneton, vendunt contra assisam, ideo, etc., et dicunt quod Thomas Fourbour, Johannes Fourbur, Elisota Tapester, non sunt in libertate.

Magnus Mariscus.—Henricus de Warwyk et Adam del Roche, Decenarii, praesentant quod Robertus de Spondon, Henricus de Warwyk, Johannes de Barton, vendunt servisiam contra assisam, et dicunt quod Johannes, filius Ricardi Walker, non est in libertate.

Parvus Mariscus.—Ricardus del West et Nicholaus de Derby, Decenarii, praesentant quod Adam Barry, Johannes de Trowell, Johannes de Newerk, vendunt contra assisam, et dicunt quod Robertus de Tykhill servus Adae Barry, Robertus de Holm' servus Adae praedicti . . . .

Ad Finem Pontis.—Willelmus Snell et Willelmus Taliour, Decenarii, praesentant quod uxor Roberti Ferthyng' vendit contra assisam, ideo, etc.

Barkergate, Belward.—Rogerus de Beston, solus Decenarius, praesentat quod Willelmus Schipwryght vendit servisiam contra assisam.

Alta Pavymenta.—Rogerus de Lenton et Johannes Joye, Decenarii, praesentant quod Agnes Deynteth, Willelmus Pryour, Willelmus Leche, Johannes de Radford, Willelmus de Thru[m]pton, Isabella de Conysburgh, Johanna de Warton, Johannes Potter, Radulfus de Calverton, Johannes Chabictour, Matthaeus de Skyteby, Johannes de Thurmeton, Cecilia de Scoter . . . .

Adhuc Pavymenta.—Willelmus Danyell et Edmundus de Holonde, Decenarii, praesentant quod Ricardus Collesone, Willelmus de Sothill,

Gretsmythgate.—William de Ingeland, sole Decennary, presents that Roger Mason, Richard de Chilwell, John de Norton, sell ale against the assize, and against the Mayor's proclamation, therefore, etc.

Gosgate.—Robert West, sole Decennary, presents that Alice de Sketon sells against the assize, and against the Mayor's proclamation, therefore, etc.

Cukstulrowe.—Hugh Hachet and Walter Pouchmaker, Decennaries, present that Thomas de Bothall, Margaret de Wilford, Adam de Wollaton, corviser, Laurence de Tirington, Thomas de Stafford, Helen de Blyth, sell ale against the assize, therefore, etc., and they say that William de Wollaton is not in the liberty.[1]

Brydelsmytgate.—John de Wichenover and John Fletcher, Decennaries, present that Joan de Crophill, Robert Sadler, Mary Colier, Elisota Tapster in the lane, Robert de Staunton, sell against the assize, therefore, etc., and they say that Thomas Fourbour, John Fourbur, Elisota Tapster, are not in the liberty.

The Great Marsh.—Henry de Warwick and Adam del Roche, Decennaries, present that Robert de Spondon, Henry de Warwick, John de Barton, sell ale against the assize, and they say that John, son of Richard Walker, is not in the liberty.

The Little Marsh.—Richard del West and Nicholas de Derby, Decennaries, present that Adam Barry, John de Trowell, John de Newark, sell against the assize, and they say that Robert de Tickhill, servant of Adam Barry, Robert de Holm, servant of the aforesaid Adam . . . .

At the Bridge End.—William Snell and William Tailor, Decennaries, present that the wife of Robert Ferthyng sells against the assize, therefore, etc.

Barkergate, Belward.—Roger de Beeston, sole Decennary, presents that William Shipwright sells ale against the assize.

The High Pavement.—Roger de Lenton and John Joye, Decennaries, present that Agnes Deynteth, William Prior, William Leech, John de Radford, William de Thrumpton, Isabella de Conisborough, Joan de Warton, John Potter, Ralph de Calverton, John Chabictour, Matthew de Skyteby, John de Thurmeton, Cecilia Scoter . . . .

The Pavement, *further*.—William Daniel and Edmund de Holland, Decennaries, present that Richard Colleson, William de Soothill,

[1] That is, not in the franchise of the borough.

Rogerus de Walton, Henricus de Brademer, Ricardus de Brademer, Ricardus Hannesone, Alicia Loterell, Willelmus Barbour, junior, vendunt servisiam contra assisam, et dicunt quod Ricardus Cook non est in libertate.

Adhuc Pavymenta.—Rogerus de Filyngham, solus Decenarius, praesentat quod Radulfus Plot, Willelmus Barbur, senior, Willelmus Pykard, Johannes de Kegworth, vendunt contra assisam, et dicit quod Henricus de Scotir, carnifex, Rogerus de Filyngham, webester, et Willelmus de Brook non sunt in libertate.

Freynschgate.—Willelmus Glover et Willelmus Colle, Decenarii, praesentant quod Adam Taliour, Willelmus de Denby, Alicia Bereman, Johannes Scotte, vendunt servisiam contra assisam, et dicunt quod Robertus del Dale non est in libertate.

Tymberrowe.—Willelmus de Ryseleye, Decenarius, praesentat quod Hugo de Schelford, Willelmus Cupper, Johannes Prest, Robertus Hare, Willelmus de Torlaton . . . .

Stonstrete.—Johannes Bladesmyth, Decenarius, praesentat quod Margareta de Conysborgh, Emma de Gotham, Johannes Fleccher, senior, vendunt servisiam contra assisam.

Via Beatae Mariae.—Johannes Alcok, solus Decenarius, praesentat quod Willelmus Cook, Petrus Maseon, Johannes de Strelleye, Agnes Tapester, vendunt servisiam contra assisam.

Fleschewergate.—Ricardus Dandesone et Robertus de Wyhtton, Decenarii, praesentant quod Adam de Warton, Ricardus Dandeson, Robertus de Wytton, Willelmus Danyell, Adam Packer, Willelmus Michell, vendunt servisiam contra assisam, et dicunt quod Johannes Thory non est in libertate.

Westbarre.—Rogerus de Grantham et Robertus de Quappelade, Decenarii, praesentant quod Johannes de Tannesleye, Rogerus de Sutton, Johannes Baker, Johannes Davy, Rogerus de Grantham, Radulfus Torkard, Johannes Horner, Rogerus de Wolaton, cook, Robertus de Wolaton, cook, Johannes del Bettis, Johannes de Balyden, vendunt servisiam contra assisam.

Longrowe.—Johannes Jurdon et Johannes Glasenwryghte, Decenarii, praesentant quod Willelmus Balle, Willelmus de Lenton, couhper, Hugo Drapur, Willelmus de Beston, Simon de Aschover, Robertus de Colleston', Johannes Dobbesone, Robertus de Houhden, Anabilla Fraunceys, Robertus de Hatherne, taliour, Johannes de Plumptre, Johannes de Crokesch'e, Ricardus de Stanleye, Johannes

Roger de Walton, Henry de Bradmere, Richard de Bradmere, Richard Hanneson, Alice Luterel, William Barber, junior, sell ale against the assize, and they say that Richard Cook is not in the liberty.

The Pavement, *further*.—Roger de Fillingham, sole Decennary, presents that Ralph Plot, William Barber, senior, William Pickard, John de Kegworth, sell against the assize, and he says that Henry de Scoter, butcher, Roger de Fillingham, webster, and William de Brook are not in the liberty.

Freynschgate.—William Glover and William Colle, Decennaries, present that Adam Tailor, William de Denby, Alice Bereman, John Scott, sell ale against the assize, and they say that Robert del Dale is not in the liberty.

Tymberrowe.—William de Risley, Decennary, presents that Hugh de Shelford, William Cupper, John Prest, Robert Hare, William de Torlaton . . . .

Stonstrete.—John Bladesmith, Decennary, presents that Margaret de Conisborough, Emma de Gotham, John Fletcher, senior, sell ale against the assize.

The Street of Saint Mary.—John Alcock, sole Decennary, presents that William Cook, Peter Mason, John de Strelley, Agnes Tapster, sell ale against the assize.

Fleschewergate.—Richard Dandeson and Robert de Wyhtton, Decennaries, present that Adam de Warton, Richard Dandeson, Robert de Wytton, William Daniel, Adam Packer, William Michell, sell ale against the assize, and they say that John Thory is not in the liberty.

Westbarre.—Roger de Grantham and Robert de Whaplode, Decennaries, present that John de Tansley, Roger de Sutton, John Baker, John Davy, Roger de Grantham, Ralph Torkard, John Horner, Roger de Wollaton, cook, Robert de Wollaton, cook, John del Bettis, John de Balyden, sell ale against the assize.

Longrowe.—John Jurdon and John Glasenwryghte, Decennaries, present that William Ball, William de Lenton, cooper, Hugh Draper, William de Beeston, Simon de Ashover, Robert de Colleston, John Dobson, Robert de Howden, Annabella Fraunceys, Robert de Hathern, tailor, John de Plumptre, John de Crokesch'e (Croweshawe?), Richard de Stanley, John de Crich, smyth, Richard de

de Cryche, smyth, Ricardus de Lyndeby, clerk, Johannes de Alferton, vendunt servisiam contra assisam, et dicunt quod sponsus[1] Alic[iae] Charwoman . . . .

[*In Dorso.*]

Inquisitio capta, die Veneris proximo post festum Sancti Johannis ante Portam Latinam, anno regni Regis Edwardi Tertii a Conquestu Angliae quadragesimo quarto,[2] coram Johanne Saumon, Majore villae Notingham', in Magno suo Turno, per sacramentum Hamundi de Ireton, Adae de Warton, Ricardi Collesone, Willelmi Pykard, Johannis de Radford, Ricardi le Taverner, Willelmi Frauncleyn, Thomae de Watenowe, Willelmi de Lenton, couhper, Willelmi de Coleston, Willelmi de Etewell, Willelmi de Wyrshop, barbour, qui dicunt quod . . . .[3] 1280.

CX.—*Pleas regarding the repairing of Cow Lane.*

1379, March 30.

Willelmus de Thrompton queritur de Thoma de Botale de placito conventionis, et queritur de eo quod cum ipse Thomas fecerat conventionem cum eo, certo die, hic apud Notingham, ut fieret socius suus sibi auxiliando[4] ad emendandam quandam viam vocatam 'le Cowlane' hic in Notingham, donec plena fabricatio dictae viae finita fuerat, ipse Thomas inde, antequam via illa plenarie fuerit fabricata et emendata, ipsum Willelmum solum reliquit, et viginti et unum solidos, quos idem Thomas ad opus dictae viae collegerit et receperit, eos adhuc detinet, ad dampna praedicti Willelmi decem solidorum. Et venit dictus Thomas, et defendit vim, etc., et dicit quod nullam conventionem ei fregit modo prout dictus Willelmus versus eum narravit, et hoc petit quod inquiratur. Ideo praeceptum est Ballivis, etc. 1280, ro. 13.

April 13.

Willelmus de Thrompton, querens, optulit se versus Willelmum de Etwell, defendentem, de placito conventionis, de eo quod cum, certo die et loco, hic apud [Notingham], idem Willelmus Etwell ei

[1] A blank occurs here in the original.

[2] Friday, May 10, 1370. The regnal year appears to be a mistake for 45 Ed. III., when John Samon is recorded as Mayor.

[3] This Roll is sewn up with the Court Roll for 1378-9, to which it may belong, as John de Samon was then Mayor. Many of the entries are evidently incomplete.

[4] *socius suus sibi auxiliando,*] 'socium suum sibi auxiliandum,' MS.

Linby, clerk, John de Alfreton, sell ale against the assize, and they say that the husband[1] of Alice Charwoman . . . .

[*On the Back.*]

Inquest taken, on Friday next before the feast of Saint John ante Portam Latinam, in the fourty-fourth year of the reign of King Edward the Third from the Conquest of England,[2] before John Samon, Mayor of the town of Nottingham, in his Great Tourn, by the oath of Hamond de Ireton, Adam de Warton, Richard Collison, William Pickard, John de Radford, Richard le Taverner, William Francklin, Thomas de Watnow, William de Lenton, cooper, William de Colston, William de Etwall, William de Worksop, barber, who say that . . . .[3] 1280.

CX.—*Pleas regarding the repairing of Cow Lane.*

1379, March 30.

William de Thrumpton makes plaint of Thomas de Bothale on a plea of agreement, and he makes plaint that whereas the said Thomas had made an agreement with him, on a certain day, here at Nottingham, that he would become his companion to help him to repair a street called 'the Cowlane' here in Nottingham, until full making of the said street had been finished, the same Thomas thereupon left the said William alone, before the street had been fully made and repaired, and he detains to this time twenty-one shillings, which the said Thomas had collected and received to the work of the said street, to the damage of the aforesaid William of ten shillings. And the aforesaid Thomas comes, and defends the force, etc., and says that he broke no agreement with him in the manner in which the said William has set forth against him, and he seeks that this may be inquired. Therefore the Bailiffs are commanded, etc. 1280, ro. 13.

April 13.

William de Thrumpton, complainant, appeared against William de Etwall, defendant, on a plea of agreement, that whereas, on a certain day and at a certain place, here at Nottingham, the said William Etwall had promised him to be his companion in the repairing of the Cowlane until that street should be fully finished,

promisisset esse socium suum ad emendationem del Cowlane quousque via illa plenarie fuerit finita, ipse Willelmus Etwell inde ei fregit conventionem, et eum solum[1] reliquit antequam opus dictae viae fuerit completum, ad dampnum ipsius xls. Et venit dictus Willelmus, et defendit, [et] dicit quod nullam conventionem ei fregit, et hoc petit quod inquiratur, etc. Ideo praeceptum est Ballivis quod venire faciant inquisitionem inter eos contra proximam Curiam.

1280, ro. 14.

CXI.—*Action against the Keeper of the Common Beasts.*

1379, March 30.

Ricardus de Grantham, querens, optulit se versus Johannem de Manesfeld de placito debiti et transgressionis, de eo quod in defectu ipsius Johannis communes bestiae villae Notynghamiae, quas idem Johannes habuit in custodia, comederunt quandam frichiam ipsius Ricardi, ad dampnum ipsius quadraginta denariorum. Et venit dictus Johannes, et defendit vim, etc., et dicit quod frichia illa comesta fuit in defectu ipsius Ricardi, quod non eam falcavit in tempore anni quo deberet eam falcasse, et hoc petit quod inquiratur, etc. 1280, ro. 13.

CXII.—*Action of the Prior of the Friars Carmelite against a Refractory Servant.*

1379, April 3.

Frater Robertus, Prior Fratrum Carmelitarum Notynghamiae, queritur de Johanne Carter, famulo suo, de placito transgressionis et contemptus contra Statutum; qui per licentiam concordati sunt, et praedictus Johannes se ponit in misericordia, et ulterius in illa concordia, in plena Curia, coram Majore et Ballivis, juravit, super sacrosanctum Ewangelium, fideliter servire dicto Fratri Roberto et Conventui usque ad festum Beati Nicholai proximum futurum, et non amplius contra eos esse rebellem. 1280, ro. for. 2d.

[1] *solum,*] 'solus,' MS.

the said William Etwall thereupon broke the agreement with him, and left him alone before the work of the said street had been completed, to his damage of 40s. And the said William comes, and defends, and says that he broke no agreement with him, and he seeks that this may be inquired, etc. Therefore the Bailiffs are commanded to cause an inquest to come between them against the next Court. 1280, ro. 14.

CXI.—*Action against the Keeper of the Common Beasts.*

1379, March 30.

Richard de Grantham, complainant, appeared against John de Mansfield on a plea of debt and trespass, that in default of the said John the common beasts of the town of Nottingham, which beasts the said John had in his custody, pastured a piece of untilled ground of the said Richard's, to his damage of forty pence. And the said John comes, and defends the force, etc., and says that the untilled ground was pastured in default of the said Richard, because he had not mown it in the season of the year when he should have mown it, and he seeks that this may be inquired, etc. 1280, ro. 13.

CXII.—*Action of the Prior of the Friars Carmelite against a Refractory Servant.*

1379, April 3.

Friar Robert, Prior of the Friars Carmelite of Nottingham, makes plaint against John Carter, his servant, on a plea of trespass and contempt against the Statute: who are agreed by the licence [of the Court], and the aforesaid John places himself in 'misericordia,' and moreover upon that agreement swore, in full Court, before the Mayor and Bailiffs, upon the holy Gospel, to faithfully serve the said Friar Robert and the Convent until the feast of the Blessed Nicholas next to come, and to be no more rebellious against them.

1280, ro. for. 2d,

CXIII.—*Claim for Money paid to a Gild in S. Peter's Church.*

1379, April 27.

Willelmus Pykard, querens, optulit se versus Ricardum de la Chanouns et Johannam uxorem ejus, defendentes, de placito quod ei debent quatuor solidos et quatuor denarios argenti, quos idem Willelmus, ad rogatum praedictae Johannae, pro ea posuit et solvit Gildae ,[1] in Ecclesia Beati Petri Notynghamiae, ad festum ,[1] anno regni Regis Edwardi Tertii post Conquestum quinquagesimo nuper defuncti, quos quidem quatuor solidos et quatuor denarios adhuc praedicti Ricardus et Johanna ei detinent, ad dampna ipsius Willelmi duorum solidorum. Et venit dictus Ricardus, pro se et pro attornato dictae Johannae uxoris suae, et defendit, etc., et dicit quod [ip]se nec dicta Johanna uxor ejus nichil ei debent nec detinent, et hoc petit quod inquiratur. Ideo praeceptum est Ballivis quod venire faciant duodecim juratores inter eos contra proximam Curiam. 1280, ro. 15.

CXIV.—*Assault upon a Person in custody of the Decennaries.*

1379, May 11.

Laurentius Corvyser,[2] famulus Johannis de Lychefeld, queritur de Hugone Eyton' de placito transgressionis, eo quod cum idem Laurentius, certo die, hic apud Notyngham, ad finem Pontis fuit attachiatus per Willelmum Taliour et Willelmum Snell', Decenarios ejusdem viae, pro quodam insulto quod ipse Laurentius fecit injuste et contra pacem versus quendam Johannem de Eyton, ipse Hugo, vi et armis, inde sibi fecit insultum dum ipse Laurentius fuit in custodia praedictorum Decenariorum, et eum percussit et verberavit, ad dampnum praedicti Laurentii xx. solidorum, et contra pacem. Et venit dictus Hugo, et defendit vim, etc., et dicit quod non est culpabilis nisi in se defendendo, et hoc petit quod inquiratur, etc. Ideo praeceptum est Ballivis, etc. 1280, ro. 16.

[1] Blank in original. [2] *et* omitted.

CXIII.—*Claim for Money paid to a Gild in S. Peter's Church.*

1379, April 27.

William Pickard, complainant, appeared against Richard de la Chanouns and Joan his wife, defendants, on a plea that they owe him four shillings and fourpence in silver, which the said William, at the request of the aforesaid Joan, found and paid for her to the Gild ,[1] in the Church of the Blessed Peter, Nottingham, at the feast ,[1] in the fiftieth year of the reign of King Edward the Third after the Conquest lately deceased, which four shillings and fourpence the aforesaid Richard and Joan withhold from him up to this time, to the damage of the said William of two shillings. And the said Richard comes, for himself and as attorney of the said Joan his wife, and defends, etc., and says that neither he nor the said Joan his wife owe or withold anything from him, and he seeks that this may be inquired. Therefore the Bailiffs are commanded to cause twelve jurors to come between them against the next Court. 1280, ro. 15.

CXIV.—*Assault upon a Person in custody of the Decennaries.*

1379, May 11.

Laurence Corvyser, servant of John de Lichfield, makes plaint of Hugh Eaton on a plea of trespass, because whereas the same Laurence, on a certain day, here at Nottingham, was attached at the end of the Bridge by William Tailor and William Snell, Decennaries of the same street, for an assault which the said Laurence made unjustly and against the peace upon one John de Eaton, the said Hugh, by force and arms, thereupon made an assault upon him while the said Laurence was in the custody of the aforesaid Decennaries, and struck and wounded him, to the damage of the aforesaid Laurence of 20 shillings, and against the peace. And the said Hugh comes, and defends the force, etc., and says that he is not guilty unless in defending himself, and he seeks that this may be inquired, etc. Therefore the Bailiffs are commanded, etc.

1280, ro. 16.

CXV.—*Impounding of Cattle by the Keeper of the Field.*

1379 [May 25].

Johannes Alcoke, querens, optulit se versus Johannem Netherde de placito conventionis, de eo quod cum una vacca dicti Johannis Alcok fuit inclusa hic apud Notingham, in defectu dicti Johannis Netherd, die Lunae in Septimana Paschae ultima praeterita,[1] inde idem Johannes Netherde supplicavit dicto Johanni Alcok pro inclusatione dictae vaccae ponere pro eo vadium Johanni Malyn, custodi campis villae Notingham', et inde ipse Johannes Netherd salvaret dictum Johannem Alcok indempnem occasione depositionis dicti vadii, super quo dictus Johannes Alcok praefato Johanni Malyn suam deposuit armylausam, in vadio pro liberatione praedictae vaccae, et inde saepius idem Johannes Alcok a dicto Johanne Netherde petiit deliberationem suae armilausae, ut conventio inter eos praefacta fuerat, et inde dictus Johannes Netherd liberationem illam negat, et conventionem praedictam contradicit, ad dampna praedicti Johannis Alcok decem solidorum. Et venit dictus Johannes Netherd, et defendit vim, etc., et dicit quod nullam conventionem ei fregit, et hoc petit quod inquiratur. Ideo praeceptum est Ballivis quod venire faciant xij. juratores inter eos contra proximam Curiam.

1280, ro. 17.

CXVI.—*Contribution to a Loan to the King.*

1379, June 22.

Willelmus Prior queritur de Hugone Drapur de placito debiti; et queritur de eo quod idem Hugo ei debet viginti solidos, quos idem Hugo ei supplicavit pro eo solvere collectioni denariorum quos Johannes Samon, Major Notynghamiae modo in officio existens, et alii burgenses ejusdem villae, anno nunc durante, praestiterunt Domino Regi,[2] secundum vim et effectum cujusdam litterae de patente ejusdem Regis praedictis Majori et burgensibus directae, quos quidem viginti solidos praedictus Hugo eidem Willelmo detinet, ad dampna ipsius decem solidorum. Et venit dictus Hugo, et de-

[1] Monday, April 11, 1379.

[2] Security was ordered to be given to John Samon, John Crowshaw, and John Plumptre, on March 6, 1379, for 100 marks lent to the King.—Rymer's *Foedera*, vii. 212.

CXV.—*Impounding of Cattle by the Keeper of the Field.*

1379 [May 25].

John Alcock, complainant, appeared against John Neatherd on a plea of agreement, that whereas a cow of the said John Alcock's was impounded here at Nottingham, through the default of the said John Neatherd, on Monday in Easter Week last past,[1] thereupon the said John Neatherd besought the said John Alcock to deposit for him security for the impounding of the said cow with John Malin, keeper of the field of the town of Nottingham, and thereupon the said John Neatherd would save the said John Alcock harmless by reason of the deposition of the said security, whereupon the said John Alcock deposited his cloak with the aforesaid John Malin, as security for the liberation of the aforesaid cow, and thereupon the said John Alcock frequently sought delivery of his cloak by the said John Neatherd, as the agreement had been previously made between them, and hereupon the said John Neatherd denies the delivery, and gainsays the agreement aforesaid, to the damage of the aforesaid John Alcock of ten shillings. And the said John Neatherd comes, and defends the force, etc., and says that he broke no agreement with him, and he seeks that this may be inquired. Therefore the Bailiffs are commanded to cause 12 jurors to come between them against the next Court. 1280, ro. 17.

CXVI.—*Contribution to a Loan to the King.*

1379, June 22.

William Prior makes plaint of Hugh Draper on a plea of debt; and he makes plaint that the same Hugh owes him twenty shillings, which the same Hugh besought him to pay for him to the collection of money which John Samon, at the present time Mayor of Nottingham in office, and other burgesses of the same town, during the present year, lent to the Lord King,[2] in accordance with the force and effect of a certain letter of patent of the same King directed to the aforesaid Mayor and burgesses, which twenty shillings the aforesaid Hugh withholds from the same William, to his damage of ten shillings. And the said Hugh comes, and defends the force, etc., and says that he owes him nothing in the way in which the said William has set forth against him, because he says that he never

fendit vim, etc., et dicit quod nichil ei debet modo prout dictus Willelmus versus eum narravit, quia dicit quod nunquam dicto Willelmo supplicavit pro eo solvere aliquem[1] denarium, et hoc petit quod inquiratur. Ideo praeceptum est Ballivis quod venire faciant xij. juratores inter eos contra proximam Curiam. 1280, ro. 19.

CXVII.—*Engagement of a Collector of Alms for a Chapel and his Imprisonment for forged Bulls delivered to him.*

1379, August 17.

Johannes Clerk, de Mounstrell, attachiatus est versus Johannem de Swanton, de Thame, de placito transgressionis et contemptus contra Statutum, de eo quod cum dictus Johannes Clerk fuit serviens ipsius Johannis de Swanton, et cum eo retentus ad serviendum ei,[2] hic apud Notyngham, a festo Paschae ultimo praeterito usque ad finem duorum annorum nunc proxime sequentium et plenarie completorum, ad prosequenda et demonstranda negotia Capellae Sancti Thomae Martiris supra pontem Bedfordiae, inde idem Johannes Clerk, contra licentiam et voluntatem praedicti Johannis de Swanton, a suo servitio exivit, et sine causa rationabili ab eo detinuit, et adhuc detinet, ad dampna ipsius Johannis de Swanton viginti solidorum, unde idem Johannes producit sectam. Et venit dictus Johannes Clerk in propria persona sua, et defendit vim, etc., et dicit quod solus ipse fuit retentus cum praedicto Johanne de Swanton ei servire, modo prout idem Johannes versus eum narravit, pro dictis negotiis prosequendis et pronuntiandis, set idem Johannes de Swanton ei tradidit falsas bullas [ad] dicta negotia prosequenda et proclamanda, pro quibus quidem falsis bullis ipse Johannes Clerk fuit captus, retentus et imprisonatus apud Stanford in Comitatu Notynghamiae, et similiter apud Garthorp in Comitatu Leycestr[iae], et sic ea de causa a servitio praedicti Johannis de Swanton exivit et recessit, prout ei bene licuit, et hoc paratus est verificare; unde petit judicium si in hoc casu actionem versus eum dictus Johannes de Swanton habere possit aut debeat. Et praedictus Johannes de Swanton dicit quod ipse Johannes Clerk ex injuria sua propria, et sine causa praedicta, a servitio ipsius recessit, et hoc petit quod inquiratur; et alius similiter. Ideo praeceptum est Ballivis quod venire faciant duodecim juratores inter eos contra diem Mercurii proximum post festum De-

[1] *aliquem,*] 'aliquod,' MS. [2] *ei,*] 'eum,' MS.

besought the said William to pay any money for him, and he seeks that this may be inquired. Therefore the Bailiffs are commanded to cause 12 jurors to come between them against the next Court.

1280, ro. 19.

CXVII.—*Engagement of a Collector of Alms for a Chapel and his Imprisonment for forged Bulls delivered to him.*

1379, August 17.

John Clerk, of Mounstrell, was attached at the suit of John de Swanton, of Thame, on a plea of trespass and contempt against the Statute, because whereas the said John Clerk was a servant of the same John de Swanton, and retained with him to serve him, here at Nottingham, from the feast of Easter last past until the end of two years now next following and fully complete, to prosecute and represent the affairs of the Chapel of Saint Thomas the Martyr on the bridge of Bedford, thereupon the same John Clerk, against the licence and will of the said John de Swanton, left his service, and without reasonable cause absented himself, and to this time absents himself, to the damage of the same John de Swanton of twenty shillings, wherefore the same John enters suit. And the said John Clerk comes in his own person, and defends the force, etc., and says that he was only retained with the aforesaid John de Swanton to serve him, in the manner in which the same John has now declared against him, for prosecuting and publishing the said affairs, but the said John de Swanton delivered to him forged bulls to prosecute and publish the said affairs with, on account of which forged bulls the said John Clerk was taken, detained and imprisoned at Stanford in the County of Nottingham, and likewise at Garthorpe in the County of Leicester, and so for this reason he left and went from the service of the aforesaid John de Swanton, as he had full right to do, and this he is prepared to verify; wherefore he seeks judgment if in this case the said John de Swanton can or ought to have action against him. And the aforesaid John de Swanton says that John Clerk of his own motive, and without the reason aforesaid, withdrew from his service, and he seeks that this may be inquired into; and the other likewise. Therefore the Bailiffs are commanded to cause twelve jurors to come between them against

collationis Sancti Johannis Baptistae proximum futurum. Plegius dicti Johannis Clerk eum habendi paratum hic ad eundem diem in plena Curia, coram juratoribus praedictis, ibidem recipiendum et audiendum quod ei Curia consideraverit: Rogerus de Herpeswell. Ad quem diem veniunt praedicti Johannes et Johannes, et juratores inter eos inde non veniunt. Ideo ponitur hic in respectu usque in diem Mercurii proximum post festum Nativitatis Beatae Mariae Virginis proximum futurum pro defectu juratorum. Ad quem diem praedictus Johannes Clerk venit paratus in plenam Curiam, et inde dictus Johannes de Swanton non venit ad prosequendum. Ideo in misericordia.

1280, ro. for. 4.

CXVIII.—*Contribution to a Loan to the King.*

1380, December 5.

Willelmus Leche summonitus fuit ad respondendum Johanni de Eyton de placito conventionis, quare non tenuit conventionem inter eos factam; et unde queritur quod [1] apud Notingham, anno regni regis nunc quarto, ita convenit inter praedictos Johannem et Willelmum quod praedictus Johannes traderet [e]idem Willelmo decem solidos, ad auxilium centum marcarum de praestito facto Domino Regi per burgenses Notingham', sub condicione quod praedictus Johannes rehaberet praedictos decem solidos primo die quo aliquis, qui denarios aliquos ad praestitum [e]idem Domino Regi illo tempore fecit, denarios suos rehaberet, per quod idem Johannes decem solidos eidem Willelmo, ex conventione praedicta, tradidit, et postea satisfactum fuit quibusdam de tanta summa per ipsos[2] ad idem praestitum Domino Regi eodem tempore factum, per quod praedictus Johannes saepius postea petiit praedictum Willelmum praedictam conventionem inter eos factam tenere, et adhuc petit; idem Willelmum conventionem illam tenere contradixit, et adhuc contradicit, ad dampna ipsius Johannis xiijs. iiijd., et inde, etc. Et venit dictus Willelmus, et defendit vim, etc., et dicit quod nullam conventionem ei fregit, et hoc petit quod inquiratur. Ideo praeceptum est Ballivis quod venire faciant inquisitionem inter eos contra proximam Curiam. 1281, ro. 5.

[1] Blank in original.

[2] *ipsos,*] 'ipsum,' MS.

Wednesday next after the feast of the Decollation of Saint John the Baptist next to come. Pledge of the said John Clerk to have him ready here at the same day in full Court, before the jurors aforesaid, there to receive and hear what the Court shall decide about him: Roger de Harpswell. At which day the aforesaid John and John appear, but the jurors between them do not thereupon appear. Therefore it is placed here in respite until Wednesday next after the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary next to come on account of the default of the jurors. At which day the aforesaid John Clerk comes prepared in full Court, and thereupon the said John de Swanton does not appear to prosecute. Therefore he is in 'misericordia.' 1280, ro. for. 4.

CXVIII.—*Contribution to a Loan to the King.*

1380, December 5.

William Leech was summoned to answer to John de Eaton on a plea of agreement, why he has not kept the agreement made between them; and thereupon he makes plaint that [1] at Nottingham, in the fourth year of the reign of the present king, it was so agreed between the aforesaid John and William that the aforesaid John should deliver to the said William ten shillings, to the help of the hundred marks of the loan made to the Lord King by the burgesses of Nottingham, upon condition that the aforesaid John should have back the aforesaid ten shillings on the first day upon which any one, who had contributed any money to the loan to the Lord King at that time, should have their money back, wherefore the said John delivered ten shillings to the same William, according to the aforesaid agreement, and afterwards many persons were satisfied of the sum paid by them to the loan made to the Lord King at the same time, wherefore the aforesaid John frequently afterwards desired the aforesaid William to keep the agreement made between them, and he desires up to this time; the said William refused to keep that agreement, and up to this time refuses, to the damage of the said John of 13s. 4d., and hereupon, etc. And the said William comes, and defends the force, etc., and says that he broke no agreement with him, and he seeks that this may be inquired. Therefore the Bailiffs are commanded to cause an inquest to come between them against the next Court. 1281, ro. 5.

CXIX.—*Suspension of Basins from a Barber's Pole as a sign of his craft.*

1380-1, March 13.

Johannes Barbour, per Nicholaum de Lamley attornatum suum, queritur de Willelmo Barbour de placito transgressionis; et queritur quod cum ipse Johannes, ad festum Assumptionis Beatae Mariae Virginis, anno regni regis nunc quarto, apud Notyngham, conduxit[1] quamdam seldam pro arte sua uti, ex qua selda praedictus Johannes suas pelves super quod[dam] polle pe[n]didisset sicut pro quodam signo suae artis, etc., praedictus Willelmus Barbour, vi et armis, venit praedictae seldae, et ibidem suas pelves deorsum jactavit et demolivit,[2] et suum polle fregit, et similiter cuidam Johanni[3] sibi servienti minavit verberare, ad grave dampnum ipsius Johannis centum solidorum, et contra pacem, etc. Et venit dictus Willelmus Barbour, et defendit vim et injuriam, etc., et dicit quod nullo est inde culpabilis, et hoc petit quod inquiratur. Ideo praeceptum est Ballivis quod venire faciant inquisitionem inter eos contra proximam Curiam. Plegius dicti Willelmi eum habendi paratum ad Aulam eodem die: Johannes Fox. 1281, ro. (2d).

CXX.—*Will of John de Wollaton.*

1382, May 3.

In Dei nomine, amen. Ego Johannes de Wolaton' condo testamentum meum in hunc modum. Inprimis, lego animam meam Deo et Beatae Mariae, et omnibus sanctis Dei, et corpus meum ad sepeliendum in Ecclesia de Griseley coram altari Sancti Jacobi. Item, lego, nomine principalis mei, meliorem equum meum. Item, lego in cera circa corpus meum comburendum, decem libras cerae. Item, do et lego Marjoriae uxori meae omnia bona et catalla mea. Item, Priori de Bellavalle, xxs. Item, Fratribus Minoribus de Notingham, xld. Item, Fratribus Ordinis Carmelitarum ejusdem villae, xld. Item, Vicario Ecclesiae de Griseley, xld. Item, Domino Thomae, presbitero ejusdem villae, xijd. Item, duobus clericis, utrique vjd. Item, fabricae ecclesiae, xld. Item, pauperibus istius parochiae, dimidiam

[1] *conduxit,*] 'condixit,' MS.

[2] *demolivit,*] 'demolavit,' MS.

[3] *cuidam Johanni,*] 'quidem Johannem,' MS.

CXIX.—*Suspension of Basins from a Barber's Pole as a sign of his craft.*

1380-1, March 13.

John Barber, by Nicholas de Lambley his attorney, makes plaint of William Barber on a plea of trespass; and he makes plaint that whereas the said John, at the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Mary the Virgin, in the fourth year of the reign of the present king, at Nottingham, hired a certain booth to use for his craft, from which booth the aforesaid John had hung out his basins on a certain pole as a sign of his calling, etc., the aforesaid William Barber came, by force and arms, to the aforesaid booth, and there threw down and destroyed his basins, and broke his pole, and likewise threatened to beat one John his servant, to the serious damage of the said John of a hundred shillings, and against the peace, etc. And the said William Barber comes, and defends the force and injury, etc., and says that he is in no wise guilty thereof, and he seeks that this may be inquired. Therefore the Bailiffs are commanded to cause an inquest to come between them against the next Court. Pledge of the said William to have him ready in the Hall on the same day: John Fox. 1281, ro. (2d).

CXX.—*Will of John de Wollaton.*

1382, May 3.

In the name of God, amen. I John de Wollaton make my testament in this manner. First, I leave my soul to God and Saint Mary, and to all the Saints of God, and my body to be buried in the Church of Greasley before the altar of Saint James. Also I leave, in the name of my principal, my best horse. Also I leave in wax to be burnt about my body, ten pounds of wax. Also I give and bequeath to Margery my wife all my goods and chattels. Also to the Prior of Beauvale, 20s. Also to the Friars Minor of Nottingham, 40d. Also to the Friars of the Carmelite Order of the same town, 40d. Also to the Vicar of the Church of Greasley, 40d. Also to Sir Thomas, priest of the same vill, 12d. Also to two clerks, 6d. each. Also to the fabric of the church, 40d. Also to the poor of that parish, half a mark. And for faithfully making and executing this testament, I ordain and constitute my principal executrix my wife

marcam. Et ad istud testamentum fideliter faciendum et exequendum, ordino et constituo principalem executricem meam Marjoriam uxorem meam, ac etiam Willelmum filium meum et heredem, necnon et Willelmum, filium Georgii Charneles, coadjutorem eorum. Datum apud Wadnow, quinto nonas Maii, anno Domini Millesimo CCCLXXXIJ^do^.

[*Endorsed.*]—In Dei nomine, amen. Admissis probationibus super factione infrascripti coram nobis, Sequestratore Generali, ipsum testamentum rite factum et legitime probatum pronuntiamus; executoribus in dicto testamento nominatis administrationem omnium bonorum dicti defuncti infra jurisdictionem nostram existentium, in forma Statuti super hoc editi, libere concedentes: dictis vero executoribus ab onere ulterioris compoti redditionis, quantum ad officium nostrum pertinet, salvo jure cujuslibet alterius personae propter calumpniam bonorum, absolvimus per praesentes sigillo officii decanatus de Notingham consignatas. Datum apud Notingham, vj. die mensis Octobris, anno Domini millesimo CCC^mo^ octogesimo secundo.

4417.

CXXI.—*Hiring of the Fisheries of the Town from the Chamberlains.*

1382, June 18.

[Galfridus de Skelton[1]] queritur de Willelmo de Retford de placito transgressionis; unde queritur quod ubi dictus Galfridus allocavit de Camerariis villae Notynghamiae, qui pro hoc anno electi sunt, [piscariam in] aquas villae Notingham pro certo redditu per annum, venit dictus Willelmus, diversis temporibus hoc anno, noctanter et per dies aliquos, et cepit pisses in vecelli existentes, et asportavit, [ad dampna] ipsius Galfridi de xxs., unde, etc. Venit dictus Willelmus, et defendit, et dicit quod non est culpabilis, et hoc ponit se, etc.

1282, ro. 19.

CXXII.—*Enrolment of Grant to John Samon, senior.*

1382, September 24.

Ad istam Curiam infrascriptam venit Johannes Samon, senior, de Notyngham, et petit quamdam cartam sibi confectam irrotulari

[1] From Roll 20.

Margery, and also William my son and heir, as well as William, the son of George Charneles, their coadjutor. Dated at Watnow, the fifth of the nones of May, in the year of the Lord one thousand three hundred and eighty-two.

[*Endorsed.*]—In the name of God, amen. Proofs having been admitted as to the making of the within-written before us, the Sequestrator General, we pronounce that the said will was properly made and legitimately proved; fully granting the administration of all the goods of the said deceased being within our jurisdiction to the executors named in the said testament, in the form of the Statute passed as to this matter: and we absolve the said executors, by these presents sealed with the seal of the office of the deanery of Nottingham, as far as pertains to our office, from the charge of the rendering of a further account, saving the right of any other person in his claim on the goods. Dated at Nottingham, on the sixth day of the month of October, in the year of the Lord one thousand three hundred and eighty-two. 4417.

CXXI.—*Hiring of the Fisheries of the Town from the Chamberlains.*

1382, June 18.

[Geoffrey de Skelton[1]] makes plaint of William de Retford on a plea of trespass; hereupon he makes plaint that whereas the said Geoffrey hired from the Chamberlains of the town of Nottingham, who were elected for this year, [the fishery] in the waters of the town of Nottingham for a certain rent by year, the said William came, at divers times in this year, on certain days and nights, and took the fish then in the nets (?), and carried them away, to the damage of the said Geoffrey of 20s., wherefore, etc. The said William comes, and defends, and says that he is not guilty, and as to this he places himself, etc. 1282, ro. 19.

CXXII.—*Enrolment of Grant to John Samon, senior.*

1382, September 24.

To this within-written Court comes John Samon, senior, of Nottingham, and seeks that a certain charter made to him may be enrolled under the tenor which follows: 'Know all men present and

sub illo qui sequitur tenore: 'Sciant praesentes et futuri quod nos Ricardus atte Chanouns, de Notyngham, et Cecilia uxor mea dedimus, concessimus, et hac praesenti carta nostra confirmavimus, Johanni Samon, de Notyngham, seniori, septem acras et tres rodas terrae arrabilis, cum pertinentiis, jacentes in campis de Notyngham, quarum una [acra jacet] ex parte occidentali le Beck', inter terram dicti Johannis Samon ex parte australi et terram quondam Walteri Ingram ex parte boriali; et una acra et dimidia jacent [ex par]te orientali le Beck', inter terram quondam Walteri Ingram ex utraque parte; et una dimidia acra jacet super Langthorn, inter terram quondam Roberti de Crop[hill] ex parte australi et terram quondam Simonis de Lenton ex parte boriali; et una acra jacet super Sleytberough, inter terram Ospitalis Sancti Johannis ex parte occidentali et terram quondam Johannis de Schirwode ex parte orientali; et una dimidia acra jacet supra Sleytberough', inter terram quondam Roberti de Crophill ex parte australi et terram quondam Johannis de Schirwode ex parte boriali, et abuttat versus orientem super le Beck' et super Gilpyngate versus occidentem; et una dimidia acra jacet in Astydale, inter terram Sancti Leonardi ex parte occidentali et terram quondam Johannis de Schirwode ex parte orientali; et una roda jacet inter terram quondam Willelmi de Amyas ex utraque parte, et abuttat super Wystongate; et una dimidia acra jacet in Lyngedale, inter terram dicti Johannis Samon ex parte occidentali et terram quondam Johannis de Normanton ex parte orientali; et duae acrae jacent ad le Juh'galowes. Dedimus etiam et concessimus eidem Johanni Samon unum croftum, cum pertinentiis, prout jacet juxta Scotbeck, et unum curtilagium, cum pertinentiis, prout jacet in Parvo Marisco Notynghamiae, inter curtilagium Ricardi de Brademer ex parte orientali et curtilagium Willelmi de Beston ex parte occidentali. Habenda et tenenda omnia praedicta terras, croftum, et curtilagium, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, praedicto Johanni Samon, heredibus et assignatis suis, de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servitia inde debita et de jure consueta, imperpetuum. Et nos vero praedicti Ricardus et Cecilia, et heredes mei dictae Ceciliae, omnia praedicta terras, croftum, et curtilagium, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, praedicto Johanni Samon, heredibus et assignatis suis, contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium huic praesenti cartae sigilla nostra apposuimus. Hiis testibus: Radulfo Plot, tunc Majore Notyngham', Johanne Samon

to come that we Richard atte Chanouns, of Nottingham, and Cecilia my wife have given, granted, and by this our present charter have confirmed, to John Samon, of Nottingham, senior, seven acres and three roods of arable land, with appurtenances, lying in the fields of Nottingham, whereof one [acre lies] on the western side of the Beck', between the land of the said John Samon on the southern side and the land formerly belonging to Walter Ingram on the northern side; and one acre and a half lie on the eastern side of the Beck', between the land formerly belonging to Walter Ingram on either side; and one half acre lies upon Langthorn, between the land formerly belonging to Robert de Crophill on the southern side and the land formerly belonging to Simon de Lenton on the northern side; and one acre lies upon Sleytberough, between the land of the Hospital of Saint John on the western side and the land formerly belonging to John de Sherwood on the eastern side; and one half acre lies upon Sleytberough', between the land formerly belonging to Robert de Crophill on the southern side and the land formerly belonging to John de Sherwood on the northern side, and it abuts towards the east upon the Beck and upon Gilpyngate towards the west; and one half acre lies in Astydale, between the land of Saint Leonard's on the western side and the land formerly belonging to John de Sherwood on the eastern side; and one rood lies between the land formerly belonging to William de Amyas on either side, and abuts upon Wystongate; and half an acre lies in Lyngedale, between the land of the said John Samon on the western side and the land formerly belonging to John de Normanton on the eastern side; and two acres lie at the Juh'galowes. We have also given and granted to the said John Samon a croft, with appurtenances, as it lies near Scotbeck, and a curtilage, with appurtenances, as it lies in the Little Marsh, Nottingham, between the curtilage of Richard de Bradmere on the eastern side and the curtilage of William de Beeston on the western side. To have and to hold all the aforesaid lands, croft, and curtilage, with all their appurtenances, to the aforesaid John Samon, his heirs and assigns, of the chief lords of that fee by the services due and of right accustomed, for ever. And we the aforesaid Richard and Cecily, and the heirs of me the said Cecily, will warrant and defend against all men for ever all the aforesaid lands, croft, and curtilage, with all their appurtenances, to the aforesaid John Samon, his heirs and assigns. In testimony whereof we have placed our

juniore et Thoma del Holt, tunc Ballivis ejusdem villae, Radulfo Torkard, Willelmo Cupper, Thoma de Bothale, Willelmo Spycer, et aliis. Datum apud Notyngham, die Mercurii proximo post festum Sancti Matthaei Apostoli, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi post conquestum Angliae sexto.' Et ulterius praedicta Cecilia examinata est in plena Curia, et dicit se pure, et sponte, et absque alicujus viri cohertione, istam cartam in forma praedicta confecisse.

1282, ro. 26d.

CXXIII.—*Royal Proclamation prohibiting Owners of Land on the sides of the Trent from taking Fines from Navigators.*

1382, November 10.

RICARDUS, Dei Gratia, Rex Angliae et Franciae, et Dominus Hiberniae, universis et singulis admirallis et eorum loca tenentibus, capitaneis, castellanis, magistris marinariis, custodibus portuum maris et aliorum locorum maritimorum, dominis villarum et maneriorum, vicecomitibus, majoribus, praepositis, senescallis, ballivis, ministris, et aliis fidelibus et subditis suis, tam per terram quam per mare constitutis, infra libertates et extra, ad quos praesentes litterae pervenerint, salutem. Ex clamosa insinuatione hominum villae de Notyngham et communitatis totius Comitatus Notyngham', accepimus, quod cum diversi homines ducentes diversa victualia et mercandisas, cum navibus et batellis, per aquam de Trent, in singulis placeis inter villas de Hull' et Noyngham, totis temporibus retroactis venire, et per eandem aquam velando et navigando libere redire, et pro parvitate aquae naves et batellos suos per linas et cordas super terram ex utraque parte aquae praedictae trahere, consueverint, quae quidem aqua est riparia nostra, et de jure communi[1] passagium pro cariagio et aliis necessariis in eadem aqua faciendis pro quibuscumque hominibus eidem transeuntibus, ac quidam homines habentes terras suas adjacentes dictae ripariae ex utraque parte aquae praedictae diversos fines et redemptiones ac vadia de singulis navibus et batellis ibidem venientibus ante haec tempora ceperunt, et indies capere non desistunt, per quod quamplures hujusmodi homines diu illuc venire distulerunt, et adhuc differunt, ita quod diversa victualia ad magnam

[1] *communi,*] 'commune,' MS.

seals to this present charter. These being witnesses: Ralph Plot, then Mayor of Nottingham, John Samon junior and Thomas del Holt, then Bailiffs of the same town, Ralph Torkard, William Cupper, Thomas de Bothall, William Spicer, and others. Dated at Nottingham, on Wednesday next after the feast of Saint Matthew the Apostle, in the sixth year of the reign of King Richard the Second after the Conquest of England.' And moreover the aforesaid Cecily is examined in full Court, and she says that she made this charter in form aforesaid purely, spontaneously, and without the coercion of any man. 1282, ro. 26d.

CXXIII.—*Royal Proclamation prohibiting Owners of Land on the sides of the Trent from taking Fines from Navigators.*

1382, November 10.

RICHARD, by the Grace of God, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, to all and singular his admirals and their lieutenants, captains, castellans, master mariners, keepers of seaports and other maritime places, lords of villages and manors, sheriffs, mayors, reeves, stewards, bailiffs, ministers, and others his faithful subjects, constituted both by land and by sea, within liberties and without, to whom the present letters come, greeting. We learn, from the clamorous relation of the men of the town of Nottingham and of the community of the whole County of Nottingham, that whereas divers men leading divers victuals and merchandise, with ships and boats, on the water of Trent, in every place between the towns of Hull and Nottingham, at all times past have been used to come and, sailing and navigating, to freely return on the same water, and on account of the scarcity of the water have been used to draw their ships and boats by lines and cords on the land on either side of the water aforesaid, which water is our river, and by common right a passage for carriage and for performing other necessary things in the same water for all men whosoever passing over the same, and certain men having their lands adjacent to the said river on either side of the water aforesaid have hitherto taken, and to this day do not cease to take, divers fines and redemptions and pledges from every ship and boat there coming, whereby very many such men for some time have deferred, and to this time defer, going thither, so that divers victuals have attained, and do daily attain, a great dearness, to the

caristiam devenerunt, et cotidie deveniunt, in villae ac castri Notyngham' et totius communitatis praedictae dampnum non modicum et gravamen ac depressionem manifestam: nos, hujusmodi dampna, gravamina, et depressiones vitare, et communi utilitati populi nostri circumquaque prospicere volentes, vobis omnibus et singulis, districtius quo poterimus, sub forisfactura omnium quae nobis forisfacere poteritis, inhibemus ne aliquos vitelarios victualia et alias mercandisas inter dictas villas de Hull' et Notyngham per aquam praedictam per vestros districtus in navibus seu batellis ducentes impediatis, molestetis, seu aliquo modo per fines, redemptiones, vadia, vel alia gravamina contra justitiam inquietetis ullo modo, et hoc sub forisfactura praedicta nullatenus omittatis. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium, x. die Novembris, anno regni nostri sexto.

Newenham.
Per Consilium.
4418.

CXXIV.—*Royal Commission to inquire into Obstructions of the course of the Trent at Colwick.*

1383, November 16.

RICARDUS, Dei Gratia, Rex Angliae et Franciae, et Dominus Hiberniae, dilectis et fidelibus suis Johanni de Greye, de Codenore, Willelmo de Nevill, Justitiariis Forestae nostrae ultra Trentam, Sampsoni de Strelleye, Thomae More, clerico, Roberto de Morton', Hugoni de Annesleye, Thomae de Merdeleye, et Willelmo de Lughtburgh, salutem. Sciatis quod cum magnae ripariae in regno nostro praedicto pro passagio navium et batellorum cum victualibus et aliis mercimoniis de loco ad locum per easdem riparias transeuntium communes et apertae teneri debeant, ac aqua de Trent, quae una ripariarum praedictarum existit, de loco ubi originem sumit usque ad castrum et villam carissimae consortis nostrae Annae, Reginae Angliae, de Notyngham, et abinde directe ad aquam de Humbre et ulterius in altum mare, cursum suum tenere debeat et consueverit, per quam quidem ripariam de Trent naves et batelli cum victualibus et aliis mercimoniis ad eadem castrum et villam transire et abinde, absque impedimento aliquo, redire solebant temporibus retroactis, jamque ex parte dictae consortis nostrae et populi partium adjacentium nobis sit graviter conquerendo monstratum, quod cum in

no small damage and grievance and manifest depression of the town and castle of Nottingham and of the whole community aforesaid: we, wishing to avoid such damages, grievances, and depressions, and to provide on every side for the common utility of our people, prohibit you all and singular, as strictly as we are able, on pain of forfeiture of everything which you can forfeit to us, from impeding, molesting, or otherwise disturbing in any way by fines, redemptions, pledges, or other grievances against justice, any victuallers leading victuals and other merchandise between the said towns of Hull and Nottingham by the water aforesaid through your districts in ships or boats, and this do not in any wise neglect on pain of the forfeiture aforesaid. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness myself at Westminster, the tenth day of November, in the sixth year of our reign. Newenham.

By the Council.

4418.

CXXIV.—*Royal Commission to inquire into Obstructions of the course of the Trent at Colwick.*

1383, November 16.

RICHARD, by the Grace of God, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, to our well-beloved and faithful John de Grey, of Codnor, William de Nevill, Justices of our Forest beyond the Trent, Sampson de Strelley, Thomas More, clerk, Robert de Morton, Hugh de Annesley, Thomas de Merdeleye, and William de Loughborough, greeting. Know ye that whereas the great rivers in our kingdom aforesaid ought to be held common and open for the passage of ships and boats passing with victuals and other merchandise from place to place by the same rivers, and the water of Trent, which is one of the aforesaid rivers, has been used to and ought to hold its course from the place where it takes its source to the castle and town of Nottingham of our dearest consort Anne, Queen of England, and from thence direct to the water of Humber and further into the high sea, on which river of Trent ships and boats with victuals and other merchandise were used in times past to pass to the same castle and town and to return from thence without any impediment, and now it is shown to us on behalf of our said consort and of the people of the adjacent parts, with heavy complaints, that

villa de Colwyk, quae supra dictam ripariam de Trent inter castrum et villam de Notyngham praedicta et mare scita existit, fuerit ante haec tempora quaedam trenchea per quam parcella ejusdem aquae de Trent tenebat cursum suum usque ad molendinum, gurgites, et stagna Ricardi Biron, de Colwyk, descendendo per eadem gurgites, molendinum, et stagna cecidit in dictam ripariam de Trent, et per impetum ejusdem aquae de Trent, aut diversa opera, artationes, rupturas seu levationes in eadem trenchea et alibi in dicta riparia magna de Trente facta, rectus cursus praedictae aquae de Trent divertitur in dictam trencheam ad praedicta gurgites, molendinum, et stagna integre concurrendo, idemque Ricardus dicta gurgites et stagna clausa et non aperta tenuit, et in praesenti tenet, minus juste, per quod hujusmodi naves et batelli ibidem ad dicta castrum et villam transire aut redire nequeunt quovis modo, in nostri contemptum ipsiusque consortis nostrae dampnum gravissimum, ac populi praedicti dispendium non modicum et gravamen, unde nobis supplicarunt sibi de remedio in hac parte providere; nos, volentes in hac parte fieri quod est justum, ac de fidelitate et circumspectione vestris plenius confidentes, assignavimus vos, septem, sex, quinque, quatuor, tres, et duos vestrum, ad inquirendum per sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum de Comitatu Notyngham', tam infra libertates quam extra, per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit, super praemissis omnibus et singulis ac aliis articulis et circumstantiis ea qualitercumque tangentibus [plenius veritatem[1]]; et ideo vobis mandamus quod, ad dictos diem et locum quos vos, septem, sex, quinque, quatuor, tres, vel duo vestrum, ad hoc provideritis, inquisitionem super praemissis faciatis, et eam distincte et aperte factam nobis in cancellaria nostra, sub sigillis vestris, septem, sex, quinque, quatuor, vel duorum vestrum, et sigillis eorum per quos facta fuerit, sine dilatione mittatis, et hoc breve. Mandavimus enim Vicecomiti nostro Comitatus praedicti quod, ad certos diem et locum quos vos, septem, sex, quinque, quatuor, tres, vel duo vestrum, ei scire facietis, venire faceret coram vobis, septem, sex, quinque, quatuor, tribus, vel duobus vestrum, tot et tales probos et legales homines de balliva sua, tam infra libertates quam extra, per quos rei veritas in praemissis melius sciri poterit et inquiri. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium, xvj. die Novembris, anno regni nostri septimo. Waltham.

4419.

[1] The bracketed words are from the enrolment on Patent Roll, 7 Ric. II., pars. I., m. 13d.

whereas in the vill of Colwick, which is situate upon the said river of Trent between the castle and town of Nottingham aforesaid and the sea, there was heretofore a trench through which part of the said water of Trent took its course to the mill, wears, and dams of Richard Byron, of Colwick, and descending through the said wears, mill, and dams fell into the said river of Trent, and by the force of the same water of Trent, or by divers works, narrowings, breaches or entrenchments made in the same trench and elsewhere in the said great river of Trent, the right course of the aforesaid water of Trent is diverted running wholly into the said trench to the aforesaid wears, mill, and dams, and the said Richard held the said wears and dams close and not open, and at the present time so holds unjustly, whereby such ships and boats are there unable to pass or return in any way whatsoever to the said castle and town, in contempt of us and to the most serious damage of the same our consort, and to the no small expense and grievance of the people aforesaid, whereupon they have besought us to provide them a remedy in this particular: we, wishing to do in this particular what is just, and fully confiding in your fidelity and circumspection, have assigned you, seven, six, five, four, three, and two of you, to fully inquire the truth by the oath of approved and lawful men of the County of Nottingham, both within liberties and without, by whom the truth of the matter may be best known, as to all and singular the premises and other articles and circumstances in any wise touching them; and we therefore command you that, on a certain day and at a certain place which you, seven, six, five, four, three, or two of you, shall provide for this, you shall make an inquisition as to the premises, and shall send it distinctly and openly made to us in our chancery without delay, under the seals of you, seven, six, five, four, three, or two of you, and of them by whom it shall have been made, together with this writ. We have commanded our Sheriff of the County aforesaid that, on a certain day and at a certain place which you, seven, six, five, four, three, or two of you, shall cause him to know, he shall cause to come before you, seven, six, five, four, three, or two of you, so many and such approved and lawful men of his bailliwick, both within liberties and without, by whom the truth of the matter as to the premises may be best known and inquired. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness myself at Westminster, the 16 day of November, in the seventh year of our reign. Waltham.

4419.

CXXV.—*Action for Share of Booty obtained by two Companions in the Expedition to Flanders.*

1384-5, February 22.

[Willelmus] de Derley, taylour, querens, optulit se versus Ricardum de Baryngton in placito detentionis; qui primo fuit essoniatus, et modo venit [in propria persona] et dicit quod dictus Ricardus ei detinet catalla ad valentiam xviij. librarum, septem solidorum, et decem [denariorum], videlicet, dimidiam partem suam [o]ctoginta virgatarum panni linei, pretii virgae, xd.; dimidiam partem sex [lin-thearum], pretii cujuslibet lintheae . . s.; dimidiam partem cujusdam kurtinae pro lecto factae ex panno lineo et coloratae de bl . . . . [cum ap]paratu eidem curtino pertinente, pretii xxs.; dimidiam partem cujusdam thori, pretii x . . s., scilicet, ij. *redels* pro lecto, du[orum parium] lynthe[amin]um, pretii cujuslibet paris,[1] iiijs.; dimidiam partem duorum garmentorum factorum pro feminis penulatorum cum men[evero], pretii unius, xxs., et alterius, xxvjs. viijd.; dimidiam partem de una penula nova de albo et gray, pretii xiiijs.; partem . . . . quoddam *pylch* de cuniculorum pellibus,[2] pretii xs.; dimidiam partem de duabus peciis de *say* continentibus x. virgatas, pretii virgae, xv . . . . ; dimidiam partem de sex peciis de *banquers* et *quyschinskloth*, pretii omnium eorum xxiiijs.; dimidiam partem suam de quinque camuciis pro feminis, pretii eorum x. solidorum; dimidiam partem de quatuor pannis lineis pro viris, pretii vs. viijd.; dimidiam partem de sex virgatis panni risseti, pretii virgatae, xviijd.; dimidiam partem de quatuor virgatis panni rubei moderati, pretii virgatae, xviijd.; dimidiam partem de panno albo *blanket*, scilicet, viij. virgatarum, pretii virgatae, xiiijd.; dimidiam partem de quatuor cooporturis pro lecto, pretii pecii, xvjd.; dimidiam partem de duabus zonis argento ornatis, pretii xxvjs. viijd.; dimidiam partem de tribus cultellis, pretii cujuslibet, xviijd.; dimidiam partem de duabus capiciis pro feminis argento ornatis, pretii xs.; dimidiam partem de flameis et *kellus*, pretii xiijs. iiijd.; et dimidiam partem multorum aliorum bonorum [quae] hic non memorantur ad valentiam x. marcarum, quae bona et catalla dicti Willelmus et Ricardus ut socii simul wainaverunt in via gu[e]rrae in terra Flaundr', in viagio venerabili[s] patris Henrici, Episcopi Northwychensis, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi sexto, quae idem Willelmus ibidem liberavit eidem Ricardo ad cariandum in Anglia[m],

[1] *paris,*] 'periarie,' MS. [2] *cuniculorum pellibus,*] 'cuniculis fellis,' MS.

CXXV.—*Action for Share of Booty obtained by two Companions in the Expedition to Flanders.*

1384-5, February 22.

William de Darley, tailor, complainant, appeared against Richard de Barrington on a plea of detention; who was at first essoined, and now he comes in his own person and says that the said Richard withholds chattels from him to the value of 18 pounds, seven shillings, and ten pence, to wit, his half part of eighty yards of linen cloth, price of a yard, 10d.; a half part of six cloths, price of each cloth, . . s.; a half part of a certain curtain for a bed made of linen cloth and coloured with . . . . together with the fittings belonging to the said curtain, price 20s.; a half part of a bed, value 1 . . s., to wit, two curtains for the bed, two pairs of sheets, price of each pair, 4s.; a half part of two garments made for women bordered with minever, price of the one, 20s., and of the other, 26s. 8d.; a half part of a new border of white and gray, price 14s.; part . . . . of a pilch of rabbits' skins, price 10s.; a half part of two pieces of say containing 10 yards, price of a yard, 15 . . ; a half part of six pieces of banquer and cushion-cloth, price of all of these, 24s.; his half part of five hoods for women, price of them, 10s.; a half part of four linen cloths for men, price 5s. 8d.; a half part of six yards of russet cloth, price of a yard, 18d.; a half part of four yards of red cloth of medium quality, price of a yard, 18d.; a half part of a cloth of white blanket, to wit, eight yards, price of a yard, 14d.; a half part of four coverlets for a bed, price of one piece, 16d.; a half part of two belts ornamented with silver, price 26s. 8d.; a half part of three knives, price of each, 18d.; a half part of two hoods for women ornamented with silver, price 10s.; a half part of veils and head-coverings, price 13s. 4d.; and a half part of many other goods not spoken of here to the value of 10 marks, which goods and chattels the said William and Richard as companions won together in time of war in the land of Flanders, in the expedition of the venerable father Henry, Bishop of Norwich, in the sixth year of the reign of King Richard the Second, which (goods) the said William there delivered to the said Richard to carry into England, on condition that the said Richard de Barrington should have each and all of the aforesaid goods ready and prepared whenever the said Richard should be requested by the said William in England to divide the

sub forma quod dictus Ricardus de Baryngton dicta bona per omnia et singula haberet prompta et parata[1] quandocumque idem Ricardus ab eodem Willelmo in Anglia ad bona et catalla depertanda fuerit[2] requisitus, quae quidem bona et catalla dictus Ricardus[3] a dicto Willelmo[4] depertanda requisitus fuit, et adhuc requisitus est, et idem Ricardus ea ei detinet, et injuste detinuit, ad dampnum ipsius Willelmi viginti librarum, unde producit sectam, etc. Et venit dictus Ricardus, per attornatum suum Johannem Sharp, et defendit, etc., et dicit quod conventiones factae fuerunt ultra mare et non in Anglia, ideo dicit quod ei non interest respondere, unde petit judicium. 1285, ro. 11.

CXXVI.—*Impounding of Sheep from Radford in the Nottingham Pinfold.*

1385, November 15.

Rogerus Wyldyng, de Radfford, queritur de Ricardo Jeffson Nanneson, de Radfford, de placito transgressionis: plegius de placito prosequendo—Johannes de Braydsale: de eo quod ubi dictus Ricardus locatus fuit servire praefato Rogero a festo Sancti Martini in Yeme, anno regni regis nunc octavo, usque ad diem Dominicam proximam post festum Sancti Martini in Yeme, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi nono, ad custodiendum oves ejus, dictus Ricardus, in vigilia Sancti Martini nunc ultimo praeterita, ad fariam de Lenton sine licentia ipsius Rogeri ivit, et oves ejus incustoditas dimisit, sic per defectum ipsius Ricardi praedictae oves per Henricum Hostiler, de Notyngham, apud Notyngham, captae fuerunt, et per duos dies in le Pynffold positae fuerunt, ad dampna ipsius Rogeri xl. solidorum, unde producit sectam, etc. Et venit dictus Ricardus, et cognovit se esse culpabilem; et postea partes praedictae per licentiam concordatae sunt, et dictus Ricardus in misericordia. 1286, ro. for. 3.

CXXVII.—*Action against the Community of Basford for Chiminage.*

1385, November 29.

Willelmus Nevyll, miles, queritur de Johanne Bredseller, de Basefford, et de omnibus hominibus praedictae villae de Basefford,

[1] *parata,*] 'paratus,' MS.
[2] *fuerit,*] 'fuerunt,' MS.
[3] *Ricardus,*] 'Willelmus,' MS.
[4] *Willelmo,*] 'Ricardo,' MS.

goods and chattels, and the said Richard was required by the said William to divide the said goods and chattels, and to this time he is required, and the said Richard withholds them from him, and unjustly withheld, to the damage of the said William of twenty pounds, wherefore he enters suit, etc. And the said Richard comes, by his attorney John Sharp, and defends, etc., and says that the agreements were made beyond the sea and not in England, therefore he says that it does not lie upon him to answer, wherefore he seeks judgment.

1285, ro. 11.

CXXVI.—*Impounding of Sheep from Radford in the Nottingham Pinfold.*

1385, November 15.

Roger Wilding, of Radford, makes plaint of Richard Jeffson Nanneson, of Radford, on a plea of trespass: pledge of prosecuting the plea—John de Breadsall: that whereas the said Richard was engaged to serve the aforesaid Roger from the feast of Saint Martin in Winter, in the eighth year of the reign of the present king, until Sunday next after the feast of Saint Martin in Winter, in the ninth year of the reign of King Richard the Second, to take care of his sheep, the said Richard, on the eve of Saint Martin now last past, went to the fair of Lenton without the licence of the said Roger, and left his sheep uncared for, so that through the default of the said Richard the aforesaid sheep were taken by Henry Hostiler, of Nottingham, at Nottingham, and were placed in the Pinfold for two days, to the damage of the said Roger of 40 shillings, wherefore he enters suit, etc. And the said Richard comes, and acknowledged himself to be guilty; and afterwards by licence (of the Court) the parties aforesaid are agreed, and the said Richard is in 'misericordia.'

1286, ro. for. 3.

CXXVII.—*Action against the Community of Basford for Chiminage.*

1385, November 29.

William Neville, knight, makes plaint of John Breadseller, of Basford, and of all the men of the aforesaid town of Basford, on a plea of debt: pledge of prosecuting the plea—Richard Knight, baker: and hereupon the said William, knight, puts in his place William de

de placito debiti: plegius de placito prosequendo—Ricardus Knyght, baker: et super hoc idem Willelmus, miles, ponit loco suo Willelmum de Emley, clericum, ad lucrandum vel perdendum in placito praedicto; et inde queritur, per attornatum suum praedictum, quod ei debet xiiijd. pro chimynagio Domini Regis, quos solvisse debuit ad festum Sancti Martini nunc ultimo praeteritum, et nondum solvit, set detinuit, et adhuc detinet, ad dampna praedicti Willelmi vjd. unde producit sectam, etc. Et venit praedictus Johannes, cum communitate villae de Basefford, et cognovit debitum: dampna taxantur [ad] ijd. Ideo consideratum est per Curiam quod dictus Willelmus Nevyll, miles, recuperet de eis praedictos xiiijd. et pro dampnis ijd.; et dicti Johannes et socii sui in misericordia. 1286, ro. for. 3.

CXXVIII.—*Account of Partnership between two Lorimers.*

1385, December 13.

Idem Galfridus [Lorimer, de Lenton,] queritur de praedicto Johanne [Lorymer, de Notyngham,] de placito debiti de eo quod ei debet xd. pro uno martello sibi vendito, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi post Conquestum quarto; item pro uno freno, uno pari streparum, et pro martello, vjd.; et pro freno et strepis, iiijd., postquam sibi convenerunt invicem ad operandum pro eorum profiguo, unde dictus Galfridus semper de lucro reciperet unam medietatem et dictus Johannes aliam medietatem, unde dictus [Galfridus] de sua parte nichil recepit, nec nichil habuit. Item, dictus Johannes recepit de Johanne de Lundon pro uno pari streparum iiijd., unde ijd. dictus Galfridus habuisset pro sua parte. Item, dictus Johannes[1] recepit de uxore Thomae Breton, de Annesleye, pro ligatione unius forceri, et pro clave ad idem[2] forcerum, xd., unde vd. praedicto Galfrido descendere deberet pro sua parte, et nichil habuit. Item, dictus Johannes recepit de Matilda Fisshelake, de Lenton, pro ligatione unius forceri, et pro clave ad idem[2] forcerum, iiij. laginas serviziae, pretii iiijd., unde ij. laginas[3] dictus Galfridus habuisset pro sua parte, et nichil habuit. Item, recepit de Willelmo de Halum iiijd. vel unum martellum pro fabricatione unius freni, unde ijd. dictus Galfridus pro sua parte habuisset, et nichil habuit. Item, recepit de Fratre Johanne de Coventre iiijd. pro factura unius *klyketkey*, unde ijd. dictus

[1] *Johannes,*] 'Galfridus,' MS.
[2] *idem,*] 'eodem,' MS.
[3] *laginas,*] 'laginae,' MS.

Emley, clerk, to win or lose in the plea aforesaid; and hereupon he makes plaint, by his aforesaid attorney, that he owes him 14d. for chiminage of the Lord King, which he should have paid at the feast of Saint Martin now last past, and has not yet paid, but withheld, and withholds to this time, to the damage of the aforesaid William of 6d., wherefore he enters suit, etc. And the aforesaid John came, together with the community of the town of Basford, and acknowledged the debt: the damages are taxed at 2d. Therefore it is decided by the Court that the said William Neville, knight, shall recover from them the aforesaid 14d., and for damages, 2d.; and the said John and his companions are in 'misericordia.' 1286, ro. for. 3.

CXXVIII.—*Account of Partnership between two Lorimers.*

1385, December 13.

The same Geoffrey [Lorimer, of Lenton,] makes plaint of the aforesaid John [Lorimer, of Nottingham,] on a plea of debt that he owes him 10d. for a hammer sold to him, in the fourth year of the reign of King Richard the Second after the Conquest; also for a bridle, a pair of stirrups, and a hammer, 6d.; and for a bridle and stirrups, 4d., after they had agreed with each other to work for their profit, whereby the said Geoffrey should always receive one moiety of the gain and the said John the other moiety, whereof the said Geoffrey has received nothing of his share, nor had anything thereof. Also, the said John received from John de London 4d. for a pair of stirrups, of which the said Geoffrey should have had 2d. for his share. Also, the said John received from the wife of Thomas Breton, of Annesley, for the binding of a chest, and for the key to the same chest, 10d., whereof 5d. ought to come to the aforesaid Geoffrey for his share, and he had nothing. Also, the said John received from Matilda Fishlake, of Lenton, for the binding of a chest, and for the key to the said chest, four flagons of ale, of the value of 4d., whereof the said Geoffrey should have two flagons for his share, and he had nothing. Also, he received from William de Halam 4d. or a hammer for making a bridle, whereof the said Geoffrey should have had 2d. for his share, and he had nothing. Also, he received from Friar John de Coventry 4d. for making a klyket-key, whereof the said Geoffrey should have had 2d., and he had nothing. Also, he received

Galfridus habuisset, et nichil habuit. Item, recepit de uxore Roberti Sadeler, de Notingham, vd. pro j. cera et clave, unde dictus Galfridus ijd. et obolum habuisset, et nichil habuit, pro sua parte. Item, recepit de Cecilia uxore Johannis de Croweshawe vd. pro j. cera et clave, unde dictus Galfridus habuisset ijd. et obolum. Item, recepit de Ricardo Flecher pro uno *platelok* xd., unde dictus Galfridus vd. habuisset, et nichil habuit. Item, debet dicto Galfrido ijs., quos dictus [Johannes] perdidit versus Johannem Skyffelyn pro factura unius clavis[1] ad hostium Ecclesiae de Brokstowe, quos praedictos ijs. dictus Galfridus pro eo solvit dicto Johanni Skyffelyn. Item, dictus Johannes fregit unam craticulam de Thoma Glasewryght, pretii vjd., quos praedictos vjd. dictus Galfridus pro eo solvit, unde petit iiijd. et non plus. Item, recepit de Thoma Passenham pro uno pari calcarium xijd.; unde dictus Galfridus vjd. habuisset, et nichil habuit. —Summa de parte praedicti Galfridi xs., et nichil habuit, set [dicit] quod dictus Johannes detinuit, et adhuc detinet, ad dampna ipsius Galfridi xiijs. et iiijd., unde producit sectam, etc. Et venit dictus Johannes, et defendit, etc., et dicit quod ei debet de omnibus supradictis nisi v . . et non plus, et hoc ponit se super patriam; et alius similiter. Ideo praeceptum est, etc. 1286, ro. for. 3d.

CXXIX.—*Action for Money lent in order that the Debtor might become a Freeman of the Town.*

1385-6, February 22.

Hugo Drapour queritur de Willelmo Draper, de Pountefreyt, de placito debiti de eo quod ei debet vjs. et viijd., quos sibi praestitit in festo Pentecostes, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi nunc viij^o^, ad faciendum praedictum Willelmum liberum hominem in burgo villae Notingham', quos praedictos vjs. viijd. solvisse debuit ad festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptistae tunc proximum sequens, et licet saepius requisitus dictus Willelmus ei solvere noluit, set solvere contradixit, et adhuc contradicit, ad dampna praedicti Hugonis xld., unde producit sectam, etc. Et venit dictus Willelmus, et defendit, etc., et dicit quod nichil ei debet, et hoc ponit se super patriam; et alius similiter. Ideo praeceptum est, etc. Et postea juratores inter

[1] *clavis,*] 'clave,' MS.

from the wife of Robert Saddler, of Nottingham, 5d. for a lock and key, whereof the said Geoffrey should have had 2½d., and he had nothing, for his share. Also, he received from Cicely wife of John de Crowshaw 5d. for a lock and key, whereof the said Geoffrey should have had 2½d. Also, he received from Richard Fletcher 10d. for a plate-lock, whereof the said Geoffrey should have had 5d., and he had nothing. Also, he owes to the said Geoffrey 2s., which the said John lost against John Skyffelyn for the making of a key for the door of the Church of Broxtowe, which aforesaid 2s. the said Geoffrey paid for him to the said John Skyffelyn. Also, the said John broke a gridiron of Thomas Glasswright's, of the value of 6d., which aforesaid 6d. the said Geoffrey paid for him, whereof he seeks 4d. and not more. Also, he received from Thomas Passenham 12d. for a pair of spurs, whereof the said Geoffrey should have had 6d., and he had nothing.—Total of the share of the aforesaid Geoffrey 10s., and he has had nothing, but he says that the said John withheld, and to this time withholds, to the damage of the said Geoffrey of 13s. and 4d., wherefore he enters suit, etc. And the said John comes, and defends, etc., and says that he owes him only 5 . . of all the aforesaid, and not more, and as to this he places himself upon the country; and the other likewise. Therefore it is commanded, etc.

1286, ro. for. 3d.

CXXIX.—*Action for Money lent in order that the Debtor might become a Freeman of the Town.*

1385-6, February 22.

Hugh Draper makes plaint of William Draper, of Pontefract, on a plea of debt that he owes him 6s. and 8d., which he lent to him at the feast of Whitsuntide, in the eighth year of the reign of the present King Richard the Second, to make the aforesaid William a freeman in the borough of the town of Nottingham, the which aforesaid 6s. 8d. he ought to have paid at the feast of the Nativity of Saint John the Baptist then next following, and although often asked the said William would not pay him, but refused to pay, and to this time refuses, to the damage of the aforesaid Hugh of 40d., wherefore he enters suit, etc. And the said William comes, and defends, etc., and says that he owes him nothing, and as to this he places himself upon the country; and the other likewise. Therefore it is

eos veniunt, et dicunt per sacramentum suum quod dictus Willelmus debet praefato Hugoni praedictum debitum. Ideo consideratum est per Curiam quod dictus Hugo recuperet de eo praedictos vjs. et viijd., et pro dampnis iiijd.; et dictus Willelmus in misericordia.

1286, ro. for. 4.

CXXX.—*Action against the township of Bulwell for sum due to the King's Escheator for the Court of the same.*

1386, April 4.

Willelmus de Rempston, nuper Escaetor Domini Regis, queritur de Rogero Williamson, de Bullewell, et de Roberto Bayly, de eadem, de placito debiti: plegius de prosequendo—Hugo Fox: de eis quod ei debent xld. quos ipsi Rogerus, Robertus, et alii homines praedictae villae, solvisse debuerunt praefato Willelmo de Curia de Bullewell, pro festis[1] Annunciationis Beatae Mariae Virginis et Nativitatis Beatae Mariae tunc proximo sequentibus,[2] anno regni Regis Ricardi nunc viij° et ix°, et licet saepius requisiti praedicti Rogerus et Robertus ei solvere noluerunt, set solvere contradixerunt, et adhuc contradicunt, ad dampna praedicti Willelmi ijs., unde producit sectam, etc. Et veniunt praedicti Rogerus et Robertus, et defendunt, etc., et dicunt quod ipsi neque Curia villae praedictae nichil ei debent, et hoc petunt vadiare legem. Ideo dies datus est eis se venire v. manu die Dominica proxima ante festum Sancti Ambrosii ad horam primam proximum futurum: ideo dies datus est partibus praedictis. Ad quam diem et horam dictus Willelmus non venit ad prosequendum: ideo ipse in misericordia. 1286, ro. for. 2.

CXXXI.—*Proclamation in full Court of the Husband's repudiation of liability for Debts incurred by the Wife.*

1386, June 13.

Nicholaus Taverner queritur de Johanne de Westthorp, carpentario, et de Alicia uxore ejus de placito debiti: plegius de prosequendo—Johannes de Tannysley, junior: et unde queritur quod praedicti

[1] *festis,*] 'festo,' MS. [2] *sequentibus,*] 'sequens,' MS.

commanded, etc. And afterwards the jurors between them come, and say upon their oath that the said William owes the aforesaid debt to the aforesaid Hugh. Therefore it is decided by the Court that the said Hugh shall recover from him the aforesaid 6s. and 8d., and for damages 4d.; and the said William is in 'misericordia.'

1286, ro. for. 4.

CXXX.—*Action against the township of Bulwell for sum due to the King's Escheator for the Court of the same.*

1386, April 4.

William de Rempston, late Escheator of the Lord King, makes plaint of Roger Williamson, of Bulwell, and of Robert Bailey, of the same, on a plea of debt: pledge of prosecuting—Hugh Fox: that they owe him 40d. which the said Roger, Robert, and the other men of the aforesaid vill ought to have paid to the aforesaid William from the Court of Bulwell, for the feasts of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary the Virgin and of the Nativity of the Blessed Mary then next following, in the 8th and 9th years of the reign of the present King Richard, and although very often asked the aforesaid Roger and Robert would not pay him, but refused to pay, and to this time refuse, to the damage of the aforesaid William of 2s., wherefore he enters suit, etc. And the aforesaid Roger and Robert come, and defend, etc., and say that neither they nor the Court of the vill aforesaid owe him aught, and as to this they seek to wage law. Therefore a day is given them to come with a band of five on Sunday next before the feast of Saint Ambrose next to come at the first hour: therefore a day is given to the parties aforesaid. At which day and hour the said William does not come to prosecute: therefore he is in 'misericordia.' 1286, ro. for. 2.

CXXXI.—*Proclamation in full Court of the Husband's repudiation of liability for Debts incurred by the Wife.*

1386, June 13.

Nicholas Taverner makes plaint of John de Westhorp, carpenter, and of Alice his wife on a plea of debt: pledge of prosecuting—John de Tannesley, junior: and hereupon he makes plaint that the aforesaid John and Alice owe him 16d. for garlic sold to them, on a

Johannes et Alicia ei debent xvjd. pro allio sibi vendito,[1] certo die et anno, apud Notyngham, quos praedictos denarios solvissent die Veneris proxima post festum Conversionis Sancti Pauli, anno regni regis nunc ix°, et nondum solverunt, ad dampna ipsius Nicholai xijd., unde producit sectam, etc. Et venit dictus Johannes de Westthorp, et defendit, etc., et dicit quod in tempore Majoratus Johannis Samon Notynghamiae, Henrici de Codgrave et Willelmi Inglande, tunc Ballivorum libertatis villae praedictae, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi vj^to, in communi Curia Aulae Placitorum proclamatum[2] fuit, coram praedicto Majore et Ballivis tunc supradictis, quod nullus homo praedictae villae neque patriae praestaret nec traderet praefatae Aliciae nullum argentum, quia si aliqui vel aliquis praestaret praefatae Aliciae aliquod argentum vel aliquam aliam rem, ipse, praedictus Johannes de Westthorp, ut debitor pro debitis praedictae Aliciae non concedit, nec nihil pro praedicta Alicia solvere non vult, et sic dicit quod ipse, per praedictam proclamationem in plena Curia, quod nichil ei debet, set si aliquid praefatae Aliciae praestiterit,[3] fuit de periculo ipsius Nicholai, unde petit judicium. Et postea partes praedictae per licentiam Curiae concordatae sunt, et dictus Johannes in misericordia. 1286, ro. for. 5.

CXXXII.—*Action against a Chaplain for Misbehaviour with a Parishioner's Wife.*

1389, October 13.

Johannes de Bilby queritur de Rogero de Mampton, capellano, de placito transgressionis, et queritur de eo quod ubi dictus Johannes, ad festum Sancti Petri ad Vincla, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi xj°, fuit apud Radclyf in negotiis suis agendis, dictus Rogerus, ad praedictum festum, clausum suum fregit, et cameram suam hic apud Notyngham in le Brydilsmythgate intravit, in dispectu ipsius Johannis, et sub uno curtino lecti praedicti Johannis inventus [est], et idem Johannes dictum Rogerum interrogavit ut quid ipse ibidem existeret, et ipse responsum ei praebuit quod ipse in nullo malo modo ibidem fuit nec venit, et tunc postea idem Johannes praecepit praedicto Rogero[4] quod non ipsum cum uxore sua inveniret, nec in

[1] *vendito,*] 'venditis,' MS.
[2] *proclamatum,*] 'proclamata,' MS.
[3] *praestiterit,*] 'praestiterunt,' MS.
[4] *praedicto Rogero,*] 'praedictum Rogerum,' MS.

certain day and year, at Nottingham, which aforesaid money they ought to have paid on Friday next after the feast of the Conversion of Saint Paul, in the ninth year of the reign of the present king, and have not yet paid, to the damage of the said Nicholas of 12d., wherefore he enters suit, etc. And the said John de Westhorp comes, and defends, etc., and says that in the time of the Mayoralty of John Samon, at Nottingham, Henry de Cotgrave and William Ingland, then being Bailiffs of the liberty of the town aforesaid, in the sixth year of the reign of King Richard the Second, in the common Court of the Hall of Pleas it was proclaimed, in the presence of the aforesaid then Mayor and Bailiffs, that no man of the aforesaid town or country should lend or deliver to the aforesaid Alice any money, because if any person or persons should lend any money or anything else to the aforesaid Alice, he, the aforesaid John de Westhorp, would not submit to be the debtor for the debts of the aforesaid Alice, nor would he pay anything for the aforesaid Alice, and so he says that, by the aforesaid proclamation in full Court, he owes him nothing, but that if he lent anything to the aforesaid Alice, it was at the risk of the said Nicholas, wherefore he seeks judgment. And afterwards the aforesaid parties are accorded by the allowance of the Court, and the said John is in 'misericordia.' 1286, ro. for. 5.

CXXXII.—*Action against a Chaplain for Misbehaviour with a Parishioner's Wife.*

1389, October 13.

John de Bilby makes plaint of Roger de Mampton, chaplain, on a plea of trespass, and he makes plaint that whereas the said John, at the feast of Saint Peter ad Vincula, in the 11th year of the reign of King Richard the Second, was at Ratcliff attending to his affairs, the said Roger, at the said feast, broke his close, and entered his chamber here at Nottingham in the Brydilsmythgate, in contempt of the said John, and was found under a curtain of the bed of the aforesaid John, and the said John interrogated the said Roger as to what he was doing there, and he made answer to him that he was not nor came there in any evil way, and then afterwards the said John warned the aforesaid Roger that he must not be found by him with his wife, nor in his houses, in any manner, neither by day nor night, and afterwards the said Roger, after the aforesaid promise,

domibus suis, in nullo modo, per diem neque per noctem, et postea idem Rogerus, post praedictam praemunitionem,[1] in septimana proxima post festum Sancti Albani, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi xiij°, ad domum praedicti Johannis in le Stonstrete hic apud Notyngham noctanter venit, et murum praedicti Johannis ibidem fregit, et supra saltavit ad domos praedicti Johannis de Bilby ubi secreta sua fuerunt cum uxore praedicti Johannis intravit, et ibidem longo tempore fuit cum uxore praedicti Johannis, sine licentia et voluntate praedicti Johannis, et sic continue per totum annum ibidem fuit post praedictam praemunitionem,[1] sic per adventum praedicti Rogeri bona et catalla praedicti Johannis in malis visibus expendita et alienata[2] fuerunt et sunt, videlicet, ij. paria lyntheaminorum,[3] *bortklothus*, *toways*, et j. olla aeria,[4] pretii xiijs. et iiijd., alienata sunt et destructa,[5] ac totum profiguum x. quarteriorum brasii de argento ab eodem Johanne expenditum et devastatum est, per dictum Rogerum et uxorem praedicti Johannis, et praecipue per adventum ipsius Rogeri, ad dampna praedicti Johannis centum librarum, inde producit sectam, etc. Et praedictus Rogerus in propria persona sua venit, et defendit vim et injuriam et dampna, etc., et dicit quod ipse, prout mos[6] est clerico parochiali cum aqua benedicta in parochia sua ire, ipse ad domum ejusdem Johannis in bono modo venit cum praedicta aqua, et non in nullo malo more, et de fractura muri vel devastatione bonorum seu catallorum praedicti Johannis nec intratione domi dicti Johannis, dicit quod ipse in nullo est culpabilis, et hoc petit quod inquiratur; et alius similiter. Ideo praeceptum est, etc.[7] 1290, ro. 1d.

CXXXIII.—*Action by ex-Bailiffs to recover a Fine for drawing Blood.*

1389, November 10.

Johannes de Aldenby et Willelmus de Bolton, nuper Ballivi villae Notingham', querentes, optulerunt se versus Alanum Chapman in placito debiti, qui pluries fecit defectum; et modo veniunt dicti Johannes et Willelmus, et dicunt quod ubi dictus Alanus in tempore autumnali, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi xiij°, hic apud Noting-

[1] *praemunitionem*,] 'praemunissionem,' MS.

[2] *alienata*,] 'alienatae,' MS.

[3] *lyntheaminorum*,] 'lynth'ia,' MS.

[4] *olla aeria*,] 'ollam aeriam,' MS.

[5] *destructa*,] 'distructae,' MS.

in the week next after the feast of Saint Alban, in the 13th year of the reign of King Richard the Second, came by night to the house of the aforesaid John in the Stonstrete here at Nottingham, and there broke the wall of the aforesaid John, and leaped over it to the houses of the aforesaid John de Bilby where his secret places were, which he entered with the wife of the aforesaid John, and was there with the wife of the aforesaid John for a long time, without the permission and consent of the aforesaid John, and so he was there continually for a whole year after the aforesaid warning, so that through the coming of the aforesaid Roger the goods and chattels of the aforesaid John were and are expended and wasted in evil ways, to wit, two pairs of sheets, table-cloths, towels, and one brass pot, of the value of 13s. and 4d., are wasted and destroyed, and the whole profit of 10 quarters of malt was spent and wasted of the money of the said John, by the aforesaid Roger and the wife of the aforesaid John, and especially through the coming of the said Roger, to the damage of the aforesaid John of a hundred pounds, wherefore he enters suit, etc. And the aforesaid Roger comes in his own person, and defends the force and injury and damages, etc., and says that he, as is the custom with parochial clergy to go through their parish with the holy water, went to the house of the aforesaid John with the aforesaid water in good manner, and not in any evil manner, and as to the breaking of the wall or the wasting of the goods or chattels of the aforesaid John or the entering of the house of the said John, he says he is in nothing guilty, and he seeks that this may be inquired into; and the other likewise. Therefore it is commanded, etc.[7] 1290, ro. 1d.

CXXXIII.—*Action by ex-Bailiffs to recover a Fine for drawing Blood.*

1389, November 10.

John de Aldenby and William de Bolton, late Bailiffs of the town of Nottingham, complainants, appeared against Alan Chapman in a plea of debt, who several times made default; and now the said John and William come, and say that whereas the said Alan in time of autumn, in the 13th year of the reign of King Richard the Second, here at Nottingham, drew blood from one Richard Percatour, of Torlaton, against the peace, the said John and William, then Bailiffs,

[6] *mos,*] 'mors,' MS. [7] A verdict for Bully is recorded.

ham, de quodam Ricardo Percatour, de Torlaton, extraxit sanguinem contra pacem, dicti Johannes et Willelmus, tunc Ballivi, dicto Alano[1] praeceperunt in Aula Placitorum libertatis villae Notingham' commorari, et ibidem existere quousque praedictus Alanus solverit, prout mos[2] et consuetudo [est], vs. et iiijd. pro praedicto sanguine, idem Alanus eodem tempore eis concessit existere in gratia praedictorum Johannis et Willelmi, et cum sic concessisset tunc postea dictus Alanus a villa de Notingham exivit, et se abscondit, quia eis solvere nichil voluit infra praedictum festum Sancti Michaelis, et sic dicunt quod dictus Alanus eis debet praedictos vs. et iiijd. quos ipse Alanus solvisset ad festum Sancti Michaelis nunc ultimo praeteritum, et licet saepius requisitus fuerit dictus Alanus eis solvere dictos denarios contradixit, et adhuc contradicit, ad dampna praedictorum Johannis et Willelmi dimidiae marcae, inde producunt sectam, etc. Et praedictus Alanus in propria persona sua venit, et defendit, etc., et dicit quod ipse nullum sanguinem de dicto Ricardo extraxit, nec quod nichil eis debet, nec quod nunquam ipsi ei[3] praeceperunt in praedicta Aula commorari, et hoc petit quod inquiratur; et alii similiter. Ideo praeceptum est, etc.[4] 1290, ro. 3.

CXXXIV.—*Inventory of Household Goods seized by decision of the Court.*

1390, August 3.

Ad istam Curiam veniunt Thomas de Coventre, Adam de Neweton, Willelmus de la Wod, taylour, et Willelmus de Kytton, in plena Curia jurati, et appretiantur, per sacramentum suum, vj. libras de *forsyngwolle* ad ixd.; unum saccum veterem ad ijd.; unum *chalon* veterem et unum pilowar ad xd.; alios tres *chalones* ad xxxd.; unum *waterkloth*, unum *canvas*, et unum *olde shete* cum tribus *pillowars*, ad vjd.; unum *russet koote* ad iijs. viijd.; unam virgam et dimidiam panni russeti ad ijs. et iiijd.; unum *penybreyde* ad iiijd.; unum *gredill* ferri et unum par de *belowes* ad iijd.; unum par de *tonges* ad iiijd.; unum *morter* et unum *pestill* ad ijd.; unum parvum *hachet* ad ijd.; unum *skep'* cum ij. *dozeyn* de *dysshes* arborum, et uno pari de *cardis* veteribus, ad viijd.; unum *old forser*, et infra dictum *forcer* inventa unum candelabrum de *laton'*, unum *saltsaler*,

[1] *dicto Alano,*] 'dictum Alanum,' MS.
[2] *mos,*] 'mors,' MS.
[3] *ei,*] 'eum,' MS.

enjoined the said Alan to wait in the Hall of Pleas of the liberty of the town of Nottingham, and to stay there until the aforesaid Alan paid 5s. 4d. for the aforesaid blood, according to usage and custom, the same Alan at the same time agreed to throw himself upon the consideration of the aforesaid John and William, and when he had so agreed then afterwards the said Alan left the town of Nottingham, and concealed himself, because he would not pay them anything within the aforesaid feast of Saint Michael, and so they say that the said Alan owes them the aforesaid 5s. 4d. which the said Alan ought to have paid at the feast of Saint Michael now last past, and although often asked the said Alan refused to pay to them the said money, and refuses to this time, to the damage of the aforesaid John and William of half a mark, wherefore they enter suit, etc. And the aforesaid Alan comes in his own person, and defends, etc., and says that he drew no blood from the said Richard, and that he owes them nothing, and that they never enjoined him to wait in the aforesaid Hall, and he seeks that this may be inquired; and the others likewise. Therefore it is commanded, etc.[4] 1290, ro. 3.

CXXXIV.—*Inventory of Household Goods seized by decision of the Court.*

1390, August 3.

To this Court come Thomas de Coventry, Adam de Newton, William de la Wod, tailor, and William de Kytton, sworn in full Court, and they appraise, upon their oath, 6 pounds of forsyng-wool at 9d.; one old sack at 2d.; one old chalon and one pillow at 10d.; three other chalons at 30d.; one water-cloth, one canvas, and one old sheet with three pillows, at 6d.; one russet coat at 3s. 8d.; one yard and a half of russet cloth at 2s. and 4d.; one penny-braid at 4d.; one iron griddle and one pair of bellows at 3d.; one pair of tongs at 4d.; one mortar and one pestle at 2d.; one small hatchet at 2d.; one 'skep' with 2 dozens of wooden dishes and one pair of old (wool-)cards, at 8d.; one old chest, and found within the said chest one candlestick of latten, one salt-cellar, and one pair of spurs, value of all the things in the said chest and together with the said chest, 2s.; one mattress 8d.; one board (table) 12d.; 2 pairs of trestles

[4] The parties to this suit afterwards agreed, and Alan was placed in 'misericordia.'

et unum par de *spurs*, pretii omnium in dicto forcero et cum dicto forcero, ijs.; unum *materace* viijd.; unam bordam xijd.; ij. paria de *trestes* ad ixd.; unum *ark lidles* iiijd.; unum magnum *fat* ad vs.; alium parvum *fat* ad ijs.; tres discos, ij. *platers*, unum *saucer* electri xijd.; unam patellam aeream xijd.; unum camynium ferri ijs.; unum *olde soo* iiijd.; unum *riddel*, unum *sarge* et unum *peyntidkloth* veteres ad vjd.; et non ad plus, de bonis et catallis Johannis de Halum, clerc', et Agnetis uxoris ejus, quae bona et catalla capta fuerunt pro amerciamentis Curiae et executione viijs. viijd., et pro dampnis iiijd., ad opus Thomae, personae Ecclesiae de Brigford, et executione xs. vijd. et ob., et pro dampnis iiijd. et ob., versus Johannem Cook et Margeriam uxorem ejus, quos ipsi praedicti Thomas, persona, Johannes et Margeria de eis recuperaverunt in Curia, sive amerciamentis Curiae libertatis villae Notingham pertinentibus Ballivis ejusdem villae.—Summa bonorum et catallorum, xxixs. et iijd.

1290, ro. 23d. *in ced.*

CXXXV.—*Enrolment of Grant from the Executors of William, son of William de Adbolton, Master of the Grammar School.*

1390, October 19.

[1]Ad istam Curiam veniunt Willelmus Dynet et Ricardus Verdesaux, de Notyngham, executores testamenti Willelmi, [filii Willelmi de Adbolton, nuper] Magistri Scolarum Grammaticalium Notynghamiae,[2] cum Roberto de Retford, perpetuo vicario Ecclesiae parochialis [Beatae Mariae de Notyngham, et Willelmo] de Farwell, de Notyngham, et praedicti Willelmus Dynet et Ricardus et Robertus coram Ma[jore et Ballivis villae praedictae], secundum consuetudinem libertatis villae praedictae, in plena Curia super cartam istam [examinantur, qui dicunt] se pure et sponte, sine cohercione alicujus, istam cartam confecisse; petitque praedictus W[illelmus praedictam cartam] irrotulari: 'Sciant praesentes et futuri quod nos Willelmus Dynet et Ricardus Werdesaus, de Notyngham, [executores testamenti Willelmi,] filii Willelmi de Adbolton, nuper Magistri Scolarum Grammaticalium Notynghamiae, cum Roberto de [R]et-

[1] The Roll containing this entry is much decayed.

[2] There is an enrolment of a grant of a messuage upon the Pavement ['super Pavymentum'] to Robert de Retford, vicar of the Church of S. Mary, and to William de Adbolton, 'Master of the Grammar Students of Nottingham' ['Magistro sco-

at 9d.; one ark (chest) without a lid 4d.; one great vat at 5s.; another small vat at 2s.; three dishes, 2 platters, one saucer of latten 12d.; one brass pan 12d.; one iron chimney 2s.; one old soo, 4d.; one riddle, one old serge and one old painted-cloth at 6d.; and not at more, of the goods and chattels of John de Halam, clerk, and Agnes his wife, which goods and chattels were seized for amercements of the Court and for an execution for 8s. 8d., and for damages 4d., for the use of Thomas, parson of the Church of Bridgeford, and for an execution for 10s. 7½d., and for damages 4½d., against John Cook and Margery his wife, which they the aforesaid Thomas, the parson, John and Margery recovered from them in Court, or for the amercements of the Court of the liberty of the town of Nottingham pertaining to the Bailiffs of the same town.—Total of the goods and chattels, 29s. and 3d. 1290, ro. 23d. *in ced.*

CXXXV.—*Enrolment of Grant from the Executors of William, son of William de Adbolton, Master of the Grammar School.*

1390, October 19.

[1]To this Court come William Dynet and Richard Verdesaux, of Nottingham, executors of the testament of William, [son of William de Adbolton, late] Master of the Grammar School of Nottingham,[2] together with Robert de Retford, perpetual vicar of the parish Church of [the Blessed Mary of Nottingham, and William] de Farwell, of Nottingham, and the aforesaid William Dynet and Richard and Robert [are examined] before the Ma[yor and Bailiffs of the town aforesaid], according to the custom of the liberty of the town aforesaid, in full Court as to this Charter, [who say] that they have made this charter purely and spontaneously, without being coerced by any one; and the aforesaid William desires the [aforesaid charter] to be enrolled: 'Know all men present and to come that we William Dynet and Richard Werdesaus, of Nottingham, [executors of the testament of William,] son of William de Adbolton, late Master of the Grammar School of Nottingham, together with Robert

larum grammaticae (*sic*) de Notyngham'], dated August 13, 1382; 1282, ro. 24. Adbolton is referred to in 1389 as William Scolemayster (1289, ro. 25), and William de Adbolton, scolemaystre (1290, ro. 1d.).

[ford, perpetuo vicario Ecclesiae] parochialis Beatae Mariae de Notyngham, quibus Thomas, permissione divina, Eboracensis Archiep[iscopus, Angliae Primas, potestatem co]mmittit ad plenam administrationem omnium bonorum dicti defuncti faciendam, tradimus .... Willelmo de Farwell, de Notyngham, potter, totum illud tenementum, cum pertinentiis suis tam t[erraneis quam subterraneis], jacens in Notyngham in Vico Sanctae Mariae, inter cotagia Nicholai de Hopton et Ceciliae .... habendum et tenendum praedicto Willelmo, heredibus et assignatis suis, de capit[alibus dominis feodi illius per servitia inde debita] et de jure consueta, imperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium praesentibus sigilla [nostra apposuimus]. Hiis [testibus: Roberto Squyer,] tunc Majore villae praedictae, Hugone de Lyndeby uno Ballivorum, Johanne Samon .... Henrico de Plumptre, Willelmo Huntston, et Willelmo Boteler, et aliis. Datum apud Notingham, [die Mer]curii proxima post festum Sancti Lucae Ewangelistae, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi [post] Conq[uestum quarto decimo].' 1291, ro. 26d.

CXXXVI.—*Enrolment of Grant and Release to John de Plumptre of Tenements near his Hospital.*

1390, November 30.

Ad istam Curiam Johannes de Plumptre, de Notingham, causa infirmitatis, venit per Henricum de Plumptre fratrem suum et attornatum, et petit quandam cartam sibi confectam irrotulari per manus Johannis Clerk, de Notingham, in haec verba: 'Sciant praesentes et futuri quod ego Hugo de Wollaton, clericus, dedi, concessi, et hac praesenti carta mea confirmavi, Johanni de Plumptre, de Notyngham, illa duo tenementa, cum gardinis adjacentibus et omnibus aliis suis pertinentiis, in Fesshergate de Notyngham, juxta finem pontis ejusdem villae, quae ego praedictus Hugo nuper habui ex dono et feoffamento Rogeri Masson, de Notyngham, quae quidem tenementa scituantur inter tenementum Nicholai Bernak et Margeriae uxoris ejus ex parte orientali, et Hospitale Beatae Mariae per praedictum Johannem de Plumptre noviter fundatum ex parte occidentali, et abbuttant super praedictam stratam de Fisshergate versus boriam, et praedicta gardina se extendunt in longitudine usque ad le Toundyk juxta les Holmes versus austrum: habenda et tenenda praedicta duo

de [R]et[ford, perpetual vicar] of the parish [Church] of the Blessed Mary of Nottingham, to whom Thomas, by divine permission, Arch-[bishop] of York, [Primate of England], has committed [power] to make full administration of all the goods of the said deceased, have delivered . . . . to William de Farwell, of Nottingham, potter, all that tenement, with its appurtenances as well above [as below ground], lying in Nottingham in the Street of Saint Mary, between the cottages of Nicholas de Hopton and Cecily . . . . to have and to hold to the aforesaid William, his heirs and assigns, of the chief [lords of that fee by the services therefore due] and of right accustomed, for ever. In testimony whereof [we have placed our] seals to these presents. These [being witnesses: Robert Squyer,] then Mayor of the town aforesaid, Hugh de Lindby one of the Bailiffs, John Samon . . . . Henry de Plumptre, William Huntston, and William Boteler, and others. Dated at Nottingham, on Wednesday next after the feast of Saint Luke the Evangelist, in the [fourteenth year] of the reign of King Richard the Second after the Conquest.'

1291, ro. 26d.

CXXXVI.—*Enrolment of Grant and Release to John de Plumptre of Tenements near his Hospital.*

1390, November 30.

At this Court John de Plumptre, of Nottingham, appears, by reason of infirmity, by Henry de Plumptre his brother and attorney, and desires a certain charter made to him to be enrolled by the hands of John Clerk, of Nottingham, in these words: 'Know all men present and to come know that I Hugh de Wollaton, clerk, have given, granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed, to John de Plumptre, of Nottingham, those two tenements, with adjacent gardens and all other their appurtenances, in Fesshergate at Nottingham, near the end of the bridge of the same town, which I the aforesaid Hugh lately had of the gift and feoffment of Roger Masson, of Nottingham, which tenements are situate between the tenement of Nicholas Bernak and Margery his wife on the eastern side, and the Hospital of the Blessed Mary lately founded by the aforesaid John de Plumptre on the western side, and they abut upon the aforesaid street of Fisshergate towards the north, and the aforesaid gardens extend in length to the Toundyk near the Holmes

tenementa, cum gardinis et omnibus aliis suis pertinentiis, praefato Johanni, heredibus et assignatis suis, de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servitia inde debita et de jure consueta, imperpetuum. Et ego vero praedictus Hugo et heredes mei praedicta tenementa, cum gardinis et omnibus aliis suis pertinentiis, praefato Johanni, heredibus et assignatis suis, contra omnes gentes warantisabimus imperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium huic praesenti cartae sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: Roberto Squyer, tunc Majore villae Notynghamiae, Hugone de Lyndby et Willelmo Farwell, tunc Ballivis ejusdem villae, Johanne Samon, seniore, Johanne Croweshawe, Willelmo de Emley, Henrico de Plumptre, Thoma de Bothall, Willelmo Botyler, Johanne Remay, et aliis. Datum apud Notyngham in festo Sancti Andreae Apostoli, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi quartodecimo.' Et in qua quidem Curia venit quidam Rogerus Masson, de Notingham, attornatus praedicti Hugonis de Wollaton in hac parte, qui dicit dictam cartam fore factum et concessum ejusdem Hugonis, et se, loco et nomine ipsius Hugonis, dicto Johanni de Plumptre, in praesentia praedictorum Majoris et Ballivorum, seisinam pacificam inde tradidisse et deliberasse, unde dicta irrotulatio a nemine denegatur.

1291, ro. 6.

December 24.

Ad istam Curiam venit Johannes de Plumptre, de Notyngham, et petit quod scriptum quietae clamationis sibi confectum irrotulari sub hac quae sequitur forma, videlicet: 'Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos praesens scriptum pervenerit, Rogerus Masson, de Notyngham, salutem in Domino. Noveritis me remisisse, relaxasse, et omnino de me et heredibus meis imperpetuum quietum clamasse, Johanni de Plumptre, de Notingham, et heredibus suis, totum jus meum et clameum quae habeo, habui, seu ratione cujuscumque juris habere potero, in duobus tenementis simul jacentibus, cum gardinis et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis, in Fisshergate ad finem pontis in Notyngham, inter Hospitale Beatae Virginis Mariae ex occidente, et mesuagium Nicholai Bernak, de Watnowe, et Margeriae uxoris ejus ex oriente, et extendentibus a via regia usque ad fossatum del Buttgreene; ita quod nec ego dictus Rogerus nec heredes mei aliquod jus seu clameum in praedictis tenementis cum pertinentiis exigere poterimus vel vendicare in futurum, set omnino simus exclusi imperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium praesenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: Roberto Squyer, tunc Majore Notingham',

towards the south: to have and to hold the aforesaid two tenements, with the gardens and all other their appurtenances, to the aforesaid John, his heirs and assigns, of the chief lords of that fee by the services therefore due and of right accustomed, for ever. And I the aforesaid Hugh and my heirs will warrant the aforesaid tenements, with the gardens and all other their appurtenances, to the aforesaid John, his heirs and assigns, against all men for ever. In testimony whereof I have placed my seal to this present charter. These being witnesses: Robert Squire, then Mayor of the town of Nottingham, Hugh de Lindby and William Farwell, then Bailiffs of the same town, John Samon, senior, John Crowshaw, William de Emley, Henry de Plumptre, Thomas de Bothall, William Botyler, John Remay, and others. Dated at Nottingham in the feast of Saint Andrew the Apostle, in the fourteenth year of the reign of King Richard the Second.' And in this Court appears one Roger Masson, of Nottingham, attorney of the aforesaid Hugh de Wollaton in this case, who says that the aforesaid charter is the deed and grant of the same Hugh, and that he, in the place and name of the said Hugh, had surrendered and delivered peaceful seisin thereof to the said John de Plumptre, in the presence of the aforesaid Mayor and Bailiffs, hence the said enrolment is opposed by no one.

1291, ro. 6.

December 24.

To this Court comes John de Plumptre, of Nottingham, and seeks that a writing of quit-claim made to him may be enrolled under the form which follows, to wit: 'To all the faithful of Christ to whom the present writing may come, Roger Masson, of Nottingham, greeting in the Lord. Know ye that I have remitted, released, and wholly from me and my heirs for ever quit-claimed, to John de Plumptre, of Nottingham, and his heirs, all my right and claim which I have, had, or by reason of any right whatsoever may have, in two tenements lying together, with gardens and all other their appurtenances, in Fisshergate at the end of the bridge in Nottingham, between the Hospital of the Blessed Virgin Mary on the west, and the messuage of Nicholas Bernak, of Watnow, and Margery his wife on the east, and extending from the king's highway to the ditch of the Buttgreene; so that neither I the said Roger nor my heirs may in the future exact or claim any right or claim in the aforesaid tenements with appurtenances, but may we be entirely excluded.

Willelmo de Farwell et Hugone de Lyndeby, Ballivis ejusdem, Willelmo Cupper, Willelmo Leeche, Hugone de Shelford, Johanne Clerk, et aliis. Datum apud Notyngham, die Sabati in vigilia Natalis Domini, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi post Conquestum quartodecimo.' In qua quidem Curia praedictus Rogerus Masson, per Willelmum Cupper attornatum suum, irrotulationem facti praedicti concessit. 1291, ro. 7d.

CXXXVII.—*Action for Painting a Bell belonging to S. Mary's Church.*

1393, [October].

Johannes Peyntour, de Notyngham, querens, optulit se versus Robertum de Ayton, de Notingham, skynner, in placito debiti, qui pluries fecit defectum, et modo venit dictus Johannes, per attornatum suum Johannem de Braydsale, et dicit quod idem Robertus ei debet ijs. [arge]nti, quos idem Robertus solvisset pro pictura unius *bell'* crucifixi super corneram Ecclesiae Beatae Mariae villae Notyngham', [quos] dictos denarios idem Robertus dicto Johanni solvisset ad festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptistae, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi xvj°, et [licet sae]pius idem Robertus requisitus fuisset per praedictum Johannem, idem Robertus ei solvere dictos denarios contradixit, et ad[huc] contradicit, ad dampna praedicti Johannis xijd., inde producit, etc. Et praedictus Robertus in propria persona sua venit, [et defendit vim] et injuriam, etc., et dicit quod nichil ei debet prout ipse superius versus eum narravit, et hoc petit quod [inquiratur; et alius] similiter. Ideo praeceptum est, etc. Et modo juratores inter eos non veniunt: ideo ponitur in respectu usque ad proximam [Curiam] pro defectu juratorum. 1292, ro. 1d.

CXXXVIII.—*Valuation of Goods of a Felon who had taken Sanctuary.*

1393, October 29.

Appretiatio bonorum et catallorum Henrici de. Whitley, de Notyngham, bene et fideliter appretiatorum, die Lunae proxima post

In testimony whereof I have set my seal to the present writing. These being witnesses: Robert Squire, then Mayor of Nottingham, William de Farwell and Hugh de Lindby, Bailiffs of the same, William Cupper, William Leech, Hugh de Shelford, John Clerk, and others. Dated at Nottingham, on Saturday the eve of the Birthday of the Lord, in the fourteenth year of the reign of King Richard the Second after the Conquest.' In which Court the aforesaid Roger Masson, by William Cupper his attorney, allowed the enrolment of the aforesaid deed. 1291, ro. 7d.

CXXXVII.—*Action for Painting a Bell belonging to S. Mary's Church.*

1393, [October].

John Painter, of Nottingham, complainant, appeared against Robert de Ayton, of Nottingham, skinner, in a plea of debt, who many times made default, and now the said John comes, by his attorney John de Breadsall, and says that the said Robert owes him 2s. of silver, which the said Robert should have paid for the painting of a bell of the cross at the corner of the Church of the Blessed Mary in the town of Nottingham, and which said money the said Robert should have paid to the said John at the feast of the Nativity of Saint John the Baptist, in the 16th year of the reign of King Richard the Second, and although the said Robert had been many times requested by the aforesaid John, the said Robert refused, and to this time refuses, to pay to him the said money, to the damage of the aforesaid John of 12d., wherefore he enters (suit), etc. And the aforesaid Robert comes in his own person, and defends the force and injury, etc., and says that he owes him nothing as he has above set forth against him, and he seeks that this may be inquired; and the other likewise. Therefore it is commanded, etc. And now the jurors between them do not appear: therefore it is put in respite until the next [Court] on account of the default of the jurors.

1292, ro. 1d.

CXXXVIII.—*Valuation of Goods of a Felon who had taken Sanctuary.*

1393, October 29.

Valuation of the goods and chattels of Henry de Whitley, of Nottingham, well and faithfully valued, on Monday next after the

festum Sancti Lucae Ewangelistae, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi xvij°,[1] per sacramentum Johannis de Aldenby, flecher, Johannis de Wyrhall, Johannis Lorymer, Thomae Tayt, Henrici de Rossyngton, et Roberti Ferror. In primis, appretiantur unum coopertorium et unum tapetum coloris glauci et viridi ad iiijs. Item, alium coopertorium *dorry* et *blwet'* et alby coloris ad xviijd.; unum *blwegyde* ad xviijd.: quatuor quysshinos, ijd.; tres slyppynges fili lanei, iiijd.; unum saccum veterem cum lana ad viijd. Item, unam cathedram veterem, iijd.; unum *barell* vetus, jd.; tres bordas cum *les trest*[*es*] fract[is] pro scissura,[2] et unum *fourn*[*ace*], iiijd.; unum *boll'* arboris ac unum *clout lynyn'* cum *sale*, ijd.; unam scistam veterem, ijd.; unum *vernisbarell*, jd.; unum coffirum, vjd.; duos skelettes aeris veteres et fractos ad jd. ob.; unum *bolle*, unum parvum meserum, et unum *tankard*, et unum par de *botus*, ad iiijd.; unum *tubbe* et unum saccum cum *otemele*, ad viijd.; aliam bordam fractam ad jd.; unum *krossid trest* ad jd.; unum tapetum vetus ad ijd.—Summa xjs. ijd. et ob. Quae bona et catalla, die Dominica proxima post festum Sancti Lucae Ewangelistae,[3] per Ballivos libertatis villae Notynghamiae capta fuerunt de bonis et catallis praedicti Henrici, pro occisione corporis Aliciae uxoris praedicti Henrici per occisionem praedicti Henrici die Dominica praedicta noctanter, qui praedictus Henricus, post praedictam feloniam sic factam, ad Fratres Carmelitas villae Notynghamiae fugit, et ecclesiam tenuit, et capi non potuit.

1293, ro. 2d.

CXXXIX.—*Valuation of Goods seized upon Suspicion.*

1393, November 5.

Ad istam Curiam veniunt Johannes Lichfeld, de Notyngham, Hugo Lyndeby, de eadem, Johannes Playstowe, de eadem, Thomas Audeley, de eadem, Rogerus Harpiswell, de eadem, et Robertus Haynerd, de eadem, et appretiantur, per sacramentum suum, unum *slop'* de *blwe velvet partid* cum *whit* camaca vetus ad ijs.; unum *cheker goune* vetus ad iiijd.; alium *goune* de stragula viridi, xxd.; unam rubiam tunicam cum capicio, iiijd.; unum par caligarum rubearum et albarum, ijd.; unum *laton' candilstyk*, unum *rasur*, et unam zonam, ad iiijd.; ij. paria de *tabuls*, pennar[ium], et cornutum, et paria sotularium, ad iiijd.; quae capta fuerunt in domo Johannis Peyntour, de Notyngham, pro suspectione. 1293, ro. 3d.

[1] Monday, October 20, 1393. [2] *scissura*,] 'sisser.,' MS.

feast of Saint Luke the Evangelist, in the 17th year of the reign of King Richard the Second,[1] by the oath of John de Aldenby, fletcher, John de Wyrhall, John Lorimer, Thomas Tait, Henry de Rossington, and Robert Ferror. Imprimis, they value one coverlet and one tapet of grey and green colour at 4s. Also, another coverlet dorry and of a blue and white colour at 18d.; a blue gyde at 18d.; four cushions, 2d.; three slippings of woollen-thread, 4d.; one old sack with wool at 8d. Also, an old chair, 3d.; an old barrel, 1d.; three boards (tables) with the trestles broken for cutting out, and one furnace, 4d.; one wooden bowl and one clout-lining with sale, 2d.; an old chest, 2d.; a verjuice-barrel, 1d.; a coffer, 6d.; two old and broken skillets of brass at 1½d.; a bowl, a little maser, and a tankard, and a pair of boots, at 4d.; a tub and a sack with oatmeal, at 8d.; another broken board (table) at 1d.; a crossed trestle at 1d.; an old tapet at 2d.—Total 11s. 2½d. Which goods and chattels were seized, on Sunday next after the feast of Saint Luke the Evangelist,[3] by the Bailiffs of the liberty of the town of Nottingham of the goods and chattels of the aforesaid Henry, on account of the killing of the body of Alice wife of the aforesaid Henry by the killing of the aforesaid Henry on Sunday aforesaid in the night, which aforesaid Henry, after the aforesaid felony so committed, fled to the Friars Carmelite of Nottingham, and kept to the church, and could not be taken.

1293, ro. 2d.

CXXXIX.—*Valuation of Goods seized upon Suspicion.*

1393, November 5.

To this Court come John Lichfield, of Nottingham, Hugh Lindby, of the same, John Playstow, of the same, Thomas Audley, of the same, Roger Harpiswell, of the same, and Robert Haynerd, of the same, and they value, upon their oath, an old slop of blue velvet parted with white camaca at 2s.; an old chequer gown at 4d.; another gown of green-striped cloth, 20d.; a red tunic with hood, 4d.; a pair of red and white shoes, 2d.; a latten candlestick, a razor, and a belt, at 4d.; 2 pairs of (gaming) tables, a pen-case, and a flask (?), and pairs of boots, at 4d., which were seized in the house of John Painter, of Nottingham, upon suspicion. 1293, ro. 3d.

[3] Sunday, October 19, 1393.

CXL.—*Delivery of Cattle impounded by the Keeper of the Meadow of Nottingham.*

1393.

Ad istam Curiam veniunt Willelmus Forster, de Lamley, Willelmus Prestman, de eadem, Willelmus Northwell, de eadem, Robertus Thriston, de eadem, Robertus Selvester, de eadem, et Johannes Reynaldson', de eadem, et vendicant, per sacramenta suorum, duos nigros vitulos ablactatos,[1] qui capti fuerunt per Nicholaum de Lamley, custodem prati villae Notynghamiae, et Ballivis libertatis villae praedictae Notynghamiae liberati fuerunt, qui praedicti vituli, post vendicationem et sacramenta praedictorum Willelmi Forster, Willelmi Priestman, Willelmi Northwell, Roberti Thriston, Roberti Selvester, et Johannis, in plena Curia praefato Willelmo Forster pro suis propriis liberantur. 1293, ro. 5d.

CXLI.—*Capture of a Culprit who had broken Sanctuary.*

1393.

Praeteria, ad istam Curiam veniunt Robertus Galshe, de Cotyngton, Willelmus Galshe, filius ejus, Robertus de Harpham, de eadem, Willelmus in le Wroo, et Johannes de Langar, in plena Curia jurati, et vendicant unum rubium equum qui captus fuit per Ballivos libertatis villae Notynghamiae, die Veneris proxima ante festum Sancti Nicholai Episcopi, anno regni regis nunc xvij°,[2] ad domum Willelmi Shipwryght, de Notyngham, pro equo cujusdam Johannis Leveret, de Pynchbek, qui praedictus Johannes Leveret [ad] ecclesiam Fratrum Mynorum fugit, et dictam ecclesiam praedicta die Veneris tenuit, qui praedictus Johannes Leveret ad villam de Cotyngton juxta Newerk per praedictos Willelmum, Willelmum, et Robertum captus fuit, et usque ad praedictam domum Willelmi Shipwryght portatus et hospitatus fuit ad deliberandum gaolae Domini Regis Notynghamiae, vel Vicecomiti, etc., et ad praedictos Fratres ivit, etc. 1293, ro. 5d.

CXLII.—*Enrolment of Grant to John de Tannesley.*

1394, April 7.

Ad istam Curiam veniunt Willelmus de Bolton, de Notyngham, hosier, et Emma uxor ejus, et Johannes de Tannesley, de Notyngham, junior, et praedicta Emma super cartam subscriptam in plena

[1] *ablactatos,*] 'as^a^teat.,' MS. [2] Friday, December 5, 1393.

CXL.—*Delivery of Cattle impounded by the Keeper of the Meadow of Nottingham.*

1393.

To this Court come William Forster, of Lambley, William Priestman, of the same, William Northwell, of the same, Robert Thriston, of the same, Robert Sylvester, of the same, and John Reynoldson, of the same, and claim, upon their oath, two weaned black calves, which were seized by Nicholas de Lambley, keeper of the meadow of the town of Nottingham, and were delivered to the Bailiffs of the liberty of the aforesaid town of Nottingham, which aforesaid calves, after the claim and oath of the aforesaid William Forster, William Priestman, William Northwell, Robert Thriston, Robert Sylvester, and John, are delivered in full Court to the aforesaid William Forster as his property. 1293, ro. 5d.

CXLI.—*Capture of a Culprit who had broken Sanctuary.*

1393.

Moreover, to this Court come Robert Galshe, of Cottington, William Galshe, his son, Robert de Harpham, of the same, William in le Wroo, and John de Langar, sworn in full Court, and claim a bay horse which was seized by the Bailiffs of the liberty of the town of Nottingham, on Friday next before the feast of Saint Nicholas the Bishop, in the 17th year of the reign of the present king,[2] at the house of William Shipwright, of Nottingham, for the horse of one John Leveret, of Pinchbeck, the which aforesaid John Leveret fled to the church of the Friars Minor, and held the said church on the aforesaid Friday, the which aforesaid John Leveret was taken at the vill of Cottington near Newark by the aforesaid William, William, and Robert, and was carried to the aforesaid house of William Shipwright, and was housed there for delivery to the Lord King's gaol at Nottingham, or to the Sheriff, etc., and he went to the aforesaid Friars, etc. 1293, ro. 5d.

CXLII.—*Enrolment of Grant to John de Tannesley.*

1394, April 7.

To this Court come William de Bolton, of Nottingham, hosier, and Emma his wife, and John de Tannesley, of Nottingham, junior, and the aforesaid Emma is examined as to the underwritten charter

Curia, coram Majore et Ballivis libertatis villae praedictae, secundum consuetudinem libertatis villae praedictae, exhaminata est, quae dicit se pure et sponte, sine cohercione praedicti Willelmi viri sui, seu alicujus alterius, praedictam cartam confecisse; petitque praedictus Johannes de Tannesley praedictam cartam subscriptam irrotulari: 'Sciant praesentes et futuri quod nos Willelmus de Bolton, de Notyngham, hosyer, et Emma uxor mea, dedimus, concessimus, et hac praesenti carta nostra confirmavimus, Johanni de Tannesley, de Notyngham, juniori, totum illud tenementum, cum aedificiis et pertinentiis suis, tam terraneis quam subterraneis, jacens super corneram Viae Sancti Jacoby in Foro Sabati villae Notynghamiae, versus Fratres Carmelitas ex parte orientali, et tenementum Johannis Samon, senioris, quod Johannes Balydeyn quondam tenuit, similiter et le Redhall, ex parte occidentali, in latitudine, et extendens in longitudine a regia via de Foro Sabati versus boriam usque ad mesuagium quondam Radulfi de Wolaton in Vico Sancti Jacoby versus austrum: habendum et tenendum totum dictum tenementum, cum aedificiis et universis pertinentiis suis, tam terraneis quam subterraneis, praefato Johanni de Tannesley, heredibus et assignatis suis, libere, bene et in pace, per servitia capitalibus dominis feodi illius inde debita et de jure consueta, imperpetuum. Et nos dicti Willelmus et Emma, et heredes mei dicti Willelmi, totum dictum tenementum, cum aedificiis et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis, praefato Johanni de Tannesley, heredibus et assignatis suis, ut praedictum est, contra omnes gentes warantizabimus imperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium praesenti cartae sigilla nostra apposuimus. Hiis testibus: Willelmo Huntston, tunc [Majore villae] Notynghamiae, Johanne Albyn et Johanne de Lyndeby, Ballivis ejusdem villae, Roberto Squyer, Willelmo Dynet, Henrico . . . . Johanne de Lichfeld, Willelmo Botyler, et aliis. Datum apud Notyngham, die Martis proxima post Dominicam [in Pa]ss[ione] Domini, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi post Conquestum decimo septimo.

1293, ro. 14d.

CXLIII.—*Fine and Imprisonment for Contempt of Court.*

1394, December 1.

Ad istam Curiam quia quidam Johannes Bilby, burgensis Notingham', rebellis fuit erga Majorem et Ballivos ad jurandum super

in full Court, before the Mayor and Bailiffs of the liberty of the town aforesaid, according to the custom of the liberty of the town aforesaid, and she says that she has purely and spontaneously made the aforesaid charter, without being coerced by the aforesaid William her husband, or by any one else; and the aforesaid John de Tannesley desires the underwritten charter to be enrolled: 'Know all men present and to come that we William de Bolton, of Nottingham, hosier, and Emma my wife, have given, granted, and by this our present charter confirmed, to John de Tannesley, of Nottingham, junior, all that tenement, with its edifices and appurtenances, as well above ground as below, lying at the corner of the Street of Saint James in the Saturday Market of the town of Nottingham, in the direction of the Friars Carmelite on the eastern side, and the tenement of John Samon, senior, which John Balydeyn formerly held, and likewise the Redhall, on the western side, in breadth, and extending in length from the King's highway of the Saturday Market towards the north to the messuage formerly belonging to Ralph de Wollaton in the Street of Saint James towards the south: to have and to hold all the said tenement, with each and all its edifices and appurtenances, both above ground and below, to the aforesaid John de Tannesley, his heirs and assigns, freely, well and in peace, by the services therefore due and of right accustomed to the chief lords of that fee, for ever. And we the said William and Emma, and the heirs of me the said William, will warrant against all men for ever all the said tenement, with its edifices and all other its appurtenances, to the aforesaid John de Tannesley, his heirs and assigns, as is aforesaid. In testimony whereof we have placed our seals to this present charter. These being witnesses: William Huntston, then Mayor of the town of Nottingham, John Albyn and John de Lindby, Bailiffs of the same town, Robert Squire, William Dinet, Henry . . . . John de Lichfield, William Botiler, and others. Dated at Nottingham, on Tuesday next after Passion Sunday, in the seventeenth year of the reign of King Richard the Second after the Conquest.'

1293, ro. 14d.

CXLIII.—*Fine and Imprisonment for Contempt of Court.*

1394, December 1.

At this Court because one John Bilby, burgess of Nottingham, was rebellious towards the Mayor and Bailiffs for swearing upon an

inquisitionem inter Ricardum Cropphull, spycer, et Johannem de Melton, traditus est hic prisonae quousque Domino Regi finem fecerit, etc. 1294, ro. 5.

1394-5, January 27.

Ad istam Curiam venit Johannes de Bilby, de Notingham, qui nuper erga Majorem et Ballivos praedictos inventus fuit rebellis eo quod noluit jurare super inquisitionem inter Ricardum de Cropphill, querentem, et Johannem de Melton, defendentem, et ponit se in misericordia Majoris et Ballivorum praedictorum in eorum gratia, ponens inde per Willelmum Cupper et Willelmum Botyler xx^ti solidos, de quibus quidem xx^ti solidis Johannes Plumptre, Major, cepit duos solidos et praedicti Ballivi duos solidos, et omnes concordati [sunt] imperpetuum. 1294, ro. 9.

CXLIV.—*Action to recover value of a Tombstone broken by the felling of a tree in S. Mary's Churchyard.*

1394, December 16.

Johannes Albyn', querens, optulit se versus Johannem del Ile, defendentem, de placito transgressionis, qui alias fecit defectum, et modo dictus Johannes Albyn se queritur de eo quod idem Johannes Ile et sui operarii, cum prostratione unius arboris in cimiterio Ecclesiae Beatae Mariae Notingham', nuper fregerunt quendam lapidem pro tumulo ipsius Johannis,[1] pretii vjs. viijd., ad dampna ipsius Johannis Albyn' xld., etc. Et venit dictus Johannes Ile, et defendit, et dicit quod non est culpabilis, et hoc petit inquiri. Ideo summoneatur inquisitio inter eos contra proximam. 1294, ro. 6.

1394-5, January 12.

Johannes Albyn' queritur se, ut patet in vj^to Rotulo, versus Johannem Ile: unde jurata ponitur pro defectu juratorum; et modo compertum est per duodecim juratores quod in defectu Johannis Ile et operariorum suorum cum prostratione cujusdam arboris frangebatur lapis in placito praedicto nominatus, pretii vjs. viijd., ad dampna vjd. Ideo consideratum est per Curiam quod praedictus Johannes Albyn' recuperet de Johanne pro dicto lapide vijs. ijd., et ipse Johannes in misericordia. 1294, ro. 8.

[1] In Roll 17, in an action brought by John del Ile against his assistant, claiming from him the amount recovered by Albyn, this stone is said to have been appointed (*ordinatus*) for the tomb of Robert Langar, of Nottingham, previously deceased.

inquest between Richard Crophill, spicer, and John de Melton, he was here committed to prison until he shall have made fine with the Lord King, etc. 1294, ro. 5.

1394-5, January 27.

To this Court comes John de Bilby, of Nottingham, who was lately found rebellious towards the Mayor and Bailiffs aforesaid because he would not swear upon an inquest between Richard de Crophill, plaintiff, and John de Melton, defendant, and he places himself in 'misericordia' of the Mayor and Bailiffs aforesaid, upon their favour, placing thereupon by William Cupper and William Botiler 20 shillings, of which 20 shillings John Plumptre, the Mayor, took two shillings and the aforesaid Bailiffs two shillings, and all are agreed for ever. 1294, ro. 9.

CXLIV.—*Action to recover value of a Tombstone broken by the felling of a tree in S. Mary's Churchyard.*

1394, December 16.

John Albyn, complainant, appeared against John del Ile, defendant, on a plea of trespass, who at another time made default, and now the said John Albyn makes plaint that the said John Ile and his workmen lately broke, with the felling of a tree in the churchyard of the Church of the Blessed Mary at Nottingham, a certain stone for the monument of the said John,[1] of the value of 6s. 8d., to the damage of the said John Albyn of 40d., etc. And the said John Ile comes, and defends, and says that he is not guilty, and this he seeks may be inquired. Therefore an inquest shall be summoned between them against the next [Court]. 1294, ro. 6.

1394-5, January 12.

John Albyn makes plaint, as appears in Roll 6, against John Ile: in which case the jury is placed in respite through the default of jurors; and it is now found by twelve jurors that through the default of John Ile and his workmen the stone named in the aforesaid plea, value 6s. 8d., was broken with the felling of a tree, to the damage of 6d. Therefore it is decided by the Court that the aforesaid John Albyn shall recover from John 7s. 2d. for the said stone, and the said John is in 'misericordia.' 1294, ro. 8.

CXLV.—*Alleged Theft of a Bell-clapper from S. Mary's Church by the Sub-Clerk.*

1394 [December].

Johannes Remay queritur de Thoma de Downham, clerico, de placito transgressionis, eo quod idem Thomas existit sub-clericus et custos ornamentorum pertinentium Ecclesiae Beatae Mariae Notynghamiae, idem Thomas a dicta ecclesia solidavit unum *belleclapur*, valentiae xiijs. iiijd., ad dampna dictae ecclesiae, ubi dictus Johannes Remay modo efficitur magister et gardianus operum dictae ecclesiae, de viginti solidis, unde idem Johannes producit sectam. Et venit dictus Thomas, et defendit dampna, etc., et dicit quod non est culpabilis, et hoc petit quod inquiratur. Ideo praeceptum est Ballivis quod venire faciant inquisitionem inter eos contra proximam Curiam.

1294, ro. 7.

1394-5 [January].

Johannes Remay, querens, optulit se versus Thomam de Downham de placito transgressionis, unde inquisitio inter eos in hunc diem summoneatur: modo per licentiam concordati sunt, et Henricus de Normanton pro ambabus partibus se ponit in misericordia—iijd.

1294, ro. 8.

CXLVI.—*Action by a Chaplain for Fee for Education of a Boy.*

1394-5, January 15.

Robertus Fole, capellanus, querens, optulit se versus Willelmum Cupper de placito debiti, qui pluries fecit defectum, et modo veniens ad responsum, praedictus Robertus petit de eo iijs. iiijd., quos dicit ei debet pro salario scolarum de quinque terminis erudiendo [1] filium suum, quos ei detinet ad dampna ipsius ijs. Et venit dictus Willelmus, et dedicit quod nichil ei debet, et hoc petit inquiri. Ideo praeceptum est Ballivis quod venire faciant inquisitionem inter eos contra proximam [Curiam]. 1294, ro. 8.

February 10.

Robertus Fole, capellanus, queritur se versus Willelmum Cupper de placito debiti, ut patet in viij° Rotulo, unde jurata pendet in hunc diem per essonium dicti Willelmi: modo concordati sunt, et dictus Willelmus ponit se in misericordia. 1294, ro. 10.

[1] Left blank in the original.

CXLV.—*Alleged Theft of a Bell-clapper from S. Mary's Church by the Sub-Clerk.*

1394 [December].

John Remay makes plaint of Thomas de Downham, clerk, on a plea of trespass, that the said Thomas is sub-clerk and keeper of the ornaments pertaining to the Church of the Blessed Mary of Nottingham, the same Thomas sold away from the said church a bell-clapper, of the value of 13s. 4d., to the damage of the said church, whereof the said John Remay is now made master and keeper of the works of the said church, of twenty shillings, wherefore the said John enters suit. And the said Thomas comes, and defends the damages, etc., and says that he is not guilty, and he seeks that this may be inquired. Therefore the Bailiffs are commanded to cause an inquest to come between them against the next Court. 1294, ro. 7.

1394-5 [January].

John Remay, complainant, appeared against Thomas de Downham on a plea of trespass, in which case an inquest is summoned between them for this day: now they are agreed by permission, and Henry de Normanton places himself in 'misericordia' for both parties—3d.

1294, ro. 8.

CXLVI.—*Action by a Chaplain for Fee for Education of a Boy.*

1394-5, January 15.

Robert Fole, chaplain, complainant, appeared against William Cupper on a plea of debt, who many times made default, and now coming to answer, the aforesaid Robert seeks from him 3s. 4d., which he says he owes him for the school fees for five terms for teaching [1] his son, which he detains to his damage of 2s. And the said William comes, and denies that he owes him anything, and this he seeks may be inquired. Therefore the Bailiffs are commanded to cause an inquest to come between them against the next Court. 1294, ro. 8.

February 10.

Robert Fole, chaplain, makes plaint against William Cupper on a plea of debt, as appears in the 8th Roll, in which case the jury is pending this day through the essoin of the said William: they are now agreed, and the said William places himself in 'misericordia.'

1294, ro. 10.

CXLVII.—*Actions for Dues, etc., of the Gild of the Holy Trinity.*

1394-5, February 10.

Thomas Bedford queritur de Johanne Stoke de placito debiti, eo quod ei debet xiiijd., quos pro eo posuit Gildae Sanctae Trinitatis apud Notingham anno ultimo nunc elapso, quos, etc. Et venit dictus Johannes, et cognovit. Ideo in misericordia, et inde dampna taxantur ad ijd. 1294, ro. 10.

1394-5, March 10.

Johannes Jorce, querens, optulit se versus Ricardum Barynton de placito debiti, qui alias fecit defectum sine essonio, et hic venit, et praedictus Johannes similiter, qui petit de dicto Ricardo iijs. viijd., quos dicit ei debet et detinet, etc., videlicet, xviijd. pro quodam capicio Gildae Trinitatis Notingham', et xxvjd. pro stipendio capellani ejusdem, etc. Et venit dictus Ricardus, et dedicit quod ipse dicto Johanni debet nisi xviijd. pro capicio, et hoc petit inquiri. Ideo summoneatur inquisitio contra proximam. 1294, ro. 12.

CXLVIII.—*Examination of a Woman upon her Oath as to a Grant made by her and her Husband.*

1395, June 2.

[1]Et quia in hac Curia praedicta Agnes Cooke non potuit esse praesens ad examinandum, ipsa Agnes, die Martis praedicto quo fit data cartae, coram praefato Majore et Ballivo, ac multis aliis burgensibus villae praedictae, scilicet, Willelmo de Thrompton, Roberto Squyer, Johanne de Tannesley, Willelmo Botyler, Johanne del Heth, Ricardo Plattes, Johanne de Aldenby, Johanne Odynges, Johanne de Lichfeld, secundum consuetudinem villae Notingham', examinata est, quae dicit se pure et sponte praedictam cartam, sine cohercione praedicti Nicholai viri sui, seu alicujus alterius, fecisse et concessisse, et super hoc in Gilda Aula, coram praedictis burgensibus, super sacrosanctum Evangelium juravit se nunquam praedictam cartam dedicere nec clameum inde prosequi, imperpetuum. 1294, ro. 15.

[1] This entry occurs after the enrolment of a grant from Nich. de Wyndeser' (Windsor), of Newark, and Agnes Cooke his wife, to Stephen Laurence, of Nottingham, mercer, of a tenement in 'le Castelgate,' Nottingham. The date of the grant is April 14, 1395.

CXLVII.—*Actions for Dues, etc., of the Gild of the Holy Trinity.*

1394-5, February 10.

Thomas Bedford makes plaint of John Stoke on a plea of debt, that he owes him 14d., which he paid for him to the Gild of the Holy Trinity at Nottingham in the year now last past, which, etc. And the said John comes, and acknowledged it. Therefore he is in 'misericordia,' and the damages herein are taxed at 2d.

1294, ro. 10.

1394-5, March 10.

John Jorce, plaintiff, appeared against Richard Barrington on a plea of debt, who at another time made default without essoin, and he comes here, and the aforesaid John likewise, who seeks from the said Richard 3s. 8d., which he says he owes and withholds, etc., to wit, 18d. for a hood of the Gild of the Trinity, Nottingham, and 26d. for the stipend of the chaplain of the same, etc. And the said Richard comes, and denies that he owes to the said John more than 18d. for the hood, and this he seeks may be inquired. Therefore an inquest shall be summoned against the next [Court]. 1294, ro. 12.

CXLVIII.—*Examination of a Woman upon her Oath as to a Grant made by her and her Husband.*

1395, June 2.

[1]And because in this Court the aforesaid Agnes Cooke could not be present to be examined, the said Agnes, on the aforesaid Tuesday which is the date of the charter, is examined, according to the custom of the town of Nottingham, before the aforesaid Mayor and Bailiff, and many other burgesses of the town aforesaid, to wit, before William de Thrumpton, Robert Squire, John de Tannesley, William Botiler, John del Heth, Richard Plattes, John de Aldenby, John Odings, John de Lichfield, and she says she has made and granted the aforesaid charter purely and spontaneously, without being coerced by the aforesaid Nicholas her husband, or by any one else, and hereupon she swore upon the holy Gospels, in the Gild Hall, before the aforesaid burgesses, never to gainsay the aforesaid charter nor to prosecute any claim therein, for ever. 1294, ro. 15.

CXLIX.—*Custom of the Town as to Detention by the Bailiffs of Sureties seized by them.*

1395, October 6.

Hugo Spycer, de Notyngham, queritur de Willelmo Huntston et Thoma Sherman, de Notyngham, de placito detentionis catallorum: plegii de prosequendo—Hugo Bele et Johannes Fox: et queritur de eo quod iidem Willelmus et Thomas, die Jovis proxima post festum Nativitatis Beatae Mariae Virginis, anno regni Regis Ricardi qui nunc est xviij°,[1] quo tempore fuerunt Ballivi Notynghamiae, ceperunt quatuor hostia ipsius Hugonis de tenemento suo tunc temporis jacente in le Castelgate in Notyngham, pretii xiijs. et iiijd., pro duobus solidis de redditu Domini Regis de dicto tenemento exeuntibus per annum, quae quidem hostea, licet dictus Hugo a dicta die usque ad praesens saepius requisivisset, et dictum Domini Regis redditum solvere voluisset, dicti Willelmus et Thomas deliberationem dictorum hostiorum contradixerunt, et adhuc contradicunt, ad dampna praedicti Hugonis xls., inde producit sectam, etc. Et praedicti Willelmus et Thomas in propriis personis suis veniunt, et defendunt vim et injuriam et dampna, etc., et dicunt quod usus et consuetudo praedictae villae de Notyngham, et de antiquo tempore solebat esse, Ballivis villae Notynghamiae qui pro tempore fuerint vadia capta pro redditu et amerciamentis Domini Regis tenere per unum diem et annum proximos post exitum eorum officii, et post dictum diem et annum dicta vadiaria pronunciare in plena Curia qui velle[n]t eorum vadia sic capta exequi et solutionem facere pro eis, quae quidem hostia dicti Willelmus et Thomas, post transitum eorum officii Ballivorum, unum diem et annum tenuerunt, et in plena Curia proclamari fecerunt, in quo quidem tempore dictus Hugo deliberationem praedictorum hostiorum de eis non petiit, nec solutionem redditus protulit, unde non intendit quod ipsi respondere debent ad hanc detentionem, pro eo quod ipsi praedicta hostia per diem et annum custodierunt, et postmodum in plena Curia ea proclamaverunt, secundum quod usus et consuetudo villae praedictae expostulat. Et inde dictus Hugo dedicit quod non est talis usus nec consuetudo in villa Notyngham' concessa nec approbata, et hoc ponit se super patriam; et alii similiter. Ideo praeceptum est Ballivis quod venire faciant inter eos xij. contra proximam, etc.[2] 1295, ro. 1d.

[1] Thursday, September 10, 1394.

[2] The plaintiff does not appear to prosecute; ro. 3.

CXLIX.—*Custom of the Town as to Detention by the Bailiffs of Sureties seized by them.*

1395, October 6.

Hugh Spicer, of Nottingham, makes plaint of William Huntston and Thomas Sherman, of Nottingham, on a plea of detention of chattels: pledges of prosecuting—Hugh Bell and John Fox: and he makes plaint that the said William and Thomas, on Thursday next after the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the 18th year of the reign of King Richard who now is,[1] at which time they were Bailiffs of Nottingham, took four doors of the said Hugh's from his tenement at that time lying in the Castelgate in Nottingham, of the value of 13s. 4d., for two shillings of the rent of the Lord King issuing from the said tenement each year, which doors, although the said Hugh had very often requested them from the said day up to the present time, and would have paid the Lord King's rent, the said William and Thomas withheld, and to this time withhold, delivery of the said doors, to the damage of the aforesaid Hugh of 40s., wherefore he enters suit, etc. And the aforesaid William and Thomas come in their own persons, and defend the force and injury and damages, etc., and they say that it is the use and custom of the aforesaid town of Nottingham, and was so from old time, for the Bailiffs for the time being of the town of Nottingham to retain pledges taken for the rent and amercements of the Lord King for a year and a day next after the end of their office, and after the said year and day to proclaim the said pledges in full Court who would redeem their pledges so taken and make payment of those things, which doors the said William and Thomas, after the term of their office of Bailiffs, retained for a year and a day, and caused them to be proclaimed in full Court, at which time the said Hugh did not seek delivery of the aforesaid doors from them, nor did he tender payment of the rent, wherefore they contend that they ought not to answer as to this detention, forasmuch as they took charge of the aforesaid doors for a year and a day, and afterwards proclaimed them in full Court, according to what the use and custom of the town aforesaid requires. And hereupon the said Hugh denies that there is any such use or custom allowed or approved in the town of Nottingham, and as to this he puts himself upon the country; and the others likewise. Therefore the Bailiffs are commanded to cause 12 [jurors] to come between them against the next [Court], etc.[2] 1295, ro. 1d.

CL.—*Gathering of the Swine in Bargate by the Common Swineherd.*

1395, October 6.

Radulfus Pollard, de Notyngham, queritur de Nicholao Swynnard de placito transgressionis, de eo quod ubi idem Nicholaus communis custos porcorum libertatis villae Notynghamiae est et fuit nunc annis regni regis nunc xiiij., xv., xvj., xvij., xviij., xix., quos porcos idem Nicholaus in custodia sua custodivisset sine dampno faciendo de muris vel gardinis faciendo, porci praedicti annis praescriptis muros praedicti Radulfi in le Barregate gardini sui sursum foderunt et destruxerunt, in defectu praedicti Nicholai, unde idem Radulfus deterioratus est et dampna habet ad valentiam xxs., inde producit sectam, etc. Et praedictus Nicholaus in propria persona sua venit, et defendit vim et injuriam et dampna, etc., et dicit quod ipse, prout mos est et fuit a tempore quo non extat memoria porcos ibidem colligere, per ordinationem totius communitatis villae Notynghamiae, idem Nicholaus eos ibidem collegit, et dicit quod si idem Radulfus aliqua dampna habet dicit quod non est ex indefectu suo, et sic dicit quod ipse inde non est culpabilis, et hoc ponit se super patriam. Et praedictus Radulfus dicit quod est in defectu praedicti Nicholai, quia ipse praedictos porcos non custodivit sicut custodivisset, et hoc petit quod inquiratur; et alius similiter. Ideo praeceptum est, etc.[1]

1295, ro. 1.

CLI.—*Roll of the Presentments of the Mickletorn Jury.*

1395, October 8.

MAGNUS TURNUS TENTUS CORAM JOHANNE DE PLUMPTRE, MAJORE VILLAE NOTINGHAM', DIE VENERIS PROXIMO POST FESTUM SANCTI DIONISII, ANNO REGNI REGIS RICARDI SECUNDI POST CONQUESTUM ANGLIAE DECIMO NONO.

Hugo de Schelfford, Johannes de Thomworth, senior, Johannes de Lyndeby, Willelmus de Bolton, hosier, Johannes de Litcheffeld, Willelmus de Stappulton, Robertus Cok, Nicholaus Gay, Alanus de

[1] Ralph Pollard does not appear; judgment for Nicholas; ro. 3.

CL.—*Gathering of the Swine in Bargate by the Common Swineherd.*

1395, October 6.

Ralph Pollard, of Nottingham, makes plaint of Nicholas Swineherd on a plea of trespass, that whereas the said Nicholas is and was the common keeper of the swine of the liberty of the town of Nottingham in the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th years of the reign of the present king, which swine the said Nicholas ought to have kept in his custody without doing damage to walls or gardens, the aforesaid swine in the aforesaid years undermined and destroyed the walls of the garden of the aforesaid Ralph in the Barregate, through the default of the aforesaid Nicholas, whereby the said Ralph is injured and has received damages to the amount of 20s., wherefore he enters suit, etc. And the aforesaid Nicholas comes in his own person, and defends the force and injury and damages, etc., and says that he, the said Nicholas collected them in that place, as it is and has been the custom from time out of mind to collect the swine in that place, by the ordination of the whole community of the town of Nottingham, and he says that if the said Ralph has received any damages he says it is not through his default, and so he says that he is not guilty thereof, and as to this he places himself upon the country. And the aforesaid Ralph says that it is through the default of the aforesaid Nicholas, because he did not take care of the aforesaid swine as he should have done, and he seeks that this may be inquired; and the other likewise. Therefore it is commanded, etc.[1] 1295, ro. 1.

CLI.—*Roll of the Presentments of the Mickletorn Jury.*

1395, October 8.

THE GREAT TOURN HELD BEFORE JOHN DE PLUMPTRE, MAYOR OF THE TOWN OF NOTTINGHAM, ON FRIDAY NEXT AFTER THE FEAST OF SAINT DENIS, IN THE NINETEENTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING RICHARD THE SECOND AFTER THE CONQUEST OF ENGLAND.

Hugh de Shelford, John de Tamworth, senior, John de Lindby, William de Bolton, hosier, John de Lichfield, William de Stapleton, Robert Coke, Nicholas Gay, Alan de Trowell, William Gye, John de Wilford, John de Fenton, Richard Roper, Richard Joy, John de

Trouwell, Willelmus Gyc, Johannes de Willefford, Johannes de Fenton, Ricardus Roper, Ricardus Joic, Johannes de Blakkeburne, Hugo Hachet, et Rogerus Herpeswell, juratores: qui dicunt, per sacramentum suum, quod omnes braciatores sunt culpabiles quia brac[iant] contra Assisam, et vendunt cum cifis et discis, etc.

Item, dicunt quod omnes pistores sunt culpabiles quia capiunt nimis pro furnatione et coctione panis a communi populo, videlicet, jd. ob. pro buscello, hoc est vjd. ad quarterium grani, ubi deberent capere nisi iiijd. ad quarterium, etc.

Item, dicunt quod omnes carnifices vendunt carnes nimis diu tentas et corruptas, et ultra denarium in optinendo (*sic*) ad xijd.

Item, dicunt quod omnes piscatores Notingham', tam marini quam aquae dulcis, vendunt pisces mortuos et nimis diu tentos, et quod quilibet eorum est communis forstallator talium piscium, etc.

Item, dicunt quod omnes tabernarii vinorum non tenent Assisam, secundum proclamationem Majoris, quia vendunt contra Assisam, etc.

Item, dicunt quod omnes anxiatrices Notingham' vendunt allium, farinam, salem, sepas candelas, butirum, casios, et hujusmodi nimis caros, contra statutum, et quod quilibet eorum facit candelam sine cotoni interposito, ad deceptionem populi, et est communis forstallator talium victualium praedictorum venientium ad villam Notingham' vendendorum, stantes ad exitus viarum ubi talia victualia[1] veniunt ad vendendum, etc.

Item, dicunt quod omnes tannarii Notingham' vendunt coria non bene tannata, et quod quilibet eorum vendit corium in domo sine visu fori vel posito in foro vendendum, etc.

Item, dicunt quod omnes sutores Notingham' vendunt sotulares nimis caros, et quilibet eorum ponit corium vitulinum inter corium bovum, et vendit *basyn* pro *cordewayne*, ad deceptionem populi, etc.

Item, dicunt quod omnes coci Notingham' vendunt carnes et pisces aliquando crudas et recalefactas, nocivas corpori humano, et quod quilibet eorum est communis forstallator volucrum, pullaliorum, columbarum, avium,[2] et hujusmodi victualium, ad deceptionem populi, etc.

Item, dicunt quod omnes hospitatores Notingham' hospitant contra Assisam, et quilibet eorum vendit infra domum faenum praebendarium et alia vittualia, tam humana quam equina, sine assisa inde capta ad deceptionem populi, etc.

[1] *talia victualium,*] 'tales victuales,' MS. [2] *avium,*] ovū., (ovorum?)

Blackburn, Hugh Hachet, and Roger Harpswell, jurors: who say, upon their oath, that all the brewers are guilty because they brew against the Assize, and they sell with cups and dishes, etc.

Also, they say that all the bakers are guilty because they take too much from the common people for the baking and cooking of bread, to wit, 1½d. for a bushel, that is 6d. for a quarter of corn, whereas they ought only to take 4d. for a quarter, etc.

Also, they say that all the butchers sell meat which has been kept too long and is corrupt, and above the money in at 12d.

Also, they say that the fishers of Nottingham, both of the sea and of fresh water, sell fish which are dead and have been kept too long, and that each of them is a common forestaller of such fish, etc.

Also, they say that all the taverners of wines do not obey the Assize, according to the proclamation of the Mayor, because they sell against the Assize, etc.

Also, they say that all the (female) poulterers of Nottingham sell garlic, flour, salt, tallow, candles, butter, cheeses, and such things too dearly, against the statute, and that each of them makes candles without wicks, to the deception of the people, and is a common forestaller of such aforesaid victuals coming to the town of Nottingham to be sold, standing at the mouths of the streets where such victuals come to be sold, etc.

Also, they say that all the tanners of Nottingham sell leather not well tanned, and that each of them sells leather in his house without the view of the market or being placed in the market for sale, etc.

Also, they say that all the shoemakers of Nottingham sell shoes too dearly, and that each of them puts calf-skin among ox-leather, and sells bazen for cordewan, to the deception of the people, etc.

Also, they say that all the cooks of Nottingham sell sometimes meat and fish unprepared and warmed up again, hurtful to the human body, and that each of them is a common forestaller of birds, poultry, pigeons, eggs, and such victuals, to the deception of the people, etc.

Also, they say that all the hostelers of Nottingham receive guests against the Assize, and that each of them sells within his house provender hay and other victuals, both for man and for horse, without an assize being thereof taken, to the deception of the people, etc.

Item, dicunt quod omnes textores Notingham' capiunt nimis pro arte sua exercenda, videlicet ad le dozeyn panni ijs. et amplius, et etiam quod quilibet eorum capit de fullariis pro deliberatione de le dozeynes per eos textis ijd. vel iijd., contra statutum Domini Regis, etc.

Item, dicunt quod omnes fullarii Notingham' capiunt nimis care pro arte sua, etc.

Item, dicunt quod omnes factores caligarum Notingham' vendunt caligas de panno inaquato, et quilibet eorum moderatur in lez wamppeys pannum antiquum cum panno novo, ad deceptionem populi, etc.

Item, dicunt quod omnes tinctores pannorum Notingham' obturant viam regiam cum purpresturis de *poyetres*, et quilibet eorum violat viam regiam cum ejectione aquarum artis eorum, ad corruptionem totius populi ibidem transeuntis,[1] etc.[2]

Item, dicunt quod Robertus Tewer, Magota Farewell, Johannes Boile, Willelmus Hochun, tailour, Willelmus Prior, Thomas Arnall, Henricus Smyth, Johannes de Stoke, Johannes de Blythe, Robertus Feysy, Johannes Koo, Randulphus Fole, Margeria Deekon, et Johannes Pacy, Willelmus Tailour, Johannes Trumper, Thomas de Spondon, Hugo Lastemaker, et Johannes de Billeby, sunt communes forstallatores et collectores carbonum, vendentes eos[3] excessive, ad grave dampnum totius populi eo quod ipsi faciunt nimis caros,[4] etc.

Item, dicunt quod omnes tannarii manentes in Littilmerche de Notingham' ex parte australi obturant aquam communem quae vocatur 'Lene' cum *stakkes*, *pollis*, et turbariis in tempore lini (*sic*), et jacent coria sua in praedicta aqua, ad magnum nocumentum totius populi et villae praedictae, etc.

Item, dicunt quod quaedam venella existeret communis in dicto marisco, quae jacet inter tenementum Ricardi de Chillewelle ex una parte et tenementum Johannis Albayne ex altera parte, quae venella obturata est, et non existit modo, etc.

Item, dicunt quod Rogerus Wappelod et Willelmus de Normanton jactant fimum in Foro Sabbati in quodam curtilagio Willelmi de Thrumpton juxta le Drapry, ad magnum nocumentum Willelmi praedicti et totius vicini[tatis], etc.

[1] *transeuntis*,] 'transeuntium,' MS. This reading continues throughout the roll, and is here tacitly corrected.

[2] This presentment is cancelled, probably on account of the similar presentment made against the dyers by name.

Also, they say that all the weavers of Nottingham take too much for exercising their art, to wit, for a dozen of cloth 2s., and more, and also that each of them takes from the fullers for the delivery of the dozens woven by them 2d. or 3d., against the statute of our Lord the King, etc.

Also, they say that all the fullers of Nottingham take too much for their art, etc.

Also, they say that all the makers of shoes of Nottingham sell shoes of cloth steeped in water, and each of them tempers old cloth with new in the wamppeys, to the deception of the people, etc.

Also, they say that all the dyers of cloth of Nottingham block up the King's highway with purprestures of their poyetres, and that each of them defiles the King's highway with the ejection of the waters of their art, to the corruption of the whole people there passing, etc.[2]

Also, they say that Robert Tewer, Magota Farewell, John Boile, William Hochun, tailor, William Prior, Thomas Arnold, Henry Smith, John de Stoke, John de Blyth, Robert Feysy, John Koo, Randolph Fole, Margery Deacon, and John Pacy, William Tailor, John Trumper, Thomas de Spondon, Hugh Lastmaker, and John de Bilby, are common forestallers and gatherers of coal, selling it excessively high, to the serious damage of the whole people because they make it too dear, etc.

Also, they say that all the tanners dwelling in Littilmerche of Nottingham on the southern side block up the common water which is called 'Lene' with stakes, poles, and turves in time, and lay their leather in the aforesaid water, to the great detriment of the whole people and of the town aforesaid, etc.

Also, they say that a certain lane should be common in the said marsh, which (lane) lies between the tenement of Richard de Chilwell on the one side and the tenement of John Albayn on the other side, which lane is blocked up, and does not exist now, etc.

Also, they say that Roger Whaplode and William de Normanton throw ordure into the Saturday Market in a curtilage of William de Thrumpton near the Drapry, to the great detriment of the aforesaid William and of the whole neighbourhood, etc.

[3] *eos,*] 'eas,' MS. [4] *caros,*] 'saras,' MS.

Item, dicunt quod Thomas de Bothalle semper occupat et jactat fimum porcorum in alta via quae mundat[ur] a le Swynbote, ad magnum nocumentum populi, etc.

Item, dicunt quod Isabella de Qwychenour cariat et jactat semper fimum suum in communi fossato extra le Coulanebarre, ad grave nocumentum villae praedictae, etc.

Item, dicunt quod Johannes Strenneley cariat et jactat semper fimum suum in communi fossato extra le Coulanbare, ad grave nocumentum villae praedictae, etc.

Item, dicunt quod Willelmus Caythorpe et Thomas de Beddefford jactant fimum in Foro Sabbati in quodam curtilagio praedicti Willelmi de Thrumpton juxta le Drapouri, ad grave dampnum Willelmi praedicti, etc.

Item, dicunt quod Robertus de Chasterefeld, Robertus de Selston, Ricardus Lister, Thomas Bedefford, Johannes Remay, Johannes de Melton, Robertus Luvet lister juxta Johannem Lugthburgh, et omnes alii tinctores obturant viam regiam cum eorum *poyetres*, et suffocant cum fetore communem populum de residuis aquarum suarum stillantium et ponentium in viam regiam, etc.

Item, dicunt quod quidam Ricardus Masson, leyer, qui moratur in le Berkergate, cepit injuste de Johanne Blyth, fleschewer, pro operatione duorum dierum ad artem latami xijd., contra assisam Domini Regis, etc.

Item, dicunt quod omnes carpentarii, omnes tectores, omnes latomi, et omnes laborarii capiunt nimis excessive pro arte sua per diem, contra statutum Domini Regis, etc.

Item, dicunt quod Matthaeus[1] Tailour, qui tenet de Willelmo Dynet, fecit unum fossatum de communi solio per altam viam ex parte orientali juxta fossat[um] commune,[2] ad grave praejudicium villae praedictae et totius populi ibidem transentis, etc.

Item, dicunt quod Nicholaus Fossebrok et Walterus Stacy[3] occupat Magnum Mariscum, et obturat unum fossatum ibidem cum meremio, ad grave nocumentum villae praedictae, etc.

Item, dicunt quod Nicholaus Fossebrok, Nicholaus Webster, Petrus Sadeler, et omnes tenentes Willelmi de Bradebiri cariant et jactant fimum ad le Frere Watergang, per quod cursus aquae perditus est, et via regia similiter, ad grave nocumentum totius villae praedictae, etc.

[1] *Matthaeus,*] 'Mathew,' MS. [2] *commune,*] 'communes,' MS.

Also, they say that Thomas de Bothall always occupies and throws the ordure of swine into the highway which is cleansed by the Swinebote, to the great detriment of the people, etc.

Also, they say that Isabella de Wichnor always carries and throws her ordure into the common ditch outside the Coulanebarre, to the serious detriment of the town aforesaid, etc.

Also, they say that John Strenneley always carries and throws his ordure into the common ditch outside the Coulanbare, to the serious detriment of the town aforesaid, etc.

Also, they say that William Caythorp and Thomas de Bedford throw ordure into the Saturday Market into a curtilage of the aforesaid William de Thrumpton near the Drapouri, to the serious damage of the aforesaid William, etc.

Also, they say that Robert de Chesterfield, Robert de Selston, Richard Lister, Thomas Bedford, John Remay, John de Melton, Robert Lovet lister near John Loughborough, and all the other dyers block up the King's highway with their poyetres, and stifle the common people with the stench from the residues of their waters dropping and falling on the King's highway, etc.

Also, they say that one Richard Masson, layer, who dwells in the Berkergate, took unjustly from John Blyth, fleshewer, for working two days at the craft of a stonecutter 12d., against the Assize of our Lord the King, etc.

Also, they say that all the carpenters, all the plasterers, all the stonecutters, and all the labourers take too much for their craft by the day, against the statute of our Lord the King, etc.

Also, they say that Matthew Tailor, who is a tenant of William Dynet, has made a ditch on the common soil by the highway on the eastern side near the common ditch, to the great prejudice of the aforesaid town and of the whole people there passing, etc.

Also, they say that Nicholas Fosbrook and Walter Stacy[3] occupies the Great Marsh, and blocks up a ditch there with timber, to the serious detriment of the town aforesaid, etc.

Also, they say that Nicholas Fosbrook, Nicholas Webster, Peter Saddler, and all William de Bradbury's tenants carry and throw ordure at the Frere Watergang, whereby the course of the water is lost, and the King's highway likewise, to the serious detriment of the whole town aforesaid, etc.

[3] Walter Stacy's name is crossed out.

Item, dicunt quod Willelmus Leche et Thomas Kay injuste occupant viam regiam sub cimyterio Ecclesiae Beatae Mariae cum meremio, ad grave nocumentum totius populi ibidem transeuntis, etc.

Item, dicunt quod unum orrium Johannis de Wapelington est injuste aedificatum super commune solium ad le Chappelbarre, ad grave praejudicium villae praedictae, etc.

Item, dicunt quod Johannes Koo injuste aedificavit unum tenementum in le Castilgate super communem viam, ad grave nocumentum et praejudicium villae praedictae, etc.

Item, dicunt quod Robertus Sqwyer fecit unum novum *palys* in le Castilgate super communem viam, ad grave nocumentum et praejudicium villae praedictae, etc.

Item, dicunt quod Thomas de Mappurley injuste aedificavit unum tenementum super commune solium, in quo Johannes Bridessalle moratur, ad grave nocumentum et praejudicium villae praedictae, etc.

Item, dicunt quod Thomas de Arnall injuste cum fimo occupat et obturat le Organlayne, per quod vicus praedictus [obturatur], ad grave nocumentum villae praedictae, et cun[c]tis hominibus ibidem transeuntibus, etc.

Item, dicunt quod Henricus de Willeford obturat cum cineri[bu]s les comyndikkes, et quod omnes qui abuttant super eos sunt culpabiles, ad grave nocumentum villae praedictae, etc.

Item, dicunt quod Johannes Samon, senior, et Johannes Craweschagth cariant et jactant fimum et cineres et *weddes* in le comyndikkes et in alta via, ad grave nocumentum villae praedictae, etc.

Item, dicunt quod Isabella de Belton, Alicia Anker, Anna Hukkester, Matilda Okkebrok uxor Alani Culchi, Katerina uxor Ricardi Byrford, masson, Ibota uxor Johannis Albayne, Margareta Glover, Matilda Skynner, Isabella uxor Johannis Hakkenay, Robertus Ostiler, et Henricus de Hykkeling sunt communes forstallatores aucarum, caponum, gallinarum, pullalariorum, columbarum, et talium victualium ante horam debitam, etc.

Item, dicunt quod Willelmus de Pountefract, spicer, Thomas Spondon, et Thomas qui quondam fuit servus Henrici de Willeford, sunt communes forstallatores virgarum, mensarum, et talium rerum, ad gravem deceptionem populi infra libertatem villae praedictae, etc.

Also, they say that William Leech and Thomas Kay unjustly occupy the King's highway under the cemetery of the Church of the Blessed Mary with timber, to the serious detriment of all the people there passing, etc.

Also, they say that a store-house of John de Whaplington is unjustly built upon the common soil at the Chappelbarre, to the great prejudice of the town aforesaid, etc.

Also, they say that John Koo has unjustly built a tenement in the Castilgate upon the common way, to the serious detriment and prejudice of the town aforesaid, etc.

Also, they say that Robert Squire has made a new paling in the Castilgate upon the common way, to the serious detriment and prejudice of the town aforesaid, etc.

Also, they say that Thomas de Mapperley has unjustly built a tenement upon the common soil, in which John Breadsall dwells, to the serious detriment and prejudice of the town aforesaid, etc.

Also, they say that Thomas de Arnold unjustly occupies and blocks up with ordure the Organlayne, whereby the aforesaid street [is blocked up], to the serious detriment of the town aforesaid, and to all the men there passing, etc.

Also, they say that Henry de Wilford blocks up the common-dykes with cinders, and that all whose dwellings abut upon them are guilty (of the same), to the serious detriment of the town aforesaid, etc.

Also, they say that John Samon, senior, and John Crowshaw carry and throw ordure and cinders and weeds into the common-dykes and on the highway, to the serious detriment of the town aforesaid, etc.

Also, they say that Isabella de Belton, Alice Anker, Anna Huckster, Matilda Ockbrook wife of Alan Culchi, Catherine wife of Richard Burford, mason, Ibota wife of John Albayn, Margaret Glover, Matilda Skinner, Isabella wife of John Hackney, Robert Ostiler, and Henry de Hickling are common forestallers of geese, capons, hens, poultry, pigeons, and such victuals before the proper hour, etc.

Also, they say that William de Pontefract, spicer, Thomas Spondon, and Thomas who was formerly the servant of Henry de Wilford, are common forestallers of rods, tables, and such things, to the serious deception of the people within the liberty of the town aforesaid, etc.

Item, dicunt quod Robertus de Sutton est communis emptor et forstallator anguillarum quae veniunt ad forum vendi ab extraneis, ante horam debitam, et sic est de omnibus aliis pisci[bu]s recentibus venientibus ad praedictam villam, etc.

Item, praesentant quod Johannes de Blyth, flexhewer, obturat cum sanguine, *enterels*, et *issuce* Seynt Jame Lane, ad grave nocumentum totius populi ibidem transeuntis, etc.

Item, dicunt quod Johannes de Notingham, cappelanus, obturavit quandam venellam quae vocatur Woddelane juxta Alleswonge, et eam praedictam venellam inclusam fecit fieri, sine licentia Majoris et Burgensium villae praedictae, ad grave praejudicium libertatis villae praedictae, etc.

Item, dicunt quod Willelmus Dalahowe tenet unum *cheler'* super cornerum versus Mothalgate apertum, ad grave nocumentum totius populi ibidem transeuntis, etc.

Item, dicunt quod uxor Thomae Hunt, corvisour, in festo Sancti Martini, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi post Conquestum Angliae decimo nono, furata fuit sub pariete Thomae de Arnall carbones suos[1] noctanter et eos[2] asportavit, contra pacem Domini Regis, etc.

Item, dicunt quod Johannes de Fenton obturat communem viam in Broddemerche cum stipitibus et lignis, ad grave nocumentum totius populi ibidem transeuntis, etc.

Item, dicunt quod Johannes de Blyth, Robertus Okkeley, Thomas Arnall, et Thomas Mappourley ceperunt et asportaverunt petras a communibus muris villae de Notingham, ad grave dampnum libertatis villae praedictae, etc.

Item, dicunt quod Willelmus Swanneland et Johannes Hakkenay obturant unum cursum aquae in Berwardlane, ad grave nocumentum libertatis villae praedictae, etc.

Item, dicunt quod Johannes Craweschagth obturat Calvortonlane juxta Litilmerche cum fimo, ad grave nocumentum vicinorum et cursus aquae de Lene, etc.

Item, dicunt quod Johannes Julane obturat altam viam quae vocatur 'Franchegate' cum fimo et stipitibus, ad grave nocumentum vicinorum ibidem transeuntium et libertatis villae praedictae, etc.

Item, dicunt quod Simon Plot ad Cokwatergang cepit unam placeam terrae de communi solio, et eam incluserat cum gardino suo,

[1] *suos*,] 'sua,' MS.   [2] *eos*,] 'eas,' MS.

Also, they say that Robert de Sutton is a common buyer and forestaller of eels which come to market to be sold by strangers, before the proper hour, and he is likewise of all other fresh fish coming to the aforesaid town, etc.

Also, they present that John de Blythe, fleshewer, blocks up Seynt Jame Lane with blood, entrails, and issues, to the serious detriment of all the people there passing, etc.

Also, they say that John de Nottingham, chaplain, has blocked up a lane which is called Woddelane near Alleswonge, and has caused the aforesaid lane to be enclosed, without the licence of the Mayor and Burgesses of the town aforesaid, to the serious prejudice of the liberty of the town aforesaid, etc.

Also, they say that William Dalahowe holds a cellar open at the corner towards Mothalgate, to the serious detriment of all the people there passing, etc.

Also, they say that the wife of Thomas Hunt, corviser, at the feast of Saint Martin, in the nineteenth year of the reign of King Richard the Second after the Conquest of England, stole in the night and carried away the coals of Thomas de Arnold under his wall, against the peace of our Lord the King, etc.

Also, they say that John de Fenton blocks up the common road in Broddemerche with tree-trunks and wood, to the serious detriment of all the people there passing, etc.

Also, they say that John de Blyth, Robert Ockley, Thomas Arnold and Thomas Mapperley have taken and carried away stones from the common walls of the town of Nottingham, to the serious damage of the liberty of the town aforesaid, etc.

Also, they say that William Swanland and John Hackney block up a water-course in Berwardlane, to the serious detriment of the liberty of the town aforesaid, etc.

Also, they say that John Crowshaw blocks up Calvortonlane near Litilmerche with ordure, to the serious detriment of the neighbours and of the water-course of the Lene, etc.

Also, they say that John Julane blocks up the highway which is called 'Franchegate' with ordure and tree-trunks, to the serious detriment of the neighbours there passing and of the liberty of the town aforesaid, etc.

Also, they say that Simon Plot at the Cokwatergang has taken a piece of land from the common soil, and has enclosed it within

ad grave dampnum et praejudicium villae praedictae, etc. Per vj. pedes juxta viam de Ratonrowe, etc.[1]

Item, dicunt quod omnes tenentes Thomae Mappurley et Roberti Jerman obturant illam venellam quae jacet inter Bugȝerdes et tenementum Thomae Holand, et extendit se ad capud australe super Castirffeldcroce, et ad capud boriale super Franchegate, ad grave nocumentum libertatis villae praedictae, etc. 3942. ro. 4.

Item, dicunt quod quaedam venella [quae] jacet inter Rogerum Arnall et Johannem Tournour obturata est cum fimo per Hugonem Baxster, Johannem Hodynges, Marjoriam Coliȝer, et Rogerum Arnall, ad grave nocumentum vicinorum et totius libertatis villae praedictae, etc.

Item, dicunt quod omnes qui commorant[ur] ex utraque parte viae regiae a Chappelbarre usque Organlayne et Seynt Jamgate obturant cum fimo altam viam, ad grave nocumentum patriae ibidem transeuntis, et ad magnum dampnum libertatis villae praedictae, etc.

Item, dicunt quod quaedam *porche* in Baxstergate de Marjoria Colliȝer stat super commune solium, ad grave nocumentum vicinorum ibidem transeuntium, et in magnum praejudicium libertatis villae praedictae, etc.

Item, dicunt quod Thomas Fox, drapour, obturat cum fimo Peperlane, ad grave nocumentum vicinorum, et etiam tenet ibidem in eodem vico unum *cheler'* fractum et apertum, ad grave nocumentum totius populi ibidem transeuntis, et ad magnum dampnum libertatis villae praedictae, etc.

Item, dicunt quod omnes ipotecarii Notingham' vendunt species per pondera indebita et infidelia, non tenentes le *standard*, et etiam mingunt veteres species cum novis, contra statutum Domini Regis inde editum et factum, etc.

Item, dicunt quod Johannes de Notingham, capellanus, obturavit communem venellam inter Hospitale Sancti Johannis ex parte australi, et tenementum quondam Ricardi Hanson ex parte boriali, et eam praedictam venellam inclusam fecit fieri ad usum suum proprium, sine licentia Majoris et Burgensium villae praedictae, ad grave dampnum et praejudicium totius communitatis, etc.

Item, dicunt quod quaedam venella existeret communis in le Fischergate inter tenementum Johannis de Plumptre ex parte orientali, et tenementum Willelmi de Beston ex parte occidentali, in quo

[1] This sentence is an addition to the original entry.

his garden, to the serious damage and prejudice of the town aforesaid, etc. For 6 feet near the street of Ratonrowe, etc.[1]

Also, they say that all the tenants of Thomas Mapperley and Robert German block up the lane which lies between Bugȝerdes and the tenement of Thomas Holland, and which abuts at the southern head upon Castirffeldcroce, and at the northern head upon Franchegate, to the serious detriment of the liberty of the town aforesaid, etc.

3942, ro. 4.

Also, they say that a lane which lies between Roger Arnold and John Turner is blocked up with ordure by Hugh Baxter, John Hodynges, Margery Colier, and Roger Arnold, to the serious detriment of the neighbours and of all the liberty of the town aforesaid, etc.

Also, they say that all who dwell on either side of King's highway from Chappelbarre to Organlayne and Seynt Jamgate block up the high way with ordure, to the serious detriment of the country-people there passing, and to the great damage of the liberty of the town aforesaid, etc.

Also, they say that a porch in Baxstergate belonging to Margery Colier stands upon the common soil, to the serious detriment of the neighbours there passing, and to the great prejudice of the liberty of the town aforesaid, etc.

Also, they say that Thomas Fox, draper, blocks up Peperlane with ordure, to the serious detriment of the neighbours, and also holds there in the same street a cellar broken and open, to the serious detriment of the whole people there passing, and to the great damage of the liberty of the town aforesaid, etc.

Also, they say that all the apothecaries of Nottingham sell spices by unusual and unfaithful weights, not adhering to the standard, and also mix old spices with new, against the statute of our Lord the King thereupon made and provided, etc.

Also, they say that John de Nottingham, chaplain, has blocked up the common lane between the Hospital of Saint John on the southern side, and the tenement formerly Richard Hanson's on the northern side, and has caused the aforesaid lane to be enclosed for his own use, without the licence of the Mayor and Burgesses of the town aforesaid, to the serious damage and prejudice of the whole community, etc.

Also, they say that a lane should be kept common in the Fischergate between the tenement of John de Plumptre on the eastern side,

praedicto tenemento modo Johannes Scotte, fischer, manet. Ideo inquiratur, etc.

Item, praesentant quod Hugo de Wymondeslawe obturat commune solium ante hostium Communis Aulae villae praedictae cum fimo et cineribus et cum quadam[1] arbore posita super praedictum solium, ad grave nocumentum totius communitatis villae praedictae, etc.

Item, dicunt quod Willelmus de Stappulton obturat cum fimo communem viam erga Flexschamulles in le Wykedaymerkeyth' super unum vicum qui[2] vocatus est Calvertonlayne, ad grave nocumentum totius communitatis villae praedictae, et ad gravem obturationem aquae de Lene juxta Frerwatergonge, etc., ad grave dampnum villae praedictae, etc. 3942, ro. 4d.

CLII.—*Pleas relating to the Fish-leaps in the Common Waters.*

1395, November 3.

Ricardus Palmer, de Notyngham, fyssher, queritur de Galfrido de Skelton', de eadem, de placito transgressionis, de eo quod ubi idem Ricardus in communibus aquis villae Notynghamiae habuit *lez lepes* praedicti Ricardi jacentes pro pissibus capiendis, idem Galfridus, die Jovis proxima ante festum Apostolorum Symonis et Judae, anno regni regis nunc xix.,[3] dict[os *lep*]*us* sursum cepit, et ipsos in aliis locis removit et fregit, unde deterioratus est et dampna habet ad valentiam xls., inde producit sectam, etc. Et praedictus Galfridus in propria persona sua venit, et defendit vim et injuriam, etc., et dicit quod ipse inde in nullo est culpabilis, et hoc ponit se super patriam; et alius similiter. Ideo praeceptum est, etc.

Idem Galfridus queritur de dicto Ricardo de placito transgressionis de eo in praedicta querela, quod idem Ricardus, die et anno suprascriptis, removit *les leepus* praedicti Galfridi, et eos fregit, prout ipse superius versus eum narravit, ad dampna sua xld., inde producit sectam, etc. Et praedictus Ricardus in propria persona sua venit, et defendit vim et injuriam, etc., et dicit quod ipse inde in nullo est culpabilis, et hoc ponit se super patriam; et alius similiter. Ideo praeceptum est, etc. 1295, ro. 3d.

[1] *quadam,*] 'quodam,' MS.

[2] *qui,*] 'quod,' MS. The word 'stillant.' has been here added in a different coloured ink.

[3] Thursday, October 21, 1395.

and the tenement of William de Beeston on the western side, in which aforesaid tenement John Scott, fisher, now dwells. Therefore let it be inquired, etc.

Also, they present that Hugh Wymondeslow blocks up the common soil before the door of the Common Hall of the aforesaid town with ordure and cinders and with a tree placed on the aforesaid soil, to the serious detriment of the whole community of the town aforesaid, etc.

Also, they say that William de Stapleton blocks up with ordure the common street towards the Flexschamulles in the Wykeday-merkeyth' on a street which is called Calvertonlayne, to the serious detriment of the whole community of the aforesaid town, and to the great obstruction of the water of Lene near Frerwatergonge, etc., to the serious damage of the town aforesaid, etc. 3942, ro. 4d.

CLII.—*Pleas relating to the Fish-leaps in the Common Waters.*

1395, November 3.

Richard Palmer, of Nottingham, fisher, makes plaint of Geoffrey de Skelton, of the same, on a plea of trespass, that whereas the said Richard had lying in the common waters of the town of Nottingham the leaps of the aforesaid Richard for taking fish, the same Geoffrey, on Thursday next before the feast of the Apostles Simon and Jude, in the 19th year of the reign of the present king,[3] took down the said leaps, and removed them to other places, and broke them, whereby he (Richard) is injured and has received damages to the amount of 40s., wherefore he enters suit, etc. And the aforesaid Geoffrey comes in his own person, and defends the force and injury, etc., and says that he is guilty thereof in nothing, and as to this he puts himself upon the country; and the other likewise. Therefore it is commanded, etc.

The same Geoffrey makes plaint of the said Richard on a plea of trespass of what is in the aforesaid plaint, that the said Richard, on the day and year above-written, removed the leaps of the aforesaid Geoffrey, and broke them, as he (Richard) has set forth above against him (Geoffrey), to his damage of 40d., wherefore he enters suit, etc. And the aforesaid Richard comes in his own person, and defends the force and injury, etc., and says that he is thereof in nothing guilty, and as to this he puts himself upon the country; and the other likewise. Therefore it is commanded, etc. 1295, ro. 3d.

CLIII.—*Names of Burgesses enrolled during the Mayoralty of John de Plumptre.*

1395-6.

BURGENSES FACTI DE TERMINO NATALIS DOMINI.

Johannes de Aslaby factus est Burgensis et juratus pro vjs. viijd., et habet diem usque festum Nativitatis Beatae [Mariae], et inde invenit plegium Thomam Fox, drapour, etc.

Johannes Fisch, tailour, factus est Burgensis et juratus pro vjs. viijd., et habet diem usque festum Nativitatis Beatae Mariae, et inde invenit plegium Thomam Fox.

Johannes Mauger, sutor, factus est Burgensis et juratus pro vjs. viijd., et habet diem usque eundem festum, et inde invenit plegium Johannem Tannesley.

Willelmus Allewyne, berker, factus est Burgensis et juratus pro vjs. viijd., et habet diem usque festum ad Vincula Sancti Petri, et inde invenit plegium Johannem Allewyne.

Randulphus Daniell, carnifex, factus est Burgensis et juratus pro vjs. viijd., et habet diem usque festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptistae, et inde invenit plegium Johannem Luȝburgth.

Johannes de Pilkering, wrigth, factus est Burgensis et juratus pro vjs. viijd., et habet diem usque festum ad Vincula Sancti Petri, et inde invenit plegium Johannem Mauger.

Johannes de Allastre, irunemanger, factus est Burgensis et juratus pro vjs. viijd., et habet diem usque festum Pentecostes proximum futurum, et conceditur per Majorem in illo die quod si praedictus Johannes inveniatur liber ad festum supradictum, tunc non solvet vjs. viijd., sin autem, solvet praedictos vjs. et viij. denarios, et inde invenit plegium Nicholaum de Alastre.

Willelmus de Arnall, quondam serviens Willelmi Hunston, factus est Burgensis et juratus pro vjs. viijd., et habet diem usque festum Assumptionis Beatae Mariae, et inde invenit plegium Johannem Bothall.

Robertus Barow, berker, factus est Burgensis et juratus pro vjs. viijd., et habet diem usque festum Nativitatis Beatae Mariae, et inde invenit plegium Johannem de Schetffeld.

Ricardus Goddezon, tailour, factus est Burgensis et juratus pro vjs. viijd., et habet diem usque festum Nativitatis Beatae Mariae, et inde invenit plegium Johannem Briddessale.

CLIII.—*Names of Burgesses enrolled during the Mayoralty of John de Plumptre.*

1395-6.

BURGESSES MADE FOR THE TERM OF THE BIRTHDAY OF THE LORD.

John de Aslaby is made a Burgess and sworn for 6s. 8d., and he has day until the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Mary, and hereupon he finds as pledge Thomas Fox, draper, etc.

John Fish, tailor, is made a Burgess and sworn for 6s. 8d., and he has day until the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Mary, and hereupon he finds as pledge Thomas Fox.

John Mauger, shoemaker, is made a Burgess and sworn for 6s. 8d., and he has day until the same feast, and hereupon he finds as pledge John Tannesley.

William Allewyne, barker, is made a Burgess and sworn for 6s. 8d., and he has day until the feast of Saint Peter ad Vincula, and hereupon he finds as pledge John Allewyne.

Randolph Daniel, butcher, is made Burgess and sworn for 6s. 8d., and he has day until the feast of the Nativity of Saint John the Baptist, and hereupon he finds as pledge John Loughborough.

John de Pickering, wright, is made Burgess and sworn for 6s. 8d., and he has day until the feast of Saint Peter ad Vincula, and hereupon he finds as pledge John Mauger.

John de Alastre, ironmonger, is made a Burgess and sworn for 6s. 8d., and he has day until the feast of Whitsuntide next to come, and it is granted by the Mayor on that day that if the aforesaid John shall be found free at the feast aforesaid, then he shall not pay 6s. 8d., but if not, he shall pay the aforesaid 6s. and 8d., and hereupon he finds as pledge Nicholas de Alastre.

William de Arnold, formerly servant of William Huntston, is made a Burgess and sworn for 6s. 8d., and he has day until the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Mary, and hereupon he finds as pledge John Bothall.

Robert Barrow, barker, is made a Burgess and sworn for 6s. 8d., and he has day until the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Mary, and hereupon he finds as pledge John de Sheffield.

Richard Goddeson, tailor, is made a Burgess and sworn for 6s. 8d., and he has day until the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Mary, and hereupon he finds as pledge John Breadsall.

Johannes Bogher, de Gaynesburgth, factus est Burgensis et juratus pro vjs. viijd., et habet diem usque festum Nativitatis Beatae Mariae, et inde invenit plegium Henricum de Plumptre.

Thomas Bulker factus est Burgensis et juratus pro vjs. viijd., et habet diem usque festum Nativitatis Beatae Mariae, et inde invenit plegium Hugonem Lastemaker.

David Kychyne factus est Burgensis et juratus pro vjs. viijd., et habet diem usque ad festum Assumptionis Beatae Mariae, et inde invenit plegium Johannem de Bothall.

Robertus de Burton, glover, factus est Burgensis et juratus pro vjs. viijd., et habet diem usque festum Assumptionis Beatae Mariae, et sic inde praedictus Robertus juravit super Ewangelium, coram Majore et Ballivis in Communi Aula, ut solveret praedictos sex solidos et viij. denarios ad supradictum festum, etc.

BURGENSES FACTI DE TERMINO PENTECOSTES.

Johannes Knygth factus est Burgensis et juratus pro vjs. viijd., et inde idem Johannes solvit, coram Majore in eodem die, etc., praedictos sex solidos et octo denarios, etc.

Robertus Baxster factus est Burgensis et juratus pro vjs. viijd., et inde habet diem usque festum Nativitatis Beatae Mariae, et inde invenit plegium Robertus Cutt.

Thomas Deyne, walker, factus est Burgensis et juratus pro vjs. viijd., et inde habet diem usque festum Assumptionis Beatae Mariae, et inde invenit plegium Willelmus Fox.

Willelmus Bank, fischer, factus est Burgensis pro vjs. viijd., et inde habet diem usque festum Assumptionis Beatae Mariae, et inde invenit plegium Johannem Chillewell.

Willelmus Dekone factus est Burgensis et juratus pro vjs. viijd., et habet diem usque festum Nativitatis Beatae Mariae, et inde invenit plegios Ricardum Plattes et Willelmum Stokkes, etc.

Ricardus de Garton factus est Burgensis et juratus pro vjs. viijd., et habet diem usque festum Sancti Mathaei Apostoli, et inde invenit plegium Ricardum Plattes, etc. 3942, ro. I.

CLIV.—*Statutes Merchant acknowledged.*

1395-6.

I.—Memorandum quod xxix° die Septembris, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi post Conquestum Angliae vicesimo, Hugo de

John Bower, of Gainsborough, is made a Burgess and sworn for 6s. 8d., and he has day until the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Mary, and hereupon he finds as pledge Henry de Plumptre.

Thomas Bulker is made a Burgess and sworn for 6s. 8d., and he has day until the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Mary, and hereupon he finds as pledge Hugh Lastmaker.

David Kichin is made a Burgess and sworn for 6s. 8d., and he has day until the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Mary, and hereupon he finds as pledge John de Bothall.

Robert de Burton, glover, is made a Burgess and sworn for 6s. 8d., and he has day until the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Mary, and so hereupon the aforesaid Robert swore upon the Gospels, before the Mayor and Bailiffs in the Common Hall, that he would pay the aforesaid six shillings and eightpence at the abovesaid feast, etc.

BURGESSES MADE FOR THE TERM OF WHITSUNTIDE.

John Knight is made a Burgess and sworn for 6s. 8d., and hereupon the said John paid, before the Mayor on the same day, etc., the aforesaid six shillings and eightpence, etc.

Robert Baxter is made a Burgess and sworn for 6s. 8d., and hereupon he has day until the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Mary, and hereupon he finds as pledge Robert Cutt.

Thomas Dean, walker, is made a Burgess and sworn for 6s. 8d., and hereupon he has day until the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Mary, and hereupon he finds as pledge William Fox.

William Bank, fisher, is made a Burgess for 6s. 8d., and hereupon he has day until the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Mary, and hereupon he finds as pledge John Chilwell.

William Deacon is made a Burgess and sworn for 6s. 8d., and he has day until the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Mary, and hereupon he finds as pledges Richard Platts and William Stocks, etc.

Richard de Garton is made a Burgess and sworn for 6s. 8d., and he has day until the feast of Saint Matthew the Apostle, and hereupon he finds as pledge Richard Platts, etc. 3942, ro. 1.

CLIV.—*Statutes Merchant acknowledged.*

1395-6.

I.—Be it remembered that on the 29th day of September, in the twentieth year of the reign of King Richard the Second after the

Lyndeby, de Notyngham, recognovit, coram Johanne de Plumptre, tunc Majore Notingham', et Waltero Askby, tunc de recognitionibus debitorum Domini Regis clerico, se debere Margaretae Samon, de Notyngham, quondam uxori Johannis Samon, de Notyngham, senioris, in ducentis libris sterlingorum, sibi solvendis ad festum Paschae proximum inde sequens, apud Notyngham.

[*Endorsed.*] Memorandum quod Statutum Margaretae Samon, de Notyngham, quondam uxoris Johannis Samon, de Notyngham, senioris, certificatum fuit, secundo die Decembris, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi xxj°, versus Hugonem de Lyndeby, de Notyngham, de cc. li., quas praedictus Hugo praedictae Margaretae solvisse debuit apud Notyngham ad festum Paschae proximum post xxix. diem Septembris, anno praedicti Regis vicesimo, unde coram Johanne de Plumptre, tunc Majore villae Notynghamiae, et Waltero Askeby, tunc Domini Regis clerico, recognovit per Statutum Mercatorium in praedictis cc. li. praefatae Margaretae solvendis. Certificatum fuit per Johannem Croweshawe, Majorem villae Notingham', et Walterum Askeby, clericum.

II.—Memorandum quod viij. die Januarii, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi decimo nono, Rogerus Nettilworth recognovit coram Johanne de Plumptre, tunc Majore Notingham', et Waltero Askby, tunc de recognitionibus debitorum Domini Regis clerico, se debere Johanni de Barleburgh in viginti et sex libris et decem solidis sterlingorum, sibi solvendis ad festum Paschae proximum inde sequens.

[*Endorsed.*] Statutum Johannis de Barleburgh, de Chestrefeld, certificatum fuit coram Domino Rege in cancellaria sua, xxij° die Septembris, anno regni Regis Ricardi vicesimo, versus Rogerum Nettilworth, de Chestrefeld. 3942, *in cedd.*

CLV.—*Extracts from the Roll of the Assize of Bread.*

1395-6.

Assisa Panis capta coram Johanne Plumptre, Majore de Notyngham, et Johanne de Tannesley et Johanne Byngham, Ballivis ejusdem villae, Johanne Samon, seniore, Roberto Jerman et Willelmo Hunston, et in praesentia aliorum fidedignorum, die Dominica proxima post

Conquest of England, Hugh de Linby, of Nottingham, acknowledged, before John de Plumptre, then Mayor of Nottingham, and Walter Askby, then the Lord King's clerk of recognizances of debts, that he is bound to Margaret Samon, of Nottingham, sometime the wife of John Samon, of Nottingham, the elder, in two hundred pounds sterling, to be paid to her at the feast of Easter thereupon next following, at Nottingham.

[*Endorsed.*] Be it remembered that the Statute of Margeret Samon, of Nottingham, sometime the wife of John Samon, of Nottingham, the elder, was certified, on the second day of December, in the 21st year of the reign of King Richard the Second, against Hugh de Linby, of Nottingham, for £200, which the aforesaid Hugh ought to have paid to the aforesaid Margaret at Nottingham at the feast of Easter next after the 29th day of September, in the twentieth year of the aforesaid King, whereupon he acknowledged, before John de Plumptre, then Mayor of the town of Nottingham, and Walter Askby, then the Lord King's clerk, by Statute Merchant for the aforesaid £200 to be paid to the aforesaid Margaret. It was certified by John Crowshaw, Mayor of the town of Nottingham, and Walter Askby, clerk.

II.—Be it remembered that on the 8th day of January, in the nineteenth year of the reign of King Richard the Second, Roger Nettleworth acknowledged before John de Plumptre, then Mayor of Nottingham, and Walter Askby, then the Lord King's clerk of recognizances of debts, that he was bound to John de Barlborough in twenty-six pounds and ten shillings sterling, to be paid to him at the feast of Easter thereupon next following.

[*Endorsed.*] The Statute of John de Barlborough, of Chesterfield, was certified before the Lord King in his chancery, on the 22nd day of September, in the twentieth year of the reign of King Richard, against Roger Nettleworth, of Chesterfield. 3942, *in cedd.*

CLV.—*Extracts from the Roll of the Assize of Bread.*

1395-6.

The Assize of Bread taken before John Plumptre, Mayor of Nottingham, and John de Tannesley and John Bingham, Bailiffs of the same town, John Samon, senior, Robert German and William Hunston, and in the presence of other trustworthy men, on Sunday

festum Sancti Dionisii Martiris, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi post Conquestum Angliae decimo nono,[1] per sacramentum Johannis de Lonaby, Willelmi Farrewell, Johannis Balle, et Thomae de Holonde, juratorum, qui dicunt quod melius frumentum venditum fuit in foro die Sabbati ultima praeterita pro xjd., et medium frumentum pro xd., et deterius frumentum pro ixd. Ideo dictum est pistoribus quod furnent post Assisam de iijs. vjd.—Defectus nullus invenitur.

Assisa Panis capta coram Majore et Ballivis, et in praesentia aliorum fidedignorum, die Dominica proxima ante festum Sancti Thomae Apostoli anno supradicto,[2] per sacramentum Johannis Jolivet, Willelmi Turnour, Roberti Ostiler, et Johannis de Nuthaille, juratorum, qui dicunt quod melius frumentum venditum fuit in foro die Sabbati ultima praeterita pro xd., et medium frumentum pro ixd., et deterius frumentum pro viijd. Ideo dictum est pistoribus quod furnent post Assi[s]am de iijs. Et inde in ista Assisa Johannes Bond, baxster, inventus est defectivus de pondere suo in pane albo de quadrante per pondus xd., et ultra. Ideo hic adjudicatur esse in misericordia: qui venit hic et ponit se in gratia Majoris, et ponit se pro misericordia vjd.

Assisa Panis capta coram Majore et Ballivis, et in praesentia aliorum fidedignorum, die Dominica proxima post festum Sancti Botulphi anno supradicto,[3] per sacramentum, [*etc.*] Et inde in ista Assisa Willelmus Brekpot, baxster, inventus est deffectivus de pondere suo in pane unius tortae albae de quadrante per pondus vs. et iiijd. Ideo hic adjudicatur esse in misericordia: qui venit hic, et ponit se in gratia Majoris, et ponit se pro misericordia.—Condonatur per Majorem quia pauper, etc.

Assisa Panis capta coram Majore et Ballivis, et in praesentia aliorum fidedignorum, die Dominica proxima post festum Sancti Jacobi Apostoli anno supradicto,[4] per sacramentum, [*etc.*] Et inde in ista Assisa Hugo Baxster inventus est deffectivus de pondere suo unius panis albi de quadrante per pondus iijs. iiijd. Ideo hic adjudicatur esse in misericordia: qui venit hic, et ponit se in gratia Majoris, et solvit pro misericordia iijs. iiijd. 3942, ro. 5.

Assisa Panis capta coram Majore et Ballivis, et in praesentia aliorum fidedignorum, die Lunae proxima ante festum Decollationis

[1] Sunday, October 10, 1395.
[2] Sunday, December 19, 1395.
[3] Sunday, June 18, 1396.
[4] Sunday, July 30, 1396.

next after the feast of Saint Denis the Martyr, in the nineteenth year of the reign of King Richard the Second after the Conquest of England,[1] by the oath of John de Lonaby, William Farwell, John Ball, and Thomas de Holland, who, being sworn, say that the best corn was sold in the market on Saturday last past for 11d., and the middle quality corn for 10d., and the poorer quality of corn for 9d. Therefore the bakers are told to bake according to the Assize of 3s. 6d.—No default is found.

The Assize of Bread taken before the Mayor and Bailffs, and in the presence of other trustworthy men, on Sunday next before the feast of Saint Thomas the Apostle in the year abovesaid,[2] by the oath of John Jolivet, William Turner, Robert Ostiler, and John de Nuttal, who, being sworn, say that the best corn was sold in the market on Saturday last past for 10d., and the middle quality of corn for 9d., and the poorer quality of corn for 8d. Therefore the bakers are told to bake according to the Assize of 3s. And hereupon in this Assize John Bond, baxster, is found wanting in his weight in white bread of a farthing by the pound of 10d., and over. Therefore he is here adjudged to be in 'misericordia:' he comes here and places himself upon the favour of the Mayor, and pays for 'misericordia' 6d.

The Assize of Bread taken before the Mayor and Bailiffs, and in presence of other trustworthy men, on Sunday next after the feast of Saint Botulph in the year abovesaid,[3] by the oath, [*etc.*] And hereupon in this Assize William Brekpot, baxster, is found wanting in his weight in a loaf of white tourt bread of a farthing by the weight of 5s. 4d. Therefore he is here adjudged to be in 'misericordia:' he comes here, and places himself upon the favour of the Mayor, and places himself in 'misericordia.'—He is forgiven by the Mayor because he is poor, etc.

The Assize of Bread taken before the Mayor and Bailiffs, and in the presence of other trustworthy men, on Sunday next after the feast of Saint James the Apostle in the year abovesaid,[4] by the oath, [*etc.*] And hereupon in this Assize Hugh Baxster is found wanting in his weight of a white loaf of a farthing by the weight of 3s. 4d. Therefore he is here adjudged to be in 'misericordia:' he comes here, and places himself upon the favour of the Mayor, and pays 3s. 4d. for 'misericordia.' 3942, ro. 5.

The Assize of Bread taken before the Mayor and Bailiffs, and in the presence of other trustworthy men, on Monday next before the

Sancti Johannis Baptistae anno supradicto,[1] per sacramentum, [*etc.*] Et inde in ista Assisa Johannes Wery, baxster, inventus est deffectivus de pondere suo in pane wastelli de quadrante per pondus viijs. viijd. Ideo hic adjudicatur esse in misericordia; qui venit, et ponit se in gratia Majoris, et solvit pro misericordia vjd.[2]

3942, ro. 5d.

CLVI.—*Extracts from the Presentments of Affrays during the Mayoralty of John de Plumptre.*

1395-6.

PRAESENTATIONES OMNIUM AFFRAIARUM, CORAM JOHANNE DE PLUMPTRE, TUNC MAJORE VILLAE NOTYNGHAMIAE, ANNO REGNI REGIS RICARDI SECUNDI POST CONQUESTUM ANGLIAE DECIMO NONO.

Robertus de Sutton et Johannes Daniell, Decenarii de Fleschewergate, praesentant unam affraiam factam cum sanguine per Henricum Hikkelyng versus Johannem Pulter, filium Annae uxoris Henrici praedicti, eo quod praedictus Henricus tractavit cultellum suum et percussit praedictum Johannem cum praedicto cultello in capite, unde sanguis exivit inter eos, contra pacem Domini Regis, etc., unde attachiatus est, etc. Et inde idem Henricus venit, et ponit se in gratia Majoris, et solvit vjd.

Walterus Fletcher, Decenarius de Mothalgate, praesentat unam affraiam factam cum sanguine super praedictum Stephanum Wade versus Agnetem Yriche, eo quod praedictus Stephanus verberavit et sanguinem tractavit cum pugillis suis de praedicta Agnete, contra pacem Domini Regis, unde attachiatus est, etc. Et inde idem Stephanus venit, et ponit se in gratia Majoris, et solvit vjd.

Johannes Lorimer et Johannes Wyrhall, Decenarii de Bridilsmythgate, praesentant unam affraiam factam cum sanguine super Adam Couper versus Ricardum Hykot, sporiour, quia praedictus Adam percussit cum dolabro suo praedictum Ricardum in latere suo, contra pacem Domini Regis, etc., unde attachiatus est, etc. Et inde idem Adam venit, et ponit se in gratia Majoris, et solvit xijd.

Johannes Lorimer et Johannes Wyrhall, Decenarii de Bridilsmythgate, praesentant unam affraiam factam sine sanguine super Thomam

[1] Monday, August 28, 1396.

[2] There are fifty-one entries of Assizes. These extracts comprise all the defaults enrolled.

feast of the Decollation of Saint John the Baptist in the year aforesaid,[1] by the oath, [*etc.*] And hereupon in this Assize John Wery, baxster, is found wanting in his weight of a loaf of wastel bread of a farthing by the weight of 8s. 8d. Therefore he is here adjudged to be in 'misericordia:' he comes, and places himself upon the favour of the Mayor, and pays 6d. for 'misericordia.'[2] 3942, ro. 5d.

CLVI.—*Extracts from the Presentments of Affrays during the Mayoralty of John de Plumptre.*

1395-6.

PRESENTMENTS OF ALL AFFRAYS, BEFORE JOHN DE PLUMPTRE, THEN MAYOR OF THE TOWN OF NOTTINGHAM, IN THE NINETEENTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING RICHARD THE SECOND AFTER THE CONQUEST OF ENGLAND.

Robert de Sutton and John Daniel, Decennaries of Fleschewergate, present an affray made with blood by Henry Hickling upon John Pulter, the son of Anna the wife of the aforesaid Henry, because the aforesaid Henry drew his knife and struck the aforesaid John upon the head with the aforesaid knife, whence blood issued between them, against the peace of our Lord the King, etc., wherefore he is attached, etc. And hereupon the said Henry comes, and places himself upon the favour of the Mayor, and pays 6d.

Walter Fletcher, Decennary of Mothalgate, presents an affray made with blood against the aforesaid Stephen Wade upon Agnes Irish, because the aforesaid Stephen beat her and drew blood from the aforesaid Agnes with his fists, against the peace of our Lord the King, wherefore he is attached, etc. And hereupon the said Stephen comes, and places himself upon the favour of the Mayor, and pays 6d.

John Lorimer and John Wyrhall, Decennaries of Bridilsmythgate, present an affray made with blood against Adam Cooper upon Richard Hykot, spurrier, because the aforesaid Adam struck the aforesaid Richard on his side with his axe, against the peace of our Lord the King, etc., wherefore he is attached, etc. And hereupon the said Adam comes, and places himself upon the favour of the Mayor, and pays 12d.

John Lorimer and John Wyrhall, Decennaries of Bridilsmythgate, present an affray made without blood against Thomas Fox, draper,

Fox, drapour, quia praedictus Thomas primo tractavit dolabrum suum evaginatum, et postea recessit in domum suam propriam[1] et cepit unum baculum in manu sua erga Johannem Hodynges, contra pacem Domini Regis, etc., unde attachiatus est, etc. Et inde idem Thomas venit, et ponit se in gratia Majoris, et solvit xijd.

Johannes de Mar et Johannes Koo, Decenarii de Franchegate, praesentant unam affraiam factam sine sanguine super Agnetem, servam Willelmi de Torlarton, pro eo quod praedicta Agnes venit in domum Roberti Brinkkelowe contra voluntatem suam, et ibi fere suffocaverat uxorem praedicti Roberti, contra pacem Domini Regis, etc., unde attachiata est, etc. Et inde eadem[2] Agnes venit, et ponit se in gratia Majoris, et solvit vjd.

Willelmus Gy et Johannes Dauntre, Decenarii de Alto Pavimento, praesentant unam affraiam cum sanguine super Robertum Couper, pro eo quod praedictus Robertus percutiebat Philippum Tailour cum uno baculo in capite de quo sanguis effluebat, contra pacem Domini Regis, etc., unde attachiatus est, etc. Et inde idem Robertus venit coram Majore, et ponit se in gratia, et solvit vjd.

Johannes de Mampton et Gilbertus Walker, Decenarii de Hundegate, praesentant unam affraiam sine sanguine super Henricum de Plumptre, pro eo quod praedictus Henricus levavit et verberavit Johannam Potter cum uno baculo, contra pacem Domini Regis, etc., unde attachiatus est, etc. Et inde idem Henricus venit, et ponit se in gratia Majoris, et solvit vjd.

Thomas Arnall et Robertus de Casterffeld, Decenarii de Chappelbarre, praesentant unam affraiam sine sanguine super Willelmum Wrigth, de Alfferton, pro eo quod praedictus Willelmus tractavit cultellum suum versus Willelmum, servum Willelmi de Sallowe, et contra pacem Domini Regis, etc., unde attachiatus est, etc. Et inde idem Willelmus venit, et ponit se in gratia Majoris, et solvit vjd.

Johannes de Mampton et Gylbertum Walker, Decenarii de Hundegate, praesentant quod Beatrix Matther est communis objurgatrix in vico de Hundegate ubi moratur, contra vicinos suos, et contra pacem Domini Regis, etc., unde attachiata est, etc. Et inde eadem Beatrix venit, et ponit se in gratia Majoris, et solvit vjd.

[1] *suam propriam,*] 'suum proprium,' MS. This mistake is tacitly corrected where it occurs in the following extracts.

[2] *eadem,*] 'idem,' MS. This error is also corrected when it occurs elsewhere in these extracts.

because the aforesaid Thomas first drew his unsheathed axe, and afterwards went into his own house and took a club in his hand against John Hodings, against the peace of our Lord the King, etc., wherefore he is attached, etc. And hereupon the said Thomas comes, and places himself upon the favour of the Mayor, and pays 12d.

John de Mar and John Koo, Decennaries of Franchegate, present an affray made without blood against Agnes, servant of William de Torlaton, because the aforesaid Agnes came into the house of Robert Brinklow against his will, and there nearly strangled the wife of the aforesaid Robert, against the peace of our Lord the King, etc., wherefore she is attached, etc. And hereupon the said Agnes comes, and places herself upon the favour of the Mayor, and pays 6d.

William Gye and John Dauntre, Decennaries of the High Pavement, present an affray (made) with blood against Robert Cooper, because the aforesaid Robert struck Philip Taylor on the head with a club whence blood flowed forth, against the peace of our Lord the King, etc., wherefore he is attached, etc. And hereupon the said Robert comes before the Mayor, and places himself upon his favour, and pays 6d.

John de Mampton and Gilbert Walker, Decennaries of Hundegate, present an affray without blood against Henry de Plumptre, because the aforesaid Henry raised and beat Joan Potter with a club, against the peace of our Lord the King, etc., wherefore he is attached, etc. And hereupon the said Henry comes, and places himself upon the favour of the Mayor, and pays 6d.

Thomas Arnold and Robert de Chesterfield, Decennaries of Chappelbarre, present an affray without blood against William Wright, of Alfreton, because the aforesaid William drew his knife against William, the servant of William de Sallow, and against the peace of our Lord the King, etc., wherefore he is attached, etc. And hereupon the said William comes, and places himself upon the favour of the Mayor, and pays 6d.

John de Mampton and Gilbert Walker, Decennaries of Hundegate, present that Beatrice Matther is a common scold in the street of Hundegate where she dwells, against her neighbours, and against the peace of our Lord the King, etc., wherefore she is attached, etc. And hereupon the said Beatrice comes, and places herself upon the favour of the Mayor, and pays 6d.

Johannes de Baroby et Ricardus Roper, Decenarii ad finem Pontis, praesentant unam affraiam sine sanguine super Robertum Fischer, de Castell, pro eo quod praedictus Robertus levavit unum baculum versus Rachinald[1] Werkeman, contra pacem Domini Regis, etc., unde attachiatus est. Et inde idem Robertus venit, et ponit se in gratia Majoris, et solvit vjd.

Robertus de Castriffeld et Thomas de Arnall, Decenarii de Westebarre, praesentant unam affraiam sine sanguine super Johannem Colyngham, fratrem Roberti de Colyngham Fratris Carmelitae de Notingham, pro eo quod praedictus Johannes tractavit cultellum suum versus Bertraum[1] Yriche, et contra pacem Domini Regis, etc., unde attachiatus est, etc. Et inde idem Johannes venit, et ponit se in gratia Majoris, et solvit vjd.

Item, praedicti Decenarii praesentant unam affraiam sine sanguine super Thomam Fox, masson, pro eo quod praedictus Thomas perturbatus fuit et tractavit dolabrum suum contra unum extraneum patriae cujus nomen ignoratur, et contra pacem Domini Regis, etc., unde attachiatus est, etc. Et inde idem Thomas venit, et ponit se in gratia Majoris, et solvit vjd.: plegius—Thomas Arnall.

Walterus Fletcher, Decenarius de Motehallgate, praesentat unam affraiam cum sanguine super Johannam de Bautre de Motehallegate versus Maud[1] Donne, pro eo quod praedicta Johanna perturbata fuit et prostravit eam super pavimentum, unde sanguis de brachio suo exivit, et contra pacem Domini Regis, etc., unde attachiata est, etc. Et inde eadem Johanna inprisonata fuit.—vjd.

Johannes Wyrhall et Johannes Lorimer, Decenarii de Bridilsmythgate, praesentant unam affraiam sine sanguine super Thomam Briddam, tynkker, pro eo quod praedictus Thomas alipizavit unam ancillam Johannae de Crophill, contra pacem Domini Regis, etc., unde attachiatus est, etc. Et inde idem Thomas venit, et ponit se in gratia Majoris, et solvit vjd.

Ricardus de Lyndeby, Decenarius de Bergergate, praesentat unam affraiam super Randulphum Tailour, sine sanguine, pro eo quod praedictus Randulphus levavit unum *sikkefforth* versus Johannem Ile, sutorem, et contra pacem Domini Regis, etc., unde attachiatus est, etc. Et inde idem Walterus venit, et ponit se in gratia Majoris, et solvit vjd.

Item, praedictus Ricardus, Decenarius de eodem vico, praesentat

[1] These names appear in this form in the Roll.

John de Barrowby and Richard Roper, Decennaries at the end of the Bridge, present an affray without blood against Robert Fisher, of the Castle, because the aforesaid Robert raised a club against Reginald Workman, against the peace of our Lord the King, etc., wherefore he is attached, etc. And hereupon the said Robert comes, and places himself upon the favour of the Mayor, and pays 6d.

Robert de Chesterfield and Thomas de Arnold, Decennaries of Westebarre, present an affray without blood against John Collingham, brother of Robert Collingham a Carmelite Friar of Nottingham, because the aforesaid John drew his knife against Bertram Irish, and against the peace of our Lord the King, etc., wherefore he is attached, etc. And hereupon the said John comes, and places himself upon the favour of the Mayor, and pays 6d.

Also, the aforesaid Decennaries present an affray without blood against Thomas Fox, mason, because the aforesaid Thomas was troubled and drew his axe against a stranger of the country whose name is not known, and against the peace of our Lord the King, etc., wherefore he is attached, etc. And hereupon the said Thomas comes, and places himself upon the favour of the Mayor, and pays 6d.: pledge—Thomas Arnold.

Walter Fletcher, Decennary of Motehallgate, presents an affray with blood against Joan de Bawtry of Motehallegate upon Maud Donne, because the aforesaid Joan was troubled and threw her down upon the pavement, whereby blood issued from her arm, and against the peace of our Lord the King, etc., wherefore she is attached, etc. And hereupon the said Joan was imprisoned.—6d.

John Wyrhall and John Lorimer, Decennaries of Bridilsmythgate, present an affray without blood against Thomas Briddam, tinker, because the aforesaid Thomas slapped the face of a maid-servant of Joan de Crophill, against the peace of our Lord the King, etc., wherefore he is attached, etc. And hereupon the said Thomas comes, and places himself upon the favour of the Mayor, and pays 6d.

Richard de Linby, Decennary of Bergergate, presents an affray against Randolph Taylor, without blood, because the aforesaid Randolph raised a sikkeforth against John Ile, shoemaker, and against the peace of our Lord the King, etc., wherefore he is attached, etc. And hereupon the said Walter comes, and places himself upon the favour of the Mayor, and pays 6d.

Also, the aforesaid Richard, Decennary of the same street, presents

unam affraiam super Johannem Ile, sutorem, cum sanguine, pro eo quod praedictus Johannes levavit unum baculum, ac etiam jactavit baslardum suum cum manibus suis versus Randulphum Tailour, et contra pacem Domini Regis, etc., unde attachiatus est, etc. Et inde idem Johannes venit, et ponit se in gratia Majoris, et solvit xijd.

Willelmus de Kynston, tailour, et Ricardus Joie, Decenarii de Wommenmerkeyth', praesentant unam affraiam cum sanguine super Thomam Fox, drapour, pro eo quod praedictus Thomas insidiavit,[1] verberavit, et vulneravit, cum vi et armis, Willelmum Bunche, nuntium Vicecomitis Notingham', contra pacem Domini Regis, etc., unde attachiatus est, etc. Et inde idem Thomas venit, et ponit se in gratia Majoris, et solvit vjs. viijd.

Willelmus de Kynston et Ricardus Joie, Decenarii de Womenmerkeyth', praesentant unam affraiam sine sanguine super Robertum Goygth, wallescheman, pro eo quod praedictus Robertus venit, cum vi et armis, versus Willelmum Bunche in adjuvatione Thomae Fox, drapour, et contra pacem Domini Regis, etc., unde attachiatus est, etc. Et inde idem Robertus venit, et ponit se in gratia Majoris, et solvit vjd. Plegius—Thomas Fox, drapour, etc.

Johannes Schaldhott et Johannes de Melton, Decenarii de Longrawe, praesentant unam affraiam sine sanguine super Thomam Beddefford, pro eo quod praedictus Thomas insidiavit[1] noctanter interficere Adam de Newton et servos Willelmi Prenties, contra pacem Domini Regis, etc., unde attachiatus est, etc. Et inde idem Thomas venit, et ponit se in gratia Majoris, et solvit xijd.

Walterus Fletcher, [Decenarius] de Mothallegate, praesentat unum houtesium levatum noctanter super Aliciam de Swettenam versus Henricum Panier et Johannem Hercill, tailour, contra pacem Domini Regis, etc., unde attachiata est, etc. Et inde eadem Alicia venit, et ponit se in gratia Majoris, et solvit vjd.

Johannes Schaldhott et Johannes de Melton, lister, Decenarii de Longerawe, praesentant unam affraiam sine sanguine super Thomam de Beddefford noctanter factam versus Johannem Utterby, servum Willelmi Prentice, pro eo quod praedictus Thomas insidiavit[1] eum interficere cum uno baculo, contra pacem Domini Regis, etc., unde attachiatus est, etc. Et inde idem Thomas venit, et ponit se in gratia Majoris, et solvit xijd.

[1] *sic.*

an affray against John Ile, shoemaker, with blood, because the aforesaid John raised a club, and also threw his baselard with his hands against Randolph Taylor, and against the peace of our Lord the King, etc., wherefore he is attached, etc. And hereupon the same John comes, and places himself upon the favour of the Mayor, and pays 12d.

William de Kingston, tailor, and Richard Joy, Decennaries of Wommenmerkeyth', present an affray with blood against Thomas Fox, draper, because the aforesaid Thomas lay in wait for, beat, and wounded, with force and arms, William Bunche, messenger of the Sheriff of Nottingham, against the peace of our Lord the King, etc., wherefore he is attached, etc. And hereupon the said Thomas comes, and places himself upon the favour of the Mayor, and pays 6s. 8d.

William de Kingston and Richard Joy, Decennaries of Womenmerkeyth', present an affray without blood against Robert Goygth, Welshman, because the aforesaid Robert came, with force and arms, against William Bunche to the assistance of Thomas Fox, draper, and against the peace of our Lord the King, etc., wherefore he is attached, etc. And hereupon the said Robert comes, and places himself upon the favour of the Mayor, and pays 6d. Pledge—Thomas Fox, draper, etc.

John Schaldhott and John de Melton, Decennaries of Longrawe, present an affray without blood against Thomas Bedford, because the aforesaid Thomas lay in wait by night to kill Adam de Newton and the servants of William Prentice, against the peace of our Lord the King, etc., wherefore he is attached, etc. And hereupon the said Thomas comes, and places himself upon the favour of the Mayor, and pays 12d.

Walter Fletcher, Decennary of Mothallegate, presents a hue and cry raised in the night against Alice de Swettenam upon Henry Panier and John Hercill, tailor, against the peace of our Lord the King, etc., wherefore she is attached, etc. And hereupon the same Alice comes, and places herself upon the favour of the Mayor, and pays 6d.

John Schaldhott and John de Melton, lister, Decennaries of Longerawe, present an affray without blood against Thomas de Bedford made by night upon John Utterby, servant of William Prentice, because the aforesaid Thomas lay in wait to kill him with a club, against the peace of our Lord the King, etc., wherefore he is attached, etc. And hereupon the said Thomas comes, and places himself upon the favour of the Mayor, and pays 12d.

Johannes de Melton et Johannes Schaldhott, Decenarii de Longe-rawe, praesentant unam affraiam cum sanguine super Johannem Tannesley, Ballivum libertatis villae praedictae, pro eo quod praedictus Johannes percutiebat Robertum Castereffeld cum baculo suo super brachium praedicti Roberti, unde sanguis exivit, contra pacem Domini Regis, et unde attachiatus est, etc. Et inde idem Johannes venit, et ponit se in gratia Majoris.

Thomas Audeley et Robertus de Stappulton, Decenarii de Seynt-maregate et Walsete, praesentant unam affraiam cum sanguine super Johannem Westthorp, wrigth, pro eo quod praedictus Johannes jecit[1] unam petram ad Henricum Piper in alta via, et tetigit praedictum Henricum cum praedicta petra super manum, unde sanguis exivit, et contra pacem Domini Regis, etc., unde attachiatus est, etc. Et inde idem Johannes venit, et ponit se in gratia Majoris, et solvit vjd.

Johannes de Melton et Johannes Schaldhotte, Decenarii de Long-rawe, praesentant unam affraiam sine sanguine super Margaretam uxorem Hugonis Spicer, pro eo quod praedicta Margareta jecisset[2] saxa[3] versus uxorem Willelmi Spicer, filium praedicti Hugonis, et etiam praedicta Margareta tractavit cultellum suum versus praedictam uxorem, contra pacem Domini Regis, etc., unde attachiata est, etc. Et inde idem Margareta venit, et ponit se in gratia Majoris, et solvit vjd.

Johannes Ossemond et Robertus Knot, Decenarii de Litilmerche, praesentant unam affraiam cum sanguine super Margaretam Gay, pro eo quod praedicta Margareta manucepit Willelmum Leddenam violenter cum *claunde* suo, et jecit[4] praedictum Willelmum in domo sua propria contra unum postem, unde a capite praedicti Willelmi sanguis exivit, et contra pacem Domini Regis, etc., unde attachiata est, etc.; et postea praedicta Margareta exivit in viam regiam et fecit unum houtesium super praedictum Willelmum, contra pacem Domini Regis, etc. Et inde eadem Margareta venit, et ponit se in gratia Majoris, et solvit xijd.

Willelmus de Kynston et Ricardus Joi, Decenarii de Women-merkeyth, praesentant unam affraiam super Robertum Wyssingden, sine sanguine, pro eo quod praedictus Robertus cum verbis malitiosis

[1] *jecit,*] 'jaceret,' MS.
[2] *jecisset,*] 'jacuisset,' MS.
[3] *saxa,*] 'saxos,' MS.
[4] *jecit,*] 'jacuit,' MS.

John de Melton and John Schaldhott, Decennaries of Longerawe, present an affray with blood against John Tannesley, Bailiff of the liberty of the town aforesaid, because the aforesaid John struck Robert Chesterfield with his club upon the arm of the aforesaid Robert, whence blood issued, against the peace of our Lord the King, and wherefore he is attached, etc. And hereupon the same John comes, and places himself upon the favour of the Mayor.

Thomas Audley and Robert de Stapleton, Decennaries of Seyntmaregate and Walsete, present an affray with blood against John Westhorp, wright, because the aforesaid John threw a stone at Henry Piper in the highway, and hit the aforesaid Henry with the aforesaid stone upon his hand, whence blood issued, and against the peace of our Lord the King, etc., wherefore he is attached, etc. And hereupon the said John comes, and places himself upon the favour of the Mayor, and pays 6d.

John de Melton and John Schaldhott, Decennaries of Longrawe, present an affray without blood against Margaret wife of Hugh Spicer, because the aforesaid Margaret threw stones at the wife of William Spicer, the son of the aforesaid Hugh, and also the aforesaid Margaret drew her knife against the aforesaid wife, against the peace of our Lord the King, etc., wherefore she is attached, etc. And hereupon the said Margaret comes, and places herself upon the favour of the Mayor, and pays 6d.

John Osmond and Robert Knott, Decennaries of Litilmerche, present an affray with blood against Margaret Gay, because the aforesaid Margaret took hold of William Leadenham violently with her claunde, and threw the aforesaid William in her own house against a post, whence blood issued from the head of the aforesaid William, and against the peace of our Lord the King, etc., wherefore she is attached, etc.; and afterwards the aforesaid Margaret went out into the King's highway and made a hue and cry against the aforesaid William, against the peace of our Lord the King, etc. And hereupon the same Margaret comes, and places herself upon the favour of the Mayor, and pays 12d.

William de Kingston and Richard Joy, Decennaries of Womenmerkeyth, present an affray against Robert Whissendine, without blood, because the aforesaid Robert with malicious words drew his axe almost out of its sheath against William Thorpe, against the

tractavit dalabrum suum fere a vagina versus Willelmum Thorp, contra pacem Domini Regis, etc., unde attachiatus est, etc. Et inde idem Robertus venit, et ponit se in gratia Majoris, et solvit xijd.

Johannes Schaldhott et Johannes de Melton, Decenarii de Longrawe, praesentant unam affraiam sine sanguine super Hugonem Smyth, pro eo quod Hugo[1] praedictus cepit et sursum levavit unum *ploigth schare* ad percutiendum Nicholaum Allastre, contra pacem Domini Regis, etc., unde attachiatus est, etc. Et inde idem Hugo venit, et ponit se in gratia Majoris, et solvit vjd. Plegius—Johannes de Willeford.

Johannes Dauntre et Willelmus Gye, Decenarii de Alto Pavimento, praesentant unam affraiam factam sine sanguine super Rogerum Doket, pro eo quod praedictus Rogerus levavit unam securim ad arma versus Rogerum de Sneynton, contra pacem Domini Regis, etc., unde attachiatus est, etc. Et inde idem Rogerus venit, et ponit se in gratia Majoris, et solvit . . . .

Walterus Fletcher, Decenarius de Mothalgate, praesentat unam affraiam factam sine sanguine super Maud' uxorem Johannis Boyn, pro eo quod praedictus Maud, uxor Johannis praedicti, ex propria voluntate et injuria sua prostravit et verberavit Agnetem de Lenton cum pugillis suis, contra pacem Domini Regis, etc., unde attachiata est, etc. Et inde eadem Maud' ducta fuit ad Communem Aulam per Ballivum Majoris, et fregit clavem Communis Aulae, et abinde alienavit sine licentia Majoris et Ballivorum villae praedictae, etc.—Condonatur quia pauper.

Walterus Fletcher, Decenarius de Mothalgate, praesentat unam affraiam sine sanguine super Henricum Panier, pro eo quod praedictus Henricus venit in ortum Thomae de Mappurley in Notingham inter Mothalgate et Hundegate, et ibi minavit et verberavit cum uno *rak* Maud Couke cum uno occulo, et fregit brachium suum, contra pacem, etc., et postea fugit. Et postea venit, et ponit se in gratia Majoris, et solvit vjd. 3942, ro. 2.

Johannes Jolivet et Johannes Smyth, Decenarii de Netherpament, praesentant unam affraiam factam sine sanguine super Robertum filium Michaelis Brabayne versus Thomam Brasse, pro eo quod praedictus Robertus cepit arcum suum et in eo ponit unam sagittam ad saggitandum praedictum Thomam, contra pacem Domini Regis, etc.,

[1] *Hugo,*] 'Henricus,' MS.

peace of our Lord the King, etc., wherefore he is attached, etc. And hereupon the said Robert comes, and places himself upon the favour of the Mayor, and pays 12d.

John Schaldhott and John de Melton, Decennaries of Longrawe, present an affray without blood against Hugh Smith, because the aforesaid Hugh seized and raised up a plough-share to strike Nicholas Alastre, against the peace of our Lord the King, etc., wherefore he is attached, etc. And hereupon the same Hugh comes, and places himself upon the favour of the Mayor, and pays 6d. Pledge—John de Wilford.

John Dauntre and William Gye, Decennaries of the High Pavement, present an affray made without blood against Roger Doket, because the aforesaid Roger raised an axe at arms against Roger de Sneinton, against the peace of our Lord the King, etc., wherefore he is attached, etc. And hereupon the same Roger comes, and places himself upon the favour of the Mayor, and pays . . . .

Walter Fletcher, Decennary of Mothalgate, presents an affray made without blood against Maud wife of John Boyn, because the aforesaid Maud, wife of the aforesaid John, from her own will and motive threw down and beat Agnes de Lenton with her fists, against the peace of our Lord the King, etc., wherefore she is attached, etc. And hereupon the same Maud was led to the Common Hall by the Mayor's Bailiff, and she broke the key of the Common Hall, and took herself away from thence without the licence of the Mayor and Bailiffs of the town aforesaid, etc.—She is forgiven because she is poor.

Walter Fletcher, Decennary of Mothalgate, presents an affray without blood against Henry Panier, because the aforesaid Henry came into the garden of Thomas de Mapperley in Nottingham between Mothalgate and Hundegate, and there threatened and beat with a rake Maud Cook with one eye, and broke her arm, against the peace, etc., and afterwards fled. And he afterwards comes, and places himself upon the favour of the Mayor, and pays 6d.

3942, ro. 2.

John Jolivet and John Smith, Decennaries, of Netherpament, present an affray made without blood against Robert son of Michael Brabayne upon Thomas Brasse, because the aforesaid Robert took his bow and placed an arrow in it to shoot the aforesaid Thomas, against the peace of our Lord the King, etc., wherefore he is attached, etc. And hereupon the said Robert comes, and places himself upon

unde attachiatus est, etc. Et inde idem Robertus venit, et ponit se in gratia Majoris, et solvit vjd., et inde invenit plegios Hugonem Wymundeslowe et Thomam de Bedfford, sub poena vjs. viijd.

Robertus Ostiler et Willelmus Boteler, bocher, Decenarii de Midilpament, praesentant unam affraiam factam cum sanguine super Willelmum de Normanton versus Randulphum Pollard, pro eo quod praedictus Willelmus tractavit baslardum suum non primo evaginatum, set postea praedictum Randulphum praedictus Willelmus fugavit cum baslardo suo evaginato in domum suam propriam, et sic praedictus Willelmus percutiebat praedictum Randulphum cum baslardo suo tractato, postea ostium praedicti Randulphi, contra pacem Domini Regis, etc., et inde attachiatus est, etc. Et idem Willelmus venit, et ponit se in gratia Majoris, et solvit ixd.

Thomas Audeley et Robertus de Stappulton, Decenarii de Seyntmaregate et de Wallessete, praesentant unam affraiam factam sine sanguine super Rogerum Doket versus Emmotam Bischop, de Sneynton, pro eo quod praedictus Rogerus alapizavit praedictam Emotam in constabularitate de Seyntmarigate de Notingham, contra pacem Domini Regis, etc., unde attachiatus est, etc. Et inde idem Rogerus venit, et ponit se in gratia Majoris, et solvit vjd.

Ricardus Walleswode et Johannes Glover, Decenarii de Broddemerche, praesentant quod Margareta ȝole est inventa[1] objurgatrix in illo vico versus vicinos suos, contra pacem Domini Regis, etc., unde attachiata est, etc. Et inde eadem Margareta venit, et ponit se pro primo delicto in gratia Majoris, et solvit pro misericordia vjd.

Thomas Audeley et Robertus de Stappulton, butcher, Decenarii de Seyntmaregate et de Wallesete, praesentant unam affraiam cum sanguine super Rogerum Doket versus Randulphum Redesmyth, de Estewait, factam hic apud Notingham ad hostium Hugonis de Lyndeby, die Sabbati proximo ante festum Sancti Marci Ewangelistae anno supradicto,[2] pro eo quod praedictus Rogerus obviavit ibi praedicto Randulpho et abstraxit eum ab equo suo quo tunc temporis sedebat, et ibi eum attachiavit, verberavit, vulneravit, et maletractavit, contra pacem Domini Regis et libertatem villae praedictae, unde attachiatus est, etc. Et inde idem Rogerus venit, et ponit se in gratia Majoris, et solvit xijd.

Johannes de Mampton et Gilbertus Walker, Decenarii de Hunde-

[1] *inventa,*] 'inventus,' MS. [2] Saturday, April 22, 1396.

the favour of the Mayor, and pays 6d., and hereupon he finds for pledges Hugh Wymondslow and Thomas de Bedford, under a penalty of 6s. 8d.

Robert Ostiler and William Boteler, butcher, Decennaries of Midilpament, present an affray made with blood against William de Normanton upon Randolph Pollard, because the aforesaid William drew his baselard not previously unsheathed, but afterwards the aforesaid William with his baselard unsheathed chased the aforesaid Randolph into his own house, and so the aforesaid William struck the aforesaid Ralph with his drawn baselard, (and) afterwards the door of the aforesaid Randolph, against the peace of our Lord the King, etc., and hereupon he is attached, etc. And the said William comes, and places himself upon the favour of the Mayor, and pays 9d.

Thomas Audley and Robert de Stapleton, Decennaries of Seyntmaregate and of Wallessete, present an affray without blood against Roger Doket upon Emmota Bishop, of Sneinton, because the aforesaid Roger slapped the face of the aforesaid Emmota in the constabulary of Seyntmarigate of Nottingham, against the peace of our Lord the King, etc., wherefore he is attached, etc. And hereupon the same Roger comes, and places himself upon the favour of the Mayor, and pays 6d.

Richard Walleswode and John Glover, Decennaries of Broddemerche, present that Margaret Yole is found to be a scold in that street against her neighbours, against the peace of our Lord the King, etc., wherefore she is attached, etc. And hereupon the same Margaret comes, and places herself for her first offence upon the favour of the Mayor, and pays 6d. for 'misericordia.'

Thomas Audley and Robert de Stapleton, butcher, Decennaries of Seyntmaregate and of Wallesete, present an affray with blood against Roger Doket upon Randolph Redsmith, of Eastwood, made at Nottingham at Hugh de Linby's door, on Saturday next before the feast of Saint Mark the Evangelist in the year abovesaid,[a] because the aforesaid Roger there met the aforesaid Randolph and pulled him off his horse upon which he was then sitting, and there seized him, beat, wounded, and maltreated him, against the peace of our Lord the King and the liberty of the town aforesaid, wherefore he is attached, etc. And hereupon the same Roger comes, and places himself upon the favour of the Mayor, and pays 12d.

John de Mampton and Gilbert Walker, Decennaries of Hunde-

gate, praesentant unam affraiam factam sine sanguine super Matildam Laythum, servam Johannae Potter, versus quandam servientem Nicholai Lammeley, pro eo quod praedicta Matilda ex propria injuria sua verberavit et maletractavit praedictam servientem cum uno *firebrond*, contra pacem Domini Regis, etc., unde attachiata est, etc. Et inde eadem Matilda venit, et ponit se in gratia Majoris, et solvit vjd.

Johannes de Mer et Johannes Koo, Decenarii de Franchegate, praesentant unam affraiam cum sanguine super Randulphum Daniell factam versus Gilbertum Berbour, pro eo quod praedictus Randulphus sagittavit cum una sagitta praedictum Gilbertum in femore, unde sanguis exivit, contra pacem Domini Regis, etc., unde attachiatus est, etc. Et inde idem Randulphus venit, et ponit se in gratia Majoris, et solvit xijd.

Robertus Ostiler et Willelmus Boteler, butcher, Decenarii de Midilpament, praesentant unam affraiam sine sanguine super Thomam Benton, berbour, versus Hugonem Wymondeslawe, pro eo quod praedictus Thomas in Communi Aula cepit praedictum Hugonem cum pectore suo cum una manu et in alia manu cepit cultellum suum proprium tractatum, et dicebat ei verba malitiosa, contra pacem Domini Regis, unde praedictus Hugo fuerat indesperatus vitae suae, unde praedictus Thomas attachiatus est, etc. Et inde idem Thomas venit, et ponit se in gratia Majoris, et solvit xijd.

Robertus Ostiler et Willelmus Boteler, butcher, Decenarii de Midilpament, praesentant unam affraiam factam sine sanguine super Johannam, uxorem Hugonis Wymondeslawe, versus Thomam Benton, berbour, pro eo quod praedicta Johanna venit in Communem Aulam, et ibi locuta fuit[1] verba malitiosa praedicto Thomae, et ibi eum alapizavit, contra pacem Domini Regis, etc., unde attachiata est, etc. Et inde eadem Johanna venit, et ponit se in gratia Majoris, et solvit xijd.

Johannes de Wyrhall et Johannes Lorimer, Decenarii de Bridilsmythgate, praesentant unam affraiam factam cum sanguine super Johannem Dycun versus Radulphum, servum Johannis Jorce, pro eo quod praedictus Johannes percutiebat cum pugillo suo praedictum Radulphum super os et nasum suum, unde sanguis exivit, contra pacem Domini Regis, etc., unde attachiatus est, etc. Et inde idem Johannes venit, et ponit se in gratia Majoris, et solvit vjd.

[1] *fuit*,] 'fuerunt,' MS.

gate, present an affray made without blood against Matilda Latham, the servant of Joan Potter, upon a servant of Nicholas Lambley, because the aforesaid Matilda of her own motive beat and maltreated the aforesaid servant with a firebrand, against the peace of our Lord the King, etc., wherefore she is attached, etc. And hereupon the said Matilda comes, and places herself upon the favour of the Mayor, and pays 6d.

John de Mer and John Koo, Decennaries of Franchegate, present an affray with blood against Randolph Daniell made upon Gilbert Barber, because the aforesaid Randolph shot the aforesaid Gilbert in the thigh with an arrow, whence blood issued, against the peace of our Lord the King, etc., wherefore he is attached, etc. And hereupon the same Randolph comes, and places himself upon the favour of the Mayor, and pays 12d.

Robert Ostiler and William Boteler, butcher, Decennaries of Midilpament, present an affray without blood against Thomas Benton, barber, upon Hugh Wymondslow, because the aforesaid Thomas in the Common Hall seized the aforesaid Hugh by his breast with one hand and took his own drawn knife in his other hand, and said malicious words to him, against the peace of our Lord the King, whereby the aforesaid Hugh despaired of his life, wherefore the aforesaid Thomas is attached, etc. And hereupon the said Thomas comes, and places himself upon the favour of the Mayor, and pays 12d.

Robert Ostiler and William Boteler, butcher, Decennaries of Midilpament, present an affray made without blood against Joan, wife of Hugh Wymondslow, upon Thomas Benton, barber, because the aforesaid Joan came into the Common Hall, and there spoke malicious words to the aforesaid Thomas, and there slapped his face, against the peace of our Lord the King, etc., wherefore she is attached, etc. And hereupon the said Joan comes, and places herself upon the favour of the Mayor, and pays 12d.

John de Wyrhall and John Lorimer, Decennaries of Bridilsmythgate, present an affray made with blood against John Dycun upon Ralph, servant of John Jorce, because the aforesaid John struck the aforesaid Ralph with his fist upon his mouth and nose, whence blood issued, against the peace of our Lord the King, etc., wherefore he is attached, etc. And hereupon the said John comes, and places himself upon the favour of the Mayor, and pays 6d.

Johannes Gled et Johannes Horton, Decenarii de Gossegate et de Stonistret, praesentant quod Alicia Sclatter, uxor Johannis Sclatter, et Johanna, uxor Johannis Layburnne, sunt communes objurgatrices in uno vico de Notingham qui vocatur 'Gossegate,' ubi praedictae commorant[ur], contra pacem Domini Regis, etc., unde attachiatae sunt, etc. Et inde eaedem praedictae veniunt, et ponunt se in gratia Majoris, et quilibet earum solvit pro gratia vjd.

Johannes Gled, Decenarius de Stonistrete, praesentat unum houtesium levatum per Agnetem Lister versus unum servum Johannis Byngham, contra pacem Domini Regis, etc., unde attachiata est, etc.; et iterum praesentat quod praedicta Agnes est communis objurgatrix inter vicinos suos, contra pacem, etc., unde attachiata est, etc. Et inde eadem Agnes venit, et ponit se in gratia Majoris, et solvit vjd.

Randulphus de West et Johannes Balle, Decenarii de Qwellewrigthgate et de Seynt Peterlayne, praesentant unam affraiam factam sine sanguine super Aliciam Tailour versus Johannam, uxorem Nicholai de Kyrkeby, pro eo quod praedicta Alicia cepit unum baculum quo praedicta Alicia clauserat fenestram viaticam, et cum eo verberavit et male tractavit praedictam Johannam, contra pacem Domini Regis, etc., unde attachiata est, etc. Et inde eadem Alicia venit, et ponit se in gratia Majoris, et solvit vjd.

Walterus Fletcher, Decenarius de Mothallegate, praesentat quod Alicia de Swetenham est communis objurgatrix inter [vicinos] suos praedictae viae, contra pacem Domini Regis, etc., unde attachiata est, etc. Et inde eadem Alicia venit, et ponit se in gratia Majoris, et solvit—condonatur quia pauper. 3942, ro. 2d.

CLVII.—*Action against Constables for an alleged False Presentment.*

1395-6.

Thomas Fox, drapour, queritur de Johanne Wyrhall et Johanne Lorymer, Constabulariis viae de Bridilsmythgate de Notingham, de placito injustae praesentationis: plegii de prosequendo—Hugo Fynche et Robertus Coll': unde dicti Johannes et Johannes attachiati sunt per plegios ad respondendum praedicto Thomae, etc.; et unde queritur quod iidem Johannes et Johannes, Constabularii viae praedictae, ex odio et eorum injuria propria, die Mercurii proximo post

John Gled and John Horton, Decennaries of Gossegate and of Stonistret, present that Alice Slater, wife of John Slater, and Joan, wife of John Layburn, are common scolds in a street of Nottingham which is called 'Gossegate,' where the aforesaid dwell, against the peace of our Lord the King, etc., wherefore they are attached, etc. And hereupon the same aforesaid come, and place themselves upon the favour of the Mayor, and each of them pays for favour 6d.

John Gled, Decennary of Stonistrete, presents a hue and cry raised by Agnes Lister against a servant of John Bingham, against the peace of our Lord the King, etc., wherefore she is attached, etc.; and he also presents that the aforesaid Agnes is a common scold amongst her neighbours, against the peace, etc., wherefore she is attached, etc. And hereupon the said Agnes comes, and places herself upon the favour of the Mayor, and pays 6d.

Randolph de West and John Ball, Decennaries of Qwellewrigthgate and Seynt Peterlayne, present an affray made without blood against Alice Taylor upon Joan, wife of Nicholas de Kirkby, because the aforesaid Alice took a club with which the aforesaid Alice closed her window towards the street, and with it beat and maltreated the aforesaid Joan, against the peace of our Lord the King, etc., wherefore she is attached, etc. And hereupon the said Alice comes, and places herself upon the favour of the Mayor, and pays 6d.

Walter Fletcher, Decennary of Mothallegate, presents that Alice de Swetenham is a common scold amongst her neighbours of the aforesaid street, against the peace of our Lord the King, etc., wherefore she is attached, etc. And hereupon the said Alice comes, and places herself upon the favour of the Mayor, and pays—she is forgiven because she is poor. 3942, ro. 2d.

CLVII.—*Action against Constables for an alleged False Presentment.*

1395-6.

Thomas Fox, draper, makes plaint of John Wyrhall and John Lorimer, Constables of the street of Bridilsmythgate of Nottingham, on a plea of unjust presentment: pledges of prosecuting—Hugh Finch and Robert Coll: whereupon the said John and John are attached by pledges to answer to the aforesaid Thomas, etc.; and hereupon he makes plaint that the said John and John, Constables of the street aforesaid, on Wednesday next after the feast of Saint Michael

festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi qui nunc est decimo nono,[1] injuste praesentaverunt super ipsum Thomam quandam affraiam Johanni de Plumptre, die et anno Majori villae Notingham', pro insulto quod ipse Thomas fecisse deberet,[2] ut dicunt, cuidam Johanni Odynges, de Notingham, unde idem Thomas deterioratus est et dampna habet ad valentiam xls., unde producit sectam. Et veniunt dicti Johannes et Johannes, et dicunt[3] quod ipsi praedictam praesentationem juste praesentaverunt super ipsum Thomam, et non injuste ut versus eos narravit, et hoc petunt quod inquiratur per inquisitionem; et praedictus Thomas similiter. Et postea praedictus Thomas venit in proxima Curia, et posuit se in misericordia Majoris, ad supplicationem Johannis de Tannesley et aliorum fidedignorum in praedicta Curia existentium, et solvit pro misericordia xijd. 3942, ro. 1d.

CLVIII.—*Contribution of the Vout Hall to the Ferm of the Town.*

1395-6, January 12.

Thomas Kay et Stephanus Laurence attachiati fuerunt ad respondendum Henrico de Plumptre de placito captionis et detentionis catallorum, etc.; et unde idem Henricus in propria persona sua queritur quod praedicti Thomas et Stephanus, die Jovis proxima ante festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli, anno regni Domini Regis nunc decimo nono,[4] apud Notingham, in quodam loco vocato 'le Vouthall,' bona et catalla ipsius Henrici, videlicet, quandam pelvem cum lavacro, ceperunt et asportaverunt, et ea ei adhuc injuste detinent, unde dicit quod deterioratus est et dampnum habet ad valentiam quadraginta solidorum, et inde producit sectam, etc., et petit deliberationem catallorum praedictorum, etc. Et praedicti Thomas et Stephanus in propriis personis suis veniunt, et defendunt vim et injuriam, quando, etc., et bene advocant captionem catallorum praedictorum in praedicto loco in quo, etc., et juste, etc., quia dicunt quod Major, Ballivi, et Communitas villae Notingham' tenent praedictam villam de Notingham de Domino Rege ex concessione progenitorum

[1] Wednesday, October 6, 1395.

[2] That is, he should have committed this assault to make their presentment true. This presentment will be found in the preceding extract on page 292.

[3] *dicunt,*] 'dedicunt,' MS.

the Archangel, in the nineteenth year of the reign of King Richard the Second who now reigns,[1] unjustly presented, out of their own ill-will and motive, against the said Thomas an affray to John de Plumptre, on that day and year Mayor of the town of Nottingham, for an assault which the said Thomas should have committed,[2] as they say, upon one John Odynges, of Nottingham, by which the said Thomas is injured and has received damages to the value of 40s., wherefore he enters suit. And the said John and John come, and say that they have justly presented the aforesaid presentment against the said Thomas, and not unjustly as he has set forth against them, and they seek that this may be inquired by an inquest; and the aforesaid Thomas likewise. And afterwards the aforesaid Thomas came at the next Court, and placed himself in 'misericordia' of the Mayor, at the request of John de Tannesley and other trustworthy men being in the aforesaid Court, and he paid for 'misericordia' 12d.

3942, ro. 1d.

CLVIII.—*Contribution of the Vout Hall to the Ferm of the Town.*

1395-6, January 12.

Thomas Kay and Stephen Laurence were attached to answer to Henry de Plumptre on a plea of seizure and detention of chattels, etc.; and hereupon the said Henry in his own person makes plaint that the aforesaid Thomas and Stephen, on Thursday next before the feast of Saint Michael the Archangel, in the nineteenth year of the reign of the now Lord King,[4] at Nottingham, in a certain place called 'the Vouthall,' took and carried away the goods and chattels of the said Henry, to wit, a washing-jug and basin, and unjustly detain them up to this time, whereby he says that he is injured and has received damage to the amount of forty shillings, and hereupon he enters suit, etc., and demands delivery of the chattels aforesaid, etc. And the aforesaid Thomas and Stephen come in their own persons, and defend the force and injury, since, etc., and vouch the seizure to be just of the chattels aforesaid in the aforesaid place in which, etc., and justly, etc., because they say that the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Community of the town of Nottingham hold the aforesaid town of Nottingham from the Lord King by the grant of his progenitors, Kings of England, at fee-farm, for a certain sum to be rendered

[4] Thursday, October 23, 1395.

suorum, Regum Angliae, ad feodi firmam, pro certa summa eidem Domino Regi et heredibus suis ad scaccarium suum annuatim reddenda, et dicunt quod praedictus Henricus tenet quoddam mesuagium vocatum 'le Vouthall'' in Burgo Francisco villae praedictae de praedictis Majore, Ballivis, et Communitate, ut firmariis ejusdem Domini Regis, virtute concessionis praedictae, per servitium duodecim solidorum per annum ad festa Annuntiationis et Nativitatis Beatae Mariae Virginis, per aequales portiones, imperpetuum reddendorum, de quo quidem redditu iidem Major, Ballivi, et Communitas, et praedecessores sui, Majores, Ballivi, et Communitas villae praedictae, a tempore concessionis praedictae semper hucusque seisiti fuerunt, per manus praedicti Henrici, et per manus ipsorum quorum statum idem Henricus habet in eodem, ut per manus verorum tenentium suorum, et quia sex solidi de redditu praedicto, videlicet, de termino Nativitatis Beatae Mariae Virginis proximo praecedente ante diem captionis praedictae, eisdem Majori, Ballivis, et Communitati a retro fuerunt, iidem Thomas et Stephanus, ut Ballivi villae praedictae, ceperunt catalla praedicta in mesuagio praedicto in forma praedicta de eis tento, prout eis bene licuit, unde non intendit aliquam injuriam in personis suis in hac parte assignari posse, et petunt judicium, et returnum catallorum praedictorum in hac parte sibi adjudicari, etc., et super hoc iidem Thomas et Stephanus in Curia Regis hic vadiarunt deliberationem catallorum praedictorum. 1295, ro. 8d. *in ced.*

CLIX.—*Selections from the Presentments of the Decennaries at the Mickletorn.*

1396, April 5.

MAGNUM TURNUM TENTUM CORAM JOHANNE DE PLUMPTRE, MAJORE VILLAE NOTINGHAMIAE, DIE MERCURII PROXIMO POST FESTUM SANCTI AMBROSII EPISCOPI, ANNO REGNI REGIS RICARDI SECUNDI POST CONQUESTUM ANGLIAE XIX^{MO}.

Robertus de Castereffeld et Thomas de Arnall, Decenarii de Chappelbarre, praesentant quod Robertus Chastereffeld, Robertus Tewer, Johannes de Tavton, Willelmus Fossebrok', Magota de Farewell, Willelmus de Gresseley, Willelmus Tailour, Willelmus Priour, Thomas de Arnall, Thomas de Beddefford, Willelmus de Bolton, Johannes

yearly to the same Lord King and his heirs at his exchequer, and they say that the aforesaid Henry holds a messuage called 'the Vout-hall' in the French Borough of the aforesaid town of the aforesaid Mayor, Bailiffs, and Community, as farmers of the same Lord King, by virtue of the grant aforesaid, by the service of twelve shillings to be rendered each year for ever at the feasts of the Annunciation and the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, by equal portions, of which rent the said Mayor, Bailiffs, and Community, and their predecessors, Mayors, Bailiffs, and Community of the town aforesaid, were always seized from the time of the aforesaid grant up to this time, by the hands of the aforesaid Henry, and by the hands of those of whom the said Henry has estate in the same, as by the hands of their veritable tenants, and because six shillings of the rent aforesaid, to wit, for the term of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary next preceding the day of the aforesaid seizure, were in arrears to the said Mayor, Bailiffs, and Community, the said Thomas and Stephen, as Bailiffs of the town aforesaid, seized the aforesaid chattels in the aforesaid messuage held of them in form aforesaid, as it was quite lawful for them to do, wherefore it is not intended that any injury in this case can be ascribed to their persons, and they seek judgment, and the return of the chattels aforesaid to be adjudged to them in this case, etc., and hereupon the said Thomas and Stephen here in the King's Court gave security for the delivery of the aforesaid chattels.

1295, ro. 8d. *in ced.*

CLIX.—*Selections from the Presentments of the Decennaries at the Mickletorn.*

1396, April 5.

THE GREAT TOURN HELD BEFORE JOHN DE PLUMPTRE, MAYOR OF THE TOWN OF NOTTINGHAM, ON WEDNESDAY NEXT AFTER THE FEAST OF SAINT AMBROSE THE BISHOP, IN THE 19TH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING RICHARD THE SECOND AFTER THE CONQUEST OF ENGLAND.

Robert de Chesterfield and Thomas de Arnold, Decennaries of Chappelbarre, present that Robert Chesterfield, Robert Tewer, John de Tavton, William Fosbrook, Magota de Farewell, William de Greasley, William Taylor, William Prior, Thomas de Arnold, Thomas de Bedford, William de Bolton, John de Wilford, Robert Coke,

de Willeford, Robertus Coke, Willelmus Walker, Robertus Smyth, Robertus Baxster, et Henricus Smyth, sunt communes braciatores, et vendunt cum ciphis et discis, contra Assisam. Ideo, etc. Item, praesentant quod Johannes Chillewell est communis braciator, etc. Item, praesentant quod Johannes Stok braciat bis, contra Assisam, et vendit cum discis et ciphis, contra Assisam, etc.

[Johannes de Melton et Johannes Schaldhott, Decenarii de Longrawe,] item praesentant quod Matilda Okkebrok', et uxor Johannis Fitheler sunt communes forstallatores omnium caseorum,[1] *butur'*, et talium victualium venientium ad villam, etc., et vendunt candelas sine *cotun*, contra Assisam, etc.

[Willelmus de Kynston et Ricardus Joie, Decenarii de Wommenmerket',] item praesentant quod Ricardus Ferour est communis *tipeler*, etc. Item, praesentant quod Rogerus, servus Rogeri de Arnall, tenet unam seldam apertam, et non est burgensis, etc., et vendit candelas sine *cotun*, et est communis auxiator[2] omnium caseorum,[1] *butur'*, et talium victualium, etc.

[Johannes de Mer' et Simon Glover, senior, Decenarii de Castilgate,] item praesentant quod Willelmus Wilde tenet unam seldam infra domum suam in arte sua pandoxat[oris] sutoris,[3] contra Assisam, etc.

[Johannes Jolivet et Johannes Smyth, Decenarii de Netherpament,] item praesentant quod Johannes Jolivet et Johannes Smyth sunt communes *tipelers*, et vendunt infra domos suas cum discis et ciphis, contra Assisam, etc.

[Robertus Ostiler et Willelmus Butteler, butcher, Decenarii de Midilpament,] item praesentant quod Johannes de Burstall vendit candelas sine *cotun*, contra Assisam, etc. Item, praesentant quod uxor Willelmi de Ascheburnne, uxor Randulphi Pollard, et uxor Johannis Burstall, sunt communes auxiatrices et forstallatores omnium caseorum,[1] butirum, gallinarum, pullorum, capponum, et pullaliorum, columbarum, et talium omnimodorum victualium venientium ad villam, et quod stant ad exitus viarum ad emendum talia ante horam debitam, contra Assisam et clameum Majoris villae praedictae, etc.

[Willelmus Gye et Johannes de Dauntre, Decenarii de Heigthpament,] item praesentant quod Johannes Ile, Johannes Dauntre, et Ricardus Armerer sunt communes *tipelers*, et vendunt sine signo opposito,[4] contra Assisam, etc. Item, praesentant quod Johannes

[1] *caseorum*,] 'casium,' MS. [2] *auxiator*,] 'auxiatrix,' MS.

William Walker, Robert Smith, Robert Baxster, and Henry Smith, are common brewers, and sell with cups and dishes, contrary to the Assize. Therefore, etc. Also, they present that John Chilwell is a common brewer, etc. Also, they present that John Stok brews twice, contrary to the Assize, and sells with dishes and cups, contrary to the Assize, etc.

[John de Melton and John Schaldhott, Decennaries of Longrawe,] also present that Matilda Ockbrook, and the wife of John Fitheler are common forestallers of all cheeses, butter, and such like victuals coming to the town, etc., and sell candles without cotton, contrary to the Assize, etc.

[William de Kingston and Richard Joy, Decennaries of Wommenmerket',] also present that Richard Ferour is a common tippler, etc. Also, they present that Roger, servant of Roger de Arnold, holds an open booth, and he is not a burgess, etc., and he sells candles without cotton, and is a common regrator of all cheeses, butter, and such victuals, etc.

[John de Mer' and Simon Glover, senior, Decennaries of Castilgate,] also present that William Wild keeps a shop within his house in his craft of a brewer shoemaker,[3] contrary to the Assize, etc.

[John Jolivet and John Smith, Decennaries of Netherpament,] also present that John Jolivet and John Smith are common tipplers, and sell within their houses with dishes and cups, contrary to the Assize, etc.

[Robert Ostiler and William Butteler, butcher, Decennaries of Midilpament,] also present that John de Burstall sells candles without cotton, contrary to the Assize, etc. Also, they present that the wife of William de Ashbourne, the wife of Randolph Pollard, and the wife of John Burstall, are common regrators and forestallers of all cheeses, butter, hens, pullets, capons, and poultry, pigeons, and all such victuals coming to the town, and that they stand at the ends of the streets to buy such things before the proper hour, contrary to the Assize and the proclamation of the Mayor of the town aforesaid, etc.

[William Gye et John de Dauntre, Decennaries of Heigthpament,] also present that John Ile, John Dauntre, and Richard Armerer are common tipplers, and sell without the sign being attached,[4] contrary to the Assize, etc. Also, they present that John de Calverton, spicer,

[3] Both these words appear on the Roll. Probably the first should have been erased.

[4] *i.e.*, they sell by measures which have not been signed.

de Calverton, spicer, est communis braciator, et vendit cum ciphis et discis non sigillatis, etc.

[Johannes de Baroby et Ricardus Roper, Decenarii ad finem Pontis,] item praesentant quod Nicholaus Tailour tenet unam seldam apertam et non est burgensis, etc.

[Johannes de Mampton et Gilbertus Walker, Decenarii de Hunddegate,] item praesentant quod Johannes de Mampton braciavit nisi semel contra adventum Domini Regis, etc.

[Johannes de Tomworth, junior, et Edmundus de Qwetteley, Decenarii de Greitsmythgate,] item praesentant quod Johannes Palfreman vendit celiam in domo sua propria[1] sine signo exposito, et etiam vendit cum ciphis et discis non signatis, contra Assisam, etc.

Johannes de Horton, wrighth, Decenarius de Gosegate, nichil praesentat quia debilis est,[2] etc., excepto Johanne de Horton, qui est communis braciator et vendit cum ciphis et discis, contra Assisam, etc. 3942, ro. 3.

CLX.—*Roll of the Presentments of the Mickletorn Jury.*

1396, April 5.

PRAESENTATIONES MAGNI TURNI CAPTAE CORAM JOHANNE DE PLUMPTRE, MAJORE VILLAE NOTINGHAMIAE, DIE ET ANNO INFRASCRIPTIS,

Per sacramentum Johannis Albayne, Ricardi Plattes, Ricardi de Norton, lister, Johannis de Lyndeby, Roberti Haythernne, Willelmi de Farewell, Stephani Laurence, Thomae Holand, Roberti Wygthon, Willelmi Stappulton, Johannis Gedelyng, Roberti de Casterffelde, Ricardi Fraunkeleyne, Ricardi de Lynddeby, Johannis Balle, Roberti Coke, Thomae Arnall, Willelmi Gye, Ricardi Birfford, masson, Petri Sadeler, Johannis Glede, Alani Trowell, Johannis Fenton, Johannis Austyn, et Nicholai Gay, juratorum, qui dicunt quod omnes braciatores sunt culpabiles quia braciant contra Assisam, etc., et vendunt cum ciphis et discis, contra Assisam, etc.

Item, dicunt quod omnes pistores sunt culpabiles quia capiunt nimis pro furnatione et coctione panis a communi populo, videlicet, jd. et ob. pro buscello, hoc est vj[d.] ad quarterium grani, ubi deberent capere per statutum Domini Regis nisi iiijd. ad quarterium, etc.

[1] *sua propria,*] 'suo proprio,' MS. [2] *est,*] 'sunt,' MS.

is a common brewer, and sells with cups and dishes which are not sealed, etc.

[John de Barrowby and Richard Roper, Decennaries at the Bridge End,] also present that Nicholas Tailor keeps an open shop and he is not a burgess, etc.

[John de Mampton and Gilbert Walker, Decennaries of Hunddegate,] also present that John de Mampton has brewed but once against the coming of our Lord the King, etc.

[John de Tamworth, junior, and Edmund de Wheatley, Decennaries of Greitsmythgate,] also present that John Palfreyman sells ale that is new in his own house without the sign being attached, and also sells with cups and dishes not sealed, contrary to the Assize, etc.

John de Horton, wright, Decennary of Gosegate, presents nothing because he is unwell, etc., excepting John de Horton, who is a common brewer and sells with cups and dishes, contrary to the Assize, etc. 3942, ro. 3.

CLX.—*Roll of the Presentments of the Mickletorn Jury.*

1396, April 5.

PRESENTMENTS OF THE GREAT TOURN TAKEN BEFORE JOHN DE PLUMPTRE, MAYOR OF THE TOWN OF NOTTINGHAM, ON THE DAY AND YEAR WITHIN-WRITTEN,

By the oath of John Albayne, Richard Platts, Richard de Norton, lister, John de Linby, Robert Hathern, William de Farewell, Stephen Laurence, Thomas Holland, Robert Wyghton, William Stapleton, John Gedling, Robert de Chesterfield, Richard Franklin, Richard de Linby, John Ball, Robert Coke, Thomas Arnold, William Gye, Richard Burford, mason, Peter Saddler, John Glede, Alan Trowell, John Fenton, John Austin, and Nicholas Gay, jurors, who say that all the brewers are guilty because they brew contrary to the Assize, etc., and sell with cups and dishes, contrary to the Assize, etc.

Also, they say that all the bakers are guilty because they take too much for baking and cooking bread from the common people, to wit, 1½d. for a bushel, that is 6d. for a quarter of grain, whereas they ought to take only 4d. for a quarter according to the statute of our Lord the King, etc.

Item, dicunt quod omnes carnifices vendunt carnes nimis diu tentas et corruptas, et ultra denarium in optinendo (*sic*) ad xijd., etc.

Item, dicunt quod omnes piscatores Notingham', tam marini quam aquae dulcis, vendunt pisces mortuos et nimis diu tentos, et quod quilibet eorum est communis forstallator talium piscium, etc., et eos vendunt excessive, contra statutum, etc.

Item, dicunt quod auxiatrices Notingham' vendunt allium, farinam, salem, sepas candelas sine cotoni interposito, butturum, casios, et hujusmodi nimis caros, contra statutum, ad deceptionem populi, et sunt communes forstallatores talium victualium praedictorum venientium ad villam Notingham' vendendorum, stantes ad exitus viarum ubi talia victualia veniunt ad vendendum, etc.

Item, dicunt quod omnes tannarii Notingham' vendunt coria non bene tannata, et quod quilibet eorum vendit corium in domo sua propria sine visu fori vel posito in foro vendendum, etc.

Item, dicunt quod omnes sutores Notingham' vendunt sotularia nimis cara, et quod quilibet eorum ponit corium vitulinum inter corium bovum, et vendit *bassyn* pro *cordewayne*, etc.

Item, dicunt quod Henricus de Sutton, webster, est communis forstallator piscis marini, in tantum quod praedictus Henricus emebat in Quadragesima ab hominibus regalibus, in Foro Cotidiano, tantum salmonem salsum pro uno denario quantum postea vendidit pro iiijd., in magnum praejudicium et nocumentum totius villae, etc.

Item, dicunt quod Johannes Albayne, de Notingham, venit in foro in vigilia Pascae, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi decimo nono, et ibi forstallavit et emit unam bigam plenam coriis tannatis de Ricardo Huddesson, de Bredon, in magnum praejudicium et deceptionem Johannis de Lyndeby, Johannis Balle, Thomae Holand, et Edmundi de Qweteley, quia praedicti locuti fuerunt cum praedicto Ricardo pro praedictis coriis, et sic fuerunt fere in pretio concordati, et sic praedictus Johannes caute venit et contra statutum Domini Regis, et emebat illud pro majori summa, etc.

Item, dicunt quod quaedam venella communis jacet obturata in Litilmerche inter tenementum Ibotae Barri, et tenementum Ricardi Chillewell, et modo non existit, in magnum praejudicium villae praedictae.

Item, dicunt quod Willelmus Prior tenet unum ortum quod quondam fuit Symonis Plot jacentem juxta unum vicum vocatum 'Raton-

Also, they say that all the butchers sell meat which has been kept too long and is corrupt, and beyond the money in at 12d., etc.

Also, they say that all the fishers of Nottingham, both of sea and fresh-water fish, sell dead fish and which have been kept too long, and that each of them is a common forestaller of such fish, etc., and they sell them at an excessive price, contrary to the statute, etc.

Also, they say that the hucksters of Nottingham sell garlic, flour, salt, tallow-candles without the interposition of a wick, butter, cheeses, and such much too dearly, contrary to the statute, to the deception of the people, and are common forestallers of such aforesaid victuals coming to the town of Nottingham to be sold, standing at the ends of the streets where such victuals come to be sold, etc.

Also, they say that all the tanners of Nottingham sell leather which is not well tanned, and that each of them sells leather in his own house without the view of the market or being placed in the market for sale, etc.

Also, they say that all the shoemakers of Nottingham sell shoes too dearly, and that each of them puts calf-skin among ox-leather, and sells bassyn for cordewayne, etc.

Also, they say that Henry de Sutton, webster, is a common forestaller of sea-fish, insomuch that the aforesaid Henry bought in Lent from men of the King's, in the Daily Market, so much salted salmon for one penny as he afterwards sold for 4d., to the great prejudice and detriment of the whole town, etc.

Also, they say that John Albayn, of Nottingham, came into the market on the eve of Easter, in the nineteenth year of the reign of King Richard the Second, and there forestalled and bought a cart full of tanned hides from Richard Hudson, of Bredon, to the great prejudice and deception of John de Linby, John Ball, Thomas Holland, and Edmund de Wheatley, because they had spoken with the aforesaid Richard for the aforesaid hides, and were all but agreed as to price, and so the aforesaid John came secretly and against the statute of our Lord the King, and bought it for a greater sum, etc.

Also, they say that a common lane lies blocked up in Litilmerche between the tenement of Ibot Barry, and the tenement of Richard Chilwell, and now it does not exist, to the great prejudice of the town aforesaid.

Also, they say that William Prior holds a garden which was

row,' et extendit se ab aqua de Lene ex parte australi usque portas Castri ex parte boriali, et ibi praedictus Willelmus cepit de communi solio vj. pedes ex parte occidentali juxta viam regiam, et incluserat eos[1] cum praedicto orto, ad magnum praejudicium et dampnum villae praedictae, etc.

Item, dicunt quod Willelmus Dynet cepit et ei incluserat de communibus antris ex parte orientali vj. pedes ex latitudine, videlicet, in illo mesuagio quod Matthaeus Tailour commorat[ur] ad finem orientalem villae de Notingham, et in magnum praejudicium et dampnum villae praedictae, etc.

Item, praesentant quod Michael Brabayn et Henricus Sotthil obturaverunt illum[2] finem de Lymeringlane juxta Calvertonlane cum fimo, in magnum nocumentum aquae de Lene et praejudicium villae praedictae, etc.

Item, dicunt quod Magota Balle obturat Organlayne cum les *weddes* de ortis suis, contra proclamationem Majoris, etc.

Item, dicunt quod Margareta Samon, Nicholaus Alastre, Thomas de Stanneley, Johannes Ettewell, Ricardus Ettewell, et Willelmus, filius Hugonis Spicer, obturant antrum commune villae praedictae ex parte boriali cum fimo, *wedis*, et cineribus, ad grave dampnum totius villae praedictae, etc.

Item, dicunt quod Ricardus de Willeford, Issabella de Qwichenour, Hugo de Lyndeby, Johanna de Crophill, Johannes Palfreman, et Johannes Tomworth, senior, obturant cum fimo le Dedlayne, ad grave dampnum totius populi ibidem transeuntis, etc.

Item, praesentant quod quaedam venella communis obturata est in le Hegthpament per Randulphum Berker, videlicet, inter tenementum praedicti Randulphi et tenementum Vicarii Ecclesiae Beatae Mariae, et praedicta venella extendit se versus austrum super Malinhill, et versus boriam super Hegthpament, et sic per eum modo non existit venella. Ideo inquiratur, etc.

Item, dicunt quod Willelmus Brekepot, baxster, est communis transgressor et vigilator in noctibus in villa de Notingham, contra proclamationem Majoris et statutum Domini Regis, ad magnum et grave nocumentum villae praedictae, etc.

Item, dicunt quod Johannes de Mampton et Robertus Squier

[1] *eos,*] 'eas,' MS. [2] *illum,*] 'illud,' MS.

formerly Simon Plot's lying near a street called 'Ratonrow,' and which extends from the water of Lene on the southern side to the gates of the Castle on the northern side, and there the aforesaid William took from the common soil 6 feet on the western side near the King's highway, and has enclosed them in the aforesaid garden, to the great prejudice and damage of the town aforesaid, etc.

Also, they say that William Dynet has taken and enclosed to himself from the common caves on the eastern side 6 feet in breadth, to wit, in that messuage in which Matthew Taylor dwells at the eastern end of the town of Nottingham, and to the great prejudice and damage of the aforesaid town, etc.

Also, they present that Michael Brabayn and Henry Soothill have blocked up that end of Lymeringlane near Calvertonlane with ordure, to the great detriment of the water of Lene and the prejudice of the aforesaid town, etc.

Also, they say that Magota Ball blocks up Organlayne with the weeds from her gardens, contrary to the proclamation of the Mayor, etc.

Also, they say that Margaret Samon, Nicholas Alastre, Thomas de Stanley, John Etwall, Richard Etwall, and William, son of Hugh Spicer, block up the common cavern of the aforesaid town on the northern side with ordure, weeds, and cinders, to the serious damage of the whole town aforesaid, etc.

Also, they say that Richard de Wilford, Isabella de Wichnor, Hugh de Linby, Joan de Crophill, John Palfreyman, and John Tamworth, senior, block up the Dedlayne with ordure, to the serious damage of all the people there passing, etc.

Also, they present that a common lane is blocked up in the Hegthpament by Randolph Berker, to wit, between the tenement of the aforesaid Randolph and the tenement of the Vicar of the Church of the Blessed Mary, and the aforesaid lane extends towards the south upon Malinhill, and towards the north upon Hegthpament, and so through him the lane does not now exist. Therefore let it be inquired, etc.

Also, they say that William Brekepot, baxter, is a common trespasser and watcher at nights in the town of Nottingham, contrary to the Mayor's proclamation and the statute of the Lord King, to the great and serious detriment of the town aforesaid, etc.

Also, they say that John de Mampton and Robert Squire block

obturant finem de Hundegate et finem de Qwelewrigthgate cum fimo et lignis, ad grave dampnum et nocumentum totius villae, etc.

Item, dicunt quod omnes qui commorant[ur] in vico a Johanne Wappelington usque le Chappelbarre ex utraque [parte] viae obturant cum fimo et cineribus communem viam, ad grave nocumentum totius populi ibidem transeuntis, et villae praedictae, etc.—Condonantur quia pauperes.

Item, dicunt quod Willelmus Spicer, filius Hugonis Spicer, de Notingham, Robertus Haythernne, Robertus Casterffeld, Johannes Ettewell, et Ricardus Ettewell, frater ejus, Henricus Yrnemanger, obturant cum fimo et cineribus et cum les *wedes* praedictam fossam ex parte boriali villae praedictae, ad grave dampnum villae praedictae, etc.

Item, dicunt quod Willelmus Boteler, butcher, obturat cum fimo Williamdeylane, ad grave nocumentum villae praedictae, et contra proclamationem Majoris, etc.

Item, dicunt quod Willelmus Tailour ad finem Pontis obturat ibidem viam regiam cum fimo et cineribus, ad grave nocumentum totius patriae ibidem transeuntis et villae praedictae, etc.

Item, dicunt quod Johanna Taverner, uxor Johannis Wyrhall, Johanna Payn, Katerina Fisch', uxor Roberti Hayward, Magota de Tommeworth, Magota Berbour, Christiana Dey, et Gilbertus de Lammeley, vendiderunt in Foro Sabbati et in Foro Cotidiano v. alleces albas pro denario, ubi deberent vendere, secundum proclamationem Domini Walteri de Cloppton, Justitiarii de Banco Domini Regis, et Clerici Mercati Domini Regis, et Majoris villae praedictae, vj. alleces albas pro denario, in magnum praejudicium totius patriae et villae praedictae, etc., ibidem venientium, etc. 3942, ro. 3d.

CLXI.—*Seizure of Corn which had been Forestalled.*

1396, April 22-30.

Memorandum quod contigit apud Notingham, in anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi qui nunc est decimo nono, quod unus Radulfus Wilde, de Teytheby, Hugo Attebrig' et Willelmus Gaunt, de Byngham, venerunt, apud Notingham, die Sabbati proximo ante festum Sancti

up the end of Hundegate and the end of Qwelewrigthgate with ordure and wood, to the serious damage and detriment of the whole town, etc.

Also, they say that all who dwell in the street (leading) from John Whaplington to the Chappelbarre on either [side] of the street block up the common road with ordure and cinders, to the serious damage of the whole people there passing, and of the town aforesaid, etc.— They are pardoned because they are poor.

Also, they say that William Spicer, son of Hugh Spicer, of Nottingham, Robert Hathern, Robert Chesterfield, John Ettwall, and Richardus Etwall, his brother, Henry Ironmonger, block up the aforesaid ditch on the northern side of the aforesaid town with ordure and cinders and with weeds, to the serious damage of the town aforesaid, etc.

Also, they say that William Boteler, butcher, blocks up Williamdeylane with ordure, to the serious detriment of the aforesaid town, and contrary to the Mayor's proclamation, etc.

Also, they say that William Taylor at the end of the Bridge blocks up the King's highway there with ordure and cinders, to the serious detriment of all the country there passing and of the town aforesaid, etc.

Also, they say that Joan Taverner, the wife of John Wyrhall, Joan Payn, Catherine Fish', the wife of Robert Hayward, Magota de Tamworth, Magota Barber, Christiana Day, and Gilbert de Lambley, sold in the Saturday Market and in the Daily Market 5 white herrings for a penny, whereas they ought to sell, according to the proclamation of Sir Walter de Clopton, Justice of the Lord King's Bench, and of the Lord King's Clerk of the Market, and of the Mayor of the town aforesaid, 6 white herrings for a penny, to the great prejudice of the whole country and town aforesaid, etc., there coming, etc.

3942, ro. 3d.

CLXI.—*Seizure of Corn which had been Forestalled.*

1396, April 22-30.

Be it remembered that it happened at Nottingham, in the nineteenth year of the reign of King Richard the Second who now reigns, that one Ralph Wild, of Tithby, Hugh Attebrig' and William Gaunt, of Bingham, came, at Nottingham, on Saturday next before

Marci Ewangelistae, die et anno supradictis,[1] in Foro Sabbati ante horam debitam, et contra proclamationem Majoris villae praedictae, et emerunt et forestallaverunt et ingarniaverunt de diversis hominibus ibidem in Foro praedicto existentibus xij. quarteria frumenti, in magnum praejudicium villae praedictae et totius communitatis ibidem ad Forum praedictum venientis, videlicet, ad unam domum Magotae Balle, de villa praedicta, et sic postea quidam Hugo de Wymondeslawe venit in eodem die praedicto, in Foro Sabbati praedicto, et audivit de tali forstall[atione] facta per praedictos forstallatores, et dixit Ballivo Majoris villae praedictae, et tunc praedictus Ballivus ivit ad praedictam domum ubi praedictum frumentum fuerit ingarniatum, et ibi praedicta xij. quarteria arrestavit, pro proclamatione praedicta, ad opus villae praedictae, etc. Et inde praedicti venerunt postea, die Dominica proxima ante festum Philippi et Jacobi,[2] in Communi Aula apud Notingham, coram Majore et Ballivis et aliis fidedignioribus villae praedictae, in propriis personis, et submiserunt se in misericordiam Majoris et totius Communitatis villae praedictae, et ob reverentiam Roberti Jerman et Willelmi Leche et aliorum, et etiam solverunt pro misericordia xjs. viijd. 3942, ro. 1d.

CLXII.—*Charge of Assault during a Distraint for Rent, etc.*

1396, October 4.

Thomas Fox, drapour, queritur de Johanne Fyssher de placito transgressionis et rescussionis, de eo quod ubi idem Thomas, die Sabbati proxima post festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi xx°,[3] ad domum praedicti Johannis, hic apud Notingham, venit pro redditu suo de dicto Johanne petendo, quam[4] domum idem Johannes de dicto Thoma tenet, et dictum redditum habere voluisset, idem Johannes ad dictam domum in dictum Thomam insultum fecit, et vi et armis cum arcu et sagitta dictum Thomam ibidem occidisse voluisset, et dictum Thomam de districtione pro redditu suo rescussum fecit, unde idem Thomas deterioratus est, et dampna habet ad valentiam xxs., inde producit

[1] Saturday, April 22, 1396.
[2] Sunday, April 30, 1396.
[3] Saturday, September 30, 1396.
[4] *quam,*] 'quod,' MS.

the feast of Saint Mark the Evangelist, the year and day abovesaid,[1] in the Saturday Market before the proper hour, and against the proclamation of the Mayor of the town aforesaid, and bought and forestalled and gathered up from divers men there being in the aforesaid Market 12 quarters of corn, to the great prejudice of the town aforesaid, and of the whole community there coming to the aforesaid Market, that is to say, (they garnered it up) at a house of Magota Ball, of the aforesaid town, and so afterwards one Hugh de Wymondeslow came on the same day, in the Saturday Market aforesaid, and heard of such forestalling made by the aforesaid forestallers, and he informed the Bailiff of the Mayor of the town aforesaid, and then the aforesaid Bailiff went to the aforesaid house where the aforesaid corn was garnered, and there arrested the aforesaid 12 quarters, on account of the proclamation aforesaid, for the behoof of the town aforesaid, etc. And hereupon afterwards the aforesaid (forstallers) came, on Sunday next before the feast of Philip and James,[2] in the Common Hall at Nottingham, before the Mayor and Bailiffs and other trustworthy men of the town aforesaid, in their own persons, and submitted themselves to the 'misericordia' of the Mayor and the whole Community of the town aforesaid, and on account of their respect for Robert German and William Leech and others, and also paid for 'misericordia' 11s. 8d. 3942, ro. 1d.

CLXII.—*Charge of Assault during a Distraint for Rent, etc.*

1396, October 4.

Thomas Fox, draper, makes plaint of John Fisher on a plea of trespass and rescue, because whereas the same Thomas, on Saturday next after the feast of Saint Michael the Archangel, in the 20th year of the reign of King Richard the Second,[3] came to the house of the aforesaid John, here at Nottingham, to seek his rent from the said John, which house the said John holds of the said Thomas, and wished to have the said rent, the same John at the said house made an assault upon the said Thomas, and by force and arms with a bow and arrow would have there slain the said Thomas, and made rescue from the said Thomas of his distraint for his rent, whereby the same Thomas is injured, and has received damages to the value of 20s., wherefore he enters suit, etc. And the aforesaid John comes in his own person, and defends the force and injury, etc., and says that he

sectam, etc. Et praedictus Johannes in propria persona sua venit, et defendit vim et injuriam, etc., et dicit quod ipse inde in nullo est culpabilis, et hoc ponit se super patriam; et alius similiter. Ideo praeceptum est, etc. Manucaptores—Johannes Russell et Ricardus Sherman.

Idem Johannes queritur de dicto Thoma de placito transgressionis et sanguinis, de eo quod idem Thomas, praedicta die Sabbati post festum Sancti Michaelis, cum quodam Johanne Parker serviente suo, cum duabus sicis tractatis ad domum praedicti Johannis, hic apud Notyngham, vi et armis venit, et dictam domum ibidem intravit, et ibidem usque ad lectum camerae suae prosequebatur, et cum dicta sica[1] sua ipsum ibidem occidisset nisi per fortunam quod quidam vissinorum suorum rescusserunt, ac postea cum dicta sica in quendam Johannem, filium praedicti Johannis, insultum fecit, et ipsum verberavit, vulneravit, et maletractavit, in desperationem vitae suae, et contra pacem Domini Regis, ad dampna praedicti Johannis centum solidorum, inde producit sectam, etc. Et praedictus Thomas in propria persona sua venit, et defendit vim et injuriam et dampna, etc., et dicit quod ipse inde in nullo est culpabilis, et hoc ponit se super patriam; et alius similiter. Ideo praeceptum est, etc. Manucaptores corporis praedicti Johannis . . . . 1296, ro. 1d.

CLXIII.—*Assault in Saint Peter's Churchyard, etc.*

1396, November 15.

Willelmus Boteler et Alicia uxor ejus, de Notyngham, drapour, queruntur de Willelmo Blaunch' de placito transgressionis, de eo quod ubi quaedam [2] uxor praedicti Willelmi Blaunch', die Sabbati in festo Sancti Martini, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi xx°,[3] per officialem et diaconum villae Notynghamiae, in plena Curia Capituli Ecclesiae Beati Petri Notyngham', liberata fuit praedictae Aliciae custodienda usque in diem Sabbati tunc proximum sequentem,[4] quousque quaedam causa contractus, discordiae, et[5] dividentiae inter praedictos Willelmum Blaunch' et praedictam [2] fuit per legem finita et ordinata, dicta [2] praedicta die Sabbati ante festum Sancti Edmundi Regis anno praescripto,[6] cum

[1] *sica,*] 'saca,' MS.

[2] Left blank in original for the name of Blaunch's wife.

[3] Saturday, November 11, 1396.

[4] *sequentem,*] 'sequens,' MS.

[5] *et,*] 'and,' MS.

is guilty therein of nothing, and as to this he places himself upon the country; and the other likewise. Therefore it is commanded, etc. Mainpernors—John Russell and Richard Sherman.

The same John makes plaint of the said Thomas on a plea of trespass and blood, that the same Thomas, on the aforesaid Saturday after the feast of Saint Michael, came, together with one John Parker his servant, with two drawn daggers to the house of the aforesaid John, here at Nottingham, by force and arms, and there entered the said house, and there followed him as far as to the bed of his chamber, and would have there slain him with his said dagger unless by chance certain of his neighbours had rescued him, and afterwards he made an assault with his said dagger upon one John, son of the aforesaid John, and beat him, wounded and maltreated him, to the despairing of his life, and against the peace of our Lord the King, to the damage of the aforesaid John of a hundred shillings, wherefore he enters suit, etc. And the aforesaid Thomas comes in his own person, and defends the force and injury and damages, etc., and says that he is therein of nothing guilty, and as to this he places himself upon the country; and the other likewise. Therefore it is commanded, etc. Mainpernors of the body of the aforesaid John . . . .

1296, ro. 1d.

CLXIII.—*Assault in Saint Peter's Churchyard, etc.*

1396, November 15.

William Boteler and Alice his wife, of Nottingham, draper, make plaint of William Blaunch on a plea of trespass, that whereas one [2] wife of the aforesaid William Blaunch, on Saturday in the feast of Saint Martin, in the 20th year of the reign of King Richard the Second,[3] was delivered by the official and deacon of the town of Nottingham, in full Court of the Chapter of the Church of the Blessed Peter of Nottingham, to the aforesaid Alice to be in her charge until the Saturday then next following, until a case of contract, disagreement, and dissension between the aforesaid William Blaunch and the aforesaid [2] should be ended and ordained by law, the said [2] on the aforesaid Saturday before the feast of Saint Edmund the King in the before-written year,[6] came, with the aforesaid Alice, to the Church of the Blessed Peter to the

[6] Saturday, November 18, 1396.

praedicta Alicia ad Ecclesiam Beati Petri ad legem Sanctae Ecclesiae venit, prout habuit diem, idem Willelmus Blaunch' in cemyterio ecclesiae praedictae, praedicta die Sabbati ante praedictum festum Sancti Edmundi, vi et armis venit, et in dictam Aliciam insultum fecit, et dictam Aliciam cum armylausa sua propria inclusit, et ipsam super visum suum inclusit, et secum fecit quod videre non potuit, et postea ipsam extra murum dictae ecclesiae jactavisse voluisset, set per fortunam quod ipsa de manibus suis exivit, et in ecclesiam fugit, in salvationem vitae suae, ita sic per terrorem fere fuit extra mente[m] sua[m]; unde iidem Willelmus Boteler et Alicia deteriorati sunt[1] et dampna habent ad valentiam centum solidorum, inde producunt sectam, etc. Et praedictus Willelmus Blaunch' in propria persona sua venit, et defendit vim et injuriam, etc., et dicit quod ipse inde in nullo est culpabilis, et hoc ponit se super patriam; et alii similiter. Ideo praeceptum est, etc. Et modo partes praedictae per licentiam Curiae concordatae sunt, et dictus Willelmus Blaunch' in misericordia. Solvit amerciamentum Ballivis in Aula. 1296, ro. for. 2.

CLXIV.—*Agreement for Manufacture of Gloves for Sale at Lenton Fair.*

1396, November 29.

Thomas de Lenton, glover, queritur de Thoma del Peeke de placito transgressionis et contemptus contra Statutum, de eo quod ubi idem Thomas del Peek, in septimana proxima ante festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis, anno regni regis nunc xx°, conventionem, hic apud Notyngham, fecit cum praedicto Thoma de Lenton ad scissandos et operandos xxij. dozinos cerothecarum de ceroticis praedicti Thomae de Lenton, ita quod idem Thomas de Lenton de dicto Thoma del Peek haberet qualibet septimana duas dussinas cerothecarum, bene et fideliter cissatarum et operatarum, per vigiliam Sancti Martini tunc proximam sequentem, nulla septimana deficiente de praedictis ij. dozinis deficiente in operatione,[2] ita quod eas omnes praedictas xxij. dozinas inter festa Sancti Martini et Michaelis habuisset, capiendo ad le doziyn iijd. quousque vs. et vjd. pro corio empto de dicto Thoma de Lenton sursum venisset solutos, idem Thomas del Peek de praedictis xxij. dozinis cissavit nisi vj. dozinos et iiij. paria cerothecarum,

[1] *deteriorati sunt,*] 'deterioratus est,' MS. [2] *operatione,*] 'operatis,' MS.

law of Holy Church, as she had day (assigned to her), the same William Blaunch, on the aforesaid Saturday before the aforesaid feast of Saint Edmund, by force and arms came into the churchyard of the church aforesaid, and made an assault upon the said Alice, and covered the said Alice with his own cloak, and covered her over her sight, and so did with her that she could not see, and afterwards would have thrown her outside the wall of the said church, but by chance she escaped out of his hands, and fled into the church, for the saving of her life, so that through terror she was almost out of her mind; whereby the same William Boteler and Alice are injured and have received damages to the amount of a hundred shillings, wherefore they enter suit, etc. And the aforesaid William Blaunch comes in his own person, and defends the force and injury, etc., and says that he is therein of nothing guilty, and as to this he places himself upon the country; and the others likewise. Therefore it is commanded, etc. And now the parties aforesaid are agreed by the licence of the Court, and the said William Blaunch is in 'misericordia.' He paid the amercement to the Bailiffs in the Hall. 1296, ro. for. 2.

CLXIV.—*Agreement for Manufacture of Gloves for Sale at Lenton Fair.*

1396, November 29.

Thomas de Lenton, glover, makes plaint of Thomas del Peek on a plea of trespass and contempt against the Statute, that whereas the same Thomas del Peek, in the week next before the feast of the Nativity of Saint John, in the 20th year of the reign of the present king, made an agreement, here at Nottingham, with the aforesaid Thomas de Lenton to cut and work 22 dozens of gloves of the gloves of the aforesaid Thomas de Lenton, so that the same Thomas de Lenton should have every week from the said Thomas del Peek two dozens of gloves, well and faithfully cut and worked, until the eve of Saint Martin then next following, no week being wanting of the aforesaid two dozens being wanting in work, so that he should have all the aforesaid 22 dozens between the feasts of Saint Martin and Michael, taking for the dozen 3d. until 5s. 6d. for leather bought from the said Thomas de Lenton should have been paid back, the same Thomas del Peek only cut 6 dozens and 4 pairs of gloves of the aforesaid 22 dozens, and left 16 dozens and 8 pairs unworked, which

et inoperatos dimisit xvj. dozinos et viij. paria, quos idem Thomas de Lenton ad fairiam de Lenton vendidisset et de operatione praedicti Thomae del Peek, et eos nondum habuit, set deceptus fuit ex indefectu praedicti Thomae del Peek, et sic dicit quod idem Thomas dictam conventionem versus eum fregit, unde idem Thomas de Lenton deterioratus est et dampna habet ad valentiam xxs., inde producit sectam, etc. Et praedictus Thomas del Peek in propria persona sua venit, et defendit vim et injuriam, etc., et dicit quod ipse nullam conventionem versus eum fregit prout ipse superius versus eum narravit, et hoc ponit se super patriam; et alius similiter. Ideo praeceptum est Ballivis quod venire faciant inter eos xij. contra proximam, etc. Manucaptor praedicti Thomae del Peek ad expectandum inquisitionem Curiae, vel pro dampnis, si adjudicentur: Thomas Bulker. Et modo veniunt partes praedictae in propriis personis suis, et juratores inter eos solempniter exacti non veniunt. Ideo praeceptum est Ballivis quod distringant praedictos juratores contra proximam, etc. 1296, ro. for. 2d.

CLXV.—*Action for Money said to have been paid into the Court of King's Bench at Nottingham.*

1396, December 12.

Rogerus Doket queritur de Ranulpho Redsmyth, de Estwayt, de placito debiti; qui attachiatus est per unam equam, pretii xijs.: plegius de retro[1] habendo praedictam equam vel pretium praedictum—Johannes Pacy; et modo venit dictus Rogerus, per attornatum suum Johannem de Braydesale, et dicit quod idem Ranulphus ei debet iiijs. argenti, quos denarios idem Rogerus pro praedicto Ranulpho, in tempore Quadragesimae, in Banco Domini Regis hic apud Notyngham solvit, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi xix°,[2] et licet saepius requisitus fuerit idem Ranulphus ei dictos denarios solvere contradixit, et adhuc contradicit, ad dampna praedicti Rogeri xld., inde producit sectam, etc. Et praedictus Ranulphus in propria persona sua venit, et defendit vim et injuriam, etc., et dicit quod

[1] *retro,*] 'returno,' MS.

[2] This no doubt refers to the proceedings in 1392 (15 and 16 Rich. II., not the 19th) when the King, from Stamford, May 30, gave orders that all pleas summoned to be held before the Justices of the Common Bench in the Quindene of the Holy Trinity (June 23) and on the Morrow of the feast of S. John the Baptist (June 25), should be heard at York instead, and that all those

the same Thomas de Lenton should have sold at the Fair of Lenton and of the working of the aforesaid Thomas del Peek, and he has never had them, but was deceived in default of the aforesaid Thomas del Peek, and so he says that the same Thomas has broken the said agreement with him, whereby the same Thomas de Lenton is injured and has received damages to the value of 20s., wherefore he enters suit, etc. And the aforesaid Thomas del Peek comes in his own person, and defends the force and injury, etc., and says that he broke no agreement with him as he has above set forth against him, and as to this he places himself upon the country; and the other likewise. Therefore the Bailiffs are commanded to cause 12 (jurors) to come between them against the next (Court), etc. Mainpernor of the aforesaid Thomas del Peek to await the inquest of the Court, or for damages, if they be adjudged: Thomas Bulker. And now the aforesaid parties come in their own persons, and the jurors between them being formally required do not come. Therefore the Bailiffs are commanded to distrain the aforesaid jurors against the next (Court), etc. 1296, ro. for. 2d.

CLXV.—*Action for Money said to have been paid into the Court of King's Bench at Nottingham.*

1396, December 12.

Roger Doket makes plaint of Ranulph Redsmith, of Eastwood, on a plea of debt; who is attached by a mare, value 12s.: surety for having return of the aforesaid mare or the aforesaid value—John Pacy; and now the said Roger comes, by his attorney John de Breadsall, and says that the same Ranulph owes him 4s. in silver, which money the said Roger paid for the aforesaid Ranulph, in time of Lent, in the Lord King's Bench here at Nottingham, in the 19th year of the reign of King Richard the Second,[2] and although he had been often asked the said Ranulph refused to pay him the said money, and refuses to this time, to the damage of the aforesaid Roger of 40d., wherefore he enters suit, etc. And the aforesaid Ranulph comes in his own person, and defends the force and injury,

who had any payments to make at the Receipt of the Exchequer at the said feast of the Holy Trinity (June 9), and on the Octave and the Quindene of the same feast (June 16 and 23), and at the said feast of S. John the Baptist, should make the said payments, on the above days, at Nottingham.—Rymer's *Foedera*, vii. 714.

nichil ei debet prout ipse superius versus eum narravit, et hoc ponit se super patriam; et alius similiter. Et modo venit dictus Ranulphus in propria persona sua, et cognovit debitum praedictum: dampna taxantur [ad] iiijd. Ideo consideratum est per Curiam quod idem Rogerus recuperet de dicto Ranulpho praedictos iiijs., et pro dampnis iiijd.; et dictus Ranulphus in misericordia per plegium praedictum.

1296, ro. for. 3d.

CLXVI.—*Account for Repairs at the Common Well, etc.*

1396, December 13.

Willelmus Dynet, querens, optulit se versus Robertum de Sutton in placito debiti, qui ultimo continuabatur per processum usque ad hunc diem; et modo venit dictus Willelmus in propria persona sua, et dicit quod idem Robertus ei debet vijs. vijd., videlicet, pro ij. *postus* ad Fontem Communem, xxd., et [pro] uno *axiltre* ad praedictam fontem, xijd., pro vij. *bordis*, xxd., item, ij. carectis plenis lapidis pro *pavyng*, xijd., pro *spykyng*, jd., item, solutos Rogero de Launkton, xijd., item, pro persona Ecclesiae de Wolaton, vijd., item, pro *pepur* vijd.: Summa vijs. vijd., quos solvisset ad festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi xx°, et licet saepius idem Robertus per praedictum Willelmum requisitus fuisset pro praedicto argento, idem Robertus ei dictos denarios solvere contradixit, et adhuc contradicit, unde idem Willelmus deterioratus est et dampna habet ad valentiam dimidiae marcae, inde producit sectam, etc. Et praedictus Robertus in propria persona sua venit, et defendit vim et injuriam, etc., et dicit quod ipse nullum denarium ei debet, excepto pro *pypere* vijd., et, de residuo, dicit quod nichil ei debet, et hoc petit quod inquiratur. Et praedictus Willelmus in propria persona sua dicit quod idem Robertus ei debet praedictos vijs. vijd., prout ipse superius versus eum narravit, et hoc petit verificari; et alius similiter. Ideo praeceptum est, etc. 1296, ro. 6d.

December 27.

Jurata inter Willelmum Dynet, querentem, et Robertum de Sutton, defendentem, ut patet in vj^to^ Rotulo, unde inquisitio inter eos summunita est ad hunc diem, et modo partes praedictae per

etc., and says that he owes him nothing as he has above set forth against him, and as to this he places himself upon the country; and the other likewise. And now the said Ranulph comes in his own person, and he acknowledged the aforesaid debt: the damages are taxed at 4d. Therefore it is decided by the Court that the said Roger shall recover from the said Ranulph the aforesaid 4s., and 4d. for damages; and the aforesaid Ranulph is in 'misericordia' by his aforesaid surety. 1296, ro. for. 3d.

CLXVI.—*Account for Repairs at the Common Well, etc.*

1396, December 13.

William Dinet, complainant, appeared against Robert de Sutton in a plea of debt, who was remanded at the last Court by the process to this day; and now the said William comes in his own person, and says that the said Robert owes him 7s. 7d., to wit, for two posts at the Common Well, 20d., and for an axle-tree for the aforesaid well, 12d., for 7 boards, 20d., also, 2 cart-loads of stone for paving, 12d., for spiking, 1d., also, paid Roger de Launkton, 12d., also, for the parson of the Church of Wollaton, 7d., also, for pepper, 7d.: Total 7s. 7d., which he ought to have paid at the feast of Saint Michael the Archangel, in the 20th year of the reign of King Richard the Second, and although the said Robert had been often asked by the aforesaid William for the aforesaid money, the said Robert refused to pay him the said money, and to this time he refuses, whereby the said William is injured and has received damages to the amount of half a mark, wherefore he enters suit, etc. And the aforesaid Robert comes in his own person, and defends the force and injury, etc., and says that he owes him no money, except 7d. for pepper, and, as to the remainder, he says that he owes him nothing, and this he seeks may be inquired. And the aforesaid William in his own person says that the said Robert owes him the aforesaid 7s. 7d., as he has above set forth against him, and he asks that this be verified; and the other likewise. Therefore it is commanded, etc.

1296, ro. 6d.

December 27.

The Jury between William Dinet, complainant, and Robert de Sutton, defendant, as appears in the sixth Roll, wherein the inquest between them is summoned for this day, and now the parties afore-

licentiam Curiae concordatae sunt, et dictus Robertus, per plegium Roberti Germeyn et Johannis de Tannesley, ju[nioris], solvit amerciamentum Ballivis in Aula. 1296, ro. 7d.

CLXVII.—*Seizure of Wild-fowl taken within the Town.*

1396-7, January 3.

Gervasius Ferthyng queritur de Roberto Fyssher del Castell de placito transgressionis, de eo quod ubi idem Gervasius, in septimana proxima post festum Sancti Hillarii, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi xviij°, fuit infra libertatem villae ad aquas de ludo suo, et ibidem cepit unum *cormeraunt*, idem Robertus tempore praedicto in dictum Gervasium insultum fecit, et dictum *cormeraunt* ab eo cepit et abduxit vi et armis, contra pacem, ad dampna xld., inde producit sectam, etc. Et praedictus Robertus in propria persona sua venit, et defendit vim et injuriam, etc., et dicit quod ipse inde in nullo est culpabilis, et hoc ponit se super patriam; et alius similiter.

Idem Gervasius queritur de dicto Roberto de placito transgressionis, de eo quod ubi ipse, in vigilia Circumcisionis Domini, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi xx°, cepit unum *kote*, pretii ijd., idem Robertus in dictum Gervasium insultum fecit hic apud Notingham vi et armis, et dictum *kote* ab eo cepit et abduxit, ad dampna xijd., inde producit sectam, etc. Et praedictus Robertus in propria persona sua venit, et defendit, etc., et dicit quod ipse in nullo est culpabilis, et hoc ponit se; [et alius] similiter. [Ideo] praeceptum est, [etc.]

1296, ro. 8d.

CLXVIII.—*Action by the Prior of Newstead for the Detention of a Book.*

1396-7, January 7.

Willelmus, Prior Domus de Novo Loco in Shirwod, et Robertus de Sheffield, confrater ejus, queruntur de Johanne Ravensfeld de placito detentionis unius libri vocati 'Stymylus Concientiae:'[1] plegius

[1] The well-known work by Richard Rolle, of Hampole, the English version of which was edited by Morris for the Philological Society, in 1863, under its English title of the 'Pricke of Conscience.'

said are agreed by the allowance of the Court, and the said Robert, by the suretyship of Robert German and John de Tannesley, junior, paid the amercement to the Bailiffs in the Hall. 1296, ro. 7d.

CLXVII.—*Seizure of Wild-fowl taken within the Town.*

1396-7, January 3.

Gervase Ferthyng makes plaint of Robert Fisher of the Castle on a plea of trespass, that whereas the said Gervase, in the week next after the feast of Saint Hilary, in the 18th year of the reign of King Richard the Second, was within the liberty of the town at the waters at his sport, and he there took a cormorant, the said Robert at the aforesaid time made an assault upon the said Gervase, and took and carried away from him the said cormorant by force and arms, against the peace, to the damage of 40d., wherefore he enters suit, etc. And the aforesaid Robert comes in his own person, and defends the force and injury, etc., and says that he therein is of nothing guilty, and as to this he places himself upon the country; and the other likewise.

The same Gervase makes plaint of the said Robert on a plea of trespass, that whereas he (Gervase), on the eve of the Circumcision of our Lord, in the 20th year of the reign of King Richard the Second, took a coot, of the value of 2d., the said Robert made an assault by force and arms upon the said Gervase here at Nottingham, and took and carried away from him the said coot, to the damage of 12d., wherefore he enters suit, etc. And the aforesaid Robert comes in his own person, and defends, etc., and says that he is therein of nothing guilty, and as to this he places himself (upon the country); and the other likewise. Therefore it is commanded, etc.

1296, ro. 8d.

CLXVIII.—*Action by the Prior of Newstead for the Detention of a Book.*

1396-7, January 7.

William, Prior of the House of Newstead in Sherwood, and Robert de Sheffield, his brother monk, make plaint of John Ravensfield on a plea of the detention of a book called 'Stimulus Conscientiae:'[1]

de prosequendo—Gilbertus de Lamley. Et modo partes praedictae per licentiam Curiae concordatae sunt, et dictus Johannes in misericordia.—Solvit amerciamentum in Aula. 1296, ro. for. 5.

CLXIX.—*Action for Money paid for Licence of Trafficing within the Borough.*

1396-7, February 7.

Johannes Inge, taylour, queritur de Johanne Fersham, taylour, de placito debiti, qui attachiatus est per unum camyinium ferri, unum trypicem ferri, par de *ponyettes*, et filum; et modo venit dictus Johannes Inge in propria persona sua, et dicit quod idem Johannes Feirsham ei debet ixd., quos idem Johannes Inge manucepit solvere pro praedicto Johanne Feirsham Johanni Samon, Majori, ad festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli pro fyne emptionis et venditionis ac operationis hic infra libertatem villae Notynghamiae, quos denarios idem Major de dicto Johanne Inge pro praedicto Johanne recuperavit, et dictos denarios eidem Johanni Inge solvisset[1] ad festum Conversionis Sancti Pauli, et licet saepius requisitus fuerit idem Johannes Feirsham ei dictos denarios solvere contradixit, et adhuc contradicit, ad dampna xijd., inde producit sectam, etc. Et praedictus Johannes Feirsham in propria persona sua venit, et defendit vim et injuriam, etc., et dicit quod ipse praedictos ixd. debet Johanni Samon, Majori, pro fyne, et non praedicto Johanni Inge, de quibus denariis idem Johannes Feirsham diem habet solutionis usque ad festum Pentecostes nunc proximum sequens, et quousque[2] praedictum festum Pentecostes emer[ser]it dicit quod nichil ei debet, et hoc ponit se super patriam; et alius similiter. Ideo praeceptum est, etc.—Et postea veniunt partes praedictae in propriis personis suis, et juratores inter eos solempniter exacti veniunt similiter: qui dicunt, super sacramentum suum, quod idem Johannes Feirsham debet praedicto Johanni Inge praedictos ixd., et pro dampnis iijd. Ideo consideratum est per Curiam quod idem Johannes Inge recuperet de dicto Johanne Feirsham praedictos ixd., et pro dampnis iijd.; et dictus Johannes Feirsham in misericordia. 1296, ro. for. 5d.

[1] That is, the defendant, John Feirsham.

[2] 'ad,' omitted.

pledge of prosecuting—Gilbert de Lambley. And now the parties aforesaid are agreed by the licence of the Court, and the said John is in 'misericordia.'—He paid the amercement in the Hall.

1296, ro. for. 5.

CLXIX.—*Action for Money paid for Licence of Trafficing within the Borough.*

1396-7, February 7.

John Inge, tailor, makes plaint of John Fersham, tailor, on a plea of debt, who is attached by an iron chimney, an iron tripod, a pair of ponyettes, and thread; and now the said John Inge comes in his own person, and says that the same John Feirsham owes him 9d., which the said John Inge undertook to pay for the aforesaid John Feirsham to John Samon, Mayor, at the feast of Saint Michael the Archangel for the fine for (licence) of buying and selling and working here within the liberty of the town of Nottingham, which money the same Mayor recovered from the said John Inge for the aforesaid John, and he[1] ought to have paid the said money to the said John Inge at the feast of the Conversion of Saint Paul, and although he had been often asked the said John Feirsham refused, and to this time refuses, to pay the said money to him, to the damage of 12d., wherefore he enters suit, etc. And the aforesaid John Feirsham comes in his own person, and defends the force and injury, etc., and says that he owes the aforesaid 9d. to John Samon, the Mayor, for the fine, and not to the aforesaid John Inge, of which money the same John Feirsham has day for payment until the feast of Whitsuntide now next following, and until the aforesaid feast of Whitsuntide arrives he says he owes him nothing, and as to this he places himself upon the country; and the other likewise. Therefore it is commanded, etc.—And afterwards the aforesaid parties come in their own persons, and the jurors between them, being solemnly required, come likewise; who say, upon their oath, that the said John Feirsham owes to the aforesaid John Inge the aforesaid 9d., and for damages 3d. Therefore it is decided by the Court that the said John Inge shall recover from the said John Feirsham the aforesaid 9d., and for damages 3d.; and the said John Feirsham is in 'misericordia.' 1296, ro. for. 5d.

CLXX.—*Violent Assault in Pennyfoot Lane.*

1397, March 31.

Idem Willelmus [de Redes, de Stoke Bardolf,] praedicta die Lunae proxima ante praedictam diem Dominicam, anno regni Regis nunc xx° Ricardi Secundi, attachiatus est ad respondendum Galfrido de Skelton in placito transgressionis contra pacem. Ad quem diem et horam veniunt[1] tam praedictus Galfridus in propria persona sua, quam praedictus Willelmus in propria persona sua, et praedictus Galfridus in propria persona sua dicit quod idem Willelmus, ad festum Sancti Michaelis, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi xviij°, ad domum praedicti Galfridi, hic apud Notyngham, venit, et ibidem dictum Galfridum a dicta domo sua cum eo procuravit cum eo ire usque ad le Penyfotlane hic apud Notyngham, et quando iidem Willelmus et Galfridus in dicto loco del Penyfutlane hic in Notyngham tempore praedicto venissent, idem Willelmus ibidem cum daggario suo tractato vi et armis [eum] occidisse voluisset, et ad cor praedicti Galfridi posuit et ei dixit sic: 'Nisi tu mecum sis in socium ad tenendam aquam de Barton, quam aquam ego pro te et meipso cepi de Domino de Graye, et me salves de solutione medietatis firmae praedicti Domini, recte hic te mactabo,' et ibidem idem Galfridus flectens dictum Willelmum clamavit misericordiam, in salvationem vitae suae, unde idem Galfridus deterioratus est et dampna habet ad valentiam x. librarum argenti, inde producit sectam, etc. Et praedictus Willelmus in propria persona sua venit, et defendit vim et injuriam et dampna, etc., et quicquid est contra pacem, etc., et dicit quod ipse inde in nullo est culpabilis, et hoc ponit se super patriam; et alius similiter. Ideo praeceptum est Ballivis quod venire faciant inter eos xij. contra proximam, ad recognossendum inter eos, per quos, etc., et qui nec, etc. Manucaptores praedicti Willelmi ad expectandum inquisitionem Curiae, vel pro dampnis, si adjudicentur—Thomas de Audeleye et Adam de Boltun, sub poena cujuslibet x. librarum.

Idem Galfridus queritur de dicto Willelmo de placito transgressionis contra pacem, de eo quod idem Willelmus, ad festum Omnium Sanctorum, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi xviij°, vi et armis ad lez Holmus ubi metae sunt ad finem Pontis hic apud Notyngham, venit cum uno daggario et in dictum Galfridum ibidem insultum fecit, [*etc.*][2] 1296, ro. for. 11.

[1] *veniunt,*] 'venit,' MS.

[2] William de Redes appeared in his own person and denied the accusation, finding Mainpernors to await the inquest of the Court, or for damages, as above.

CLXX.—*Violent Assault in Pennyfoot Lane.*

1397, March 31.

The same William [de Redes, of Stoke Bardolph,] on the aforesaid Monday next before the aforesaid Sunday, in the 20th year of the reign of the present King Richard the Second, was attached to answer to Geoffrey de Skelton in a plea of trespass against the peace. At which day and hour there come both the aforesaid Geoffrey in his own person, and the aforesaid William in his own person, and the aforesaid Geoffrey in his own person says that the said William, at the feast of Saint Michael, in the 18th year of the reign of King Richard the Second, came to the house of the aforesaid Geoffrey, here at Nottingham, and there procured the said Geoffrey to go with him from his said house to the Penyfotlane here at Nottingham, and when the said William and Geoffrey had come to the said place of the Penyfutlane here in Nottingham at the aforesaid time, the same William there would have slain him by force and arms with his drawn dagger, and placed it against the heart of the aforesaid Geoffrey and spoke to him thus: 'Unless you will be a companion with me to hold the water of Barton, which water I have taken for you and myself from the Lord de Grey, and you save me of the payment of a moiety of the ferm of the aforesaid Lord, I will straightway kill you here,' and there the said Geoffrey turning aside from the said William shouted out for mercy to the saving of his life, whereby the said Geoffrey is injured and has received damages to the amount of £10 in silver, wherefore he enters suit, etc. And the aforesaid William comes in his own person, and defends the force and injury and damages, etc., and whatsoever is against the peace, etc., and he says that he therein is guilty of nothing, and as to this he places himself upon the country; and the other likewise. Therefore the Bailiffs are commanded to cause 12 (jurors) to come between them against the next (Court), to recognize between them, by whom, etc., and who are not, etc. Mainpernors of the aforesaid William to await the inquest of the Court, or for damages, if they be adjudged—Thomas de Audley and Adam de Bolton, each under a penalty of £10.

The same Geoffrey makes plaint of the said William on a plea of trespass against the peace, that the same William, at the feast of All Saints, in the 18th year of the reign of King Richard the Second, by force and arms at the Holmus where the boundaries are at the end of the Bridge here at Nottingham, came with a dagger and there made an assault upon the said Geoffrey, [*etc.*][2]. 1296, ro. for. 11.

CLXXI.—*Action for value of Timber belonging to an Ale-booth.*

1397, April 4.

Johannes Turnour, per attornatum suum Johannem Braydesale, querens, optulit se versus Hugonem de Wilmeslowe in placito debiti, qui ultimo fuit essoniatus; et modo venit dictus Johannes, per attornatum suum praedictum, et dicit quod idem Hugo ei debet vjs. viijd. pro meiremyo pertinenti ad unum *alebothe'* sibi vendito hic apud Notyngham, quos denarios idem Hugo solvisset praefato Johanni ad festum Sancti Martini, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi xv°, et licet saepius requisitus fuerit idem Hugo ei dictos denarios solvere contradixit, et adhuc contradicit, ad dampna praedicti Johannis xld., inde producit sectam, etc. Et praedictus Hugo in propria persona sua venit, et defendit vim et injuriam, etc., et dicit quod nichil ei debet prout ipse superius versus eum narravit, et hoc petit quod inquiratur; et alius similiter. Ideo praeceptum est, etc.

1296, ro. 14.

CLXXII.—*Plea regarding the Hiring of Bartilotsty.*

1397, April 18.

Robertus de Stapulton et Willelmus White queruntur de Davyd Kethyn de placito conventionis, de eo quod iidem Robertus et Willelmus, ante festum Inventionis Sanctae Crucis, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi xix°, conduxerunt quandam placeam prati vocati 'Bartilotsty,' eis habere et tenere separalem a praedicto festo usque ad festum Sancti Petri ad Vincula tunc proximum sequens, dictus Davyd dictam placeam de Bartelotsty non warantizavit, set eos decepit, ad dampna eorum xld., inde producunt sectam, etc. Et praedictus Davit in propria persona sua dicit quod ipse nullam conventionem versus eos fregit, et hoc petit quod inquiratur; et alii similiter. Ideo praeceptum est, etc. 1296, ro. 15.

CLXXIII.—*Action by a Water-leader for value of Water delivered by him.*

1397, May 16.

Symon Waterleder, querens, optulit se versus Robertum de Chasterfeld in placito debiti, qui pluries fecit defectum; et modo venit

CLXXI.—*Action for value of Timber belonging to an Ale-booth.*

1397, April 4.

John Turner, by his attorney John Breadsall, complainant, appeared against Hugh de Wilmeslowe in a plea of debt, who was essoined at the last (Court); and now the said John comes, by his aforesaid attorney, and says that the said Hugh owes him 6s. 8d. for timber pertaining to an ale-booth sold to him here at Nottingham, which money the same Hugh should have paid to the aforesaid John at the feast of Saint Martin, in the 15th year of the reign of King Richard the Second, and although often asked the said Hugh refused, and to this time refuses, to pay to him the said money, to the damage of the aforesaid John of 40d., wherefore he enters suit, etc. And the aforesaid Hugh comes in his own person, and defends the force and injury, etc., and says that he owes him nothing as he has set forth against him above, and this he asks may be inquired; and the other likewise. Therefore it is commanded, etc. 1296, ro. 14.

CLXXII.—*Plea regarding the Hiring of Bartilotsty.*

1397, April 18.

Robert de Stapleton and William White make plaint of David Kethyn on a plea of agreement, that the said Robert and William, before the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross, in the 19th year of the reign of King Richard the Second, hired a certain piece of the meadow called 'Bartilotsty,' to have and hold to them in severalty from the aforesaid feast until the feast of Saint Peter ad Vincula then next following, the said David did not warrant the said piece of Bartelotsty, but deceived them, to their damage of 40d., wherefore they enter suit, etc. And the aforesaid David in his own person says that he has broken no agreement with them, and he seeks that this may be inquired; and the others likewise. Therefore it is commanded, etc. 1296, ro. 15.

CLXXIII.—*Action by a Water-leader for value of Water delivered by him.*

1397, May 16.

Simon Waterleader, complainant, appeared against Robert de Chesterfield in a plea of debt, who many times made default; and

dictus Symon in propria persona sua, et dicit quod idem Robertus ei debet vs. et vd. pro aqua sibi ducta, quos solvisset anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi xix°, et licet saepius requisitus fuerit idem Robertus ei dictos denarios solvere contradixit, et adhuc contradicit, ad dampna praedicti Symonis ijs., inde producit sectam, etc. Et praedictus Robertus, per attornatum suum Johannem Braydesale, venit, et cognovit debitum praedictum: dampna taxantur [ad] vjd. Ideo consideratum est per Curiam quod idem Symon recuperet de dicto Roberto praedictos vs. et vd., et pro dampnis vjd.; et dictus Robertus in misericordia. 1296, ro. 17.

CLXXIV.—*Pleas for Dues of the Gild of the Holy Trinity.*

1397, May 16.

Johannes de Lichfeld, Thomas Sherman, et Thomas de Holand, Camerarii Gildae Sanctae Trinetatis, querentes, optulerunt se versus Thomam de Arnall in placito debiti, qui pluries fecit defectum; et modo veniunt praedicti Johannes, Thomas et Thomas in propriis personis suis, et dicunt quod idem Thomas de Arnall eis debet v. marcas argenti de praedicta Gilda Sanctae Trinetatis, quas solvisset ad festum Purificationis Beatae Mariae, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi xx°, et licet saepius requisitus fuerit idem Thomas de Arnall eis solvere praedictas v. marcas solvere contradixit, et adhuc contradicit, ad dampna praedictorum Johannis, Thomae et Thomae xls., inde producunt sectam, etc. Et praedictus Thomas de Arnall in propria persona sua venit, et defendit vim et injuriam, etc., et dicit quod nichil eis debet prout ipsi superius versus eum narraverunt, et hoc petit quod inquiratur; et alii similiter, etc.[1] 1296, ro. 17.

Thomas de Arnall queritur de Willelmo de Normanton de placito debiti, de eo quod idem Willelmus ei debet vjs. pro Gilda Sanctae Trinitatis de Notyngham, videlicet xxxd. pro ingressu praedictae Gildae; xiijd. pro capellano; xvd. pro uno capicio in primo anno post ingressum; et xiiijd. pro alio capicio in secundo anno, sicut fratres praedictae Gildae solverunt, quos praedictos vjs. idem Willelmus solvisset ad festum Sanctae Trinitatis, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi xix°, et licet saepius requisitus fuerit idem Willelmus ei dictos denarios solvere contradixit, et adhuc contradicit, ad dampna

[1] The defendant afterwards acknowledged the debt; ro. 22d.

now the said Simon comes in his own person, and says that the same Robert owes him 5s. 5d. for water led to him, which he should have paid in the 19th year of the reign of King Richard the Second, and although he had been often asked the said Robert refused, and to this time refuses, to pay him the said money, to the damage of the aforesaid Simon of 2s., wherefore he enters suit, etc. And the aforesaid Robert comes, by his attorney John Breadsall, and acknowledged the aforesaid debt: the damages are taxed at 6d. Therefore it is decided by the Court that the said Simon shall recover from the said Robert the aforesaid 5s. 5d., and 6d. for damages; and the said Robert is in 'misericordia.' 1296, ro. 17.

CLXXIV.—*Pleas for Dues of the Gild of the Holy Trinity.*

1397, May 16.

John de Lichfield, Thomas Sherman and Thomas de Holland, Chamberlains of the Gild of the Holy Trinity, complainants, appeared against Thomas de Arnold in a plea of debt, who many times made default; and now the aforesaid John, Thomas and Thomas come in their own persons, and say that the said Thomas de Arnold owes them 5 marks of silver for the aforesaid Gild of the Holy Trinity, which he should have paid at the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Mary, in the 20th year of the reign of King Richard the Second, and although he had been often asked the said Thomas de Arnold refused, and to this time refuses, to pay them the aforesaid 5 marks, to the damage of the aforesaid John, Thomas and Thomas of 40s., wherefore they enter suit, etc. And the aforesaid Thomas de Arnold comes in his own person, and defends the force and injury, etc., and says that he owes them nothing as they have above set forth against him, and this he asks may be inquired; and the others likewise, etc.[1] 1296, ro. 17.

Thomas de Arnold makes plaint of William de Normanton on a plea of debt, that the same William owes him 6s. for the Gild of the Holy Trinity of Nottingham, to wit 30d. for admission to the aforesaid Gild; 13d. for the chaplain; 15d. for a hood in the first year after the admission; and 14d. for another hood in the second year, as the brethren of the aforesaid Gild have paid, which aforesaid 6s. the said William should have paid at the feast of the Holy Trinity, in the 19th year of the reign of King Richard the Second,

praedicti Thomae xld., inde producit sectam, etc. Et praedictus Willelmus in propria persona sua venit, et defendit vim et injuriam, etc., et dicit quod ipse ei debet nisi pro praedictis duobus capiciis, et xiijd. [pro] capellano nec xxxd. nichil ei debet, et hoc petit verificare. Et praedictus Thomas dicit quod idem Willelmus ei debet praedictos vjs., prout ipse superius versus eum narravit, et hoc petit quod inquiratur; et alius similiter. Ideo praeceptum est, etc.

1296, ro. 17d.

July 25.

Thomas de Arnall, querens, optulit se versus Thomam Turnour in placito debiti, qui pluries fecit defectum; et modo venit dictus Thomas de Arnall in propria persona sua, et dicit quod idem Thomas Turnour ei debet ijs. et vd. pro uno capicio Gildae Sanctae Trinitatis, et xiijd. [pro] capellano, quos solvisset ad festum Sanctae Trinitatis, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi xix°, et licet saepius requisitus fuerit idem Thomas ei solvere dictos denarios contradixit, et adhuc contradicit, ad dampna xijd. Et praedictus Thomas Turnour in propria persona sua venit, et cognovit debitum praedictum: dampna taxantur [ad] ijd. Ideo consideratum est per Curiam quod idem Thomas recuperet de eo praedictos ijs., et pro dampnis ijd.; et dictus Thomas Turnour in misericordia. 1296, ro. 22.

CLXXV.—*Action for Hire of Sheets lent during the King's visit to Nottingham.*

1397, May 16.

Willelmus de Brodbury, de Notyngham, et Agnes uxor ejus queruntur de Rogero de Strelley de placito debiti, de eo quod idem Rogerus eis debet xv[s.] et viijd., videlicet, xiiijs. pro servizia, et lingno focalio sibi vendito[1] hic apud Notyngham, et xxd. pro locatione ij. parium lynthiamynum, quae idem Rogerus et Johanna uxor ejus de eis locatis (*sic*) habuerunt,[2] tres septimanas in tempore Quadragesimae, quando Rex fuit hic apud Notyngham, quos praedictos denarios ad

[1] *sic.* [2] *habuerunt,*] 'habuit,' MS.

and although he had been often asked the said William refused, and to this time refuses, to pay him the said money, to the damage of the aforesaid Thomas of 40d., wherefore he enters suit, etc. And the aforesaid William comes in his own person, and defends the force and injury, etc., and says that he owes him only for the aforesaid two hoods, and he owes him nothing of the 13d. for the chaplain nor 30d., and this he seeks to verify. And the aforesaid Thomas says that the said William owes him the aforesaid 6s., as he has above set forth against him, and he seeks that this may be inquired; and the other likewise. Therefore it is commanded, etc.

1296, ro. 17d.

July 25.

Thomas de Arnold, complainant, appeared against Thomas Turner in a plea of debt, who many times made default; and now the said Thomas de Arnold comes in his own person, and says that the said Thomas Turner owes him 2s. 5d. for a hood of the Gild of the Holy Trinity, and 13d. for the chaplain, which he should have paid at the feast of the Holy Trinity, in the 19th year of the reign of King Richard the Second, and although he had been often asked the said Thomas refused, and to this time refuses, to pay him the said money, to the damage of 12d. And the aforesaid Thomas Turner comes in his own person, and acknowledged the aforesaid debt: the damages are taxed at 2d. Therefore it is decided by the Court that the said Thomas shall recover from him the aforesaid 2s., and 2d. for damages; and the said Thomas Turner is in 'misericordia.' 1296, ro. 22.

CLXXV.—*Action for Hire of Sheets lent during the King's visit to Nottingham.*

1397, May 16.

William de Brodbury, of Nottingham, and Agnes his wife make plaint of Roger de Strelley on a plea of debt, that the said Roger owes them 15s. 8d., to wit, 14s. for ale and firewood sold to him here at Nottingham, and 20d. for the hire of two pairs of sheets, which the said Roger and Joan his wife had hired of them, the third week in time of Easter, when the King was here at Nottingham, which aforesaid money he should have paid at the latest in the week next after the week of Saint Martin in Winter, in the 20th year of the

ultimum solvisset in septimana proxima post septimanam Sancti Martini in Yheme, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi xx°, et licet saepius requisitus fuerit idem Rogerus eis dictos denarios solvere contradixit, et adhuc contradicit, ad dampna praedictorum Willelmi et Agnetis dimidiae marcae, inde producunt sectam, etc. Et praedictus Rogerus in propria persona sua venit, et defendit vim et injuriam, etc., et dicit quod nichil eis debet prout ipsi superius versus eum narraverunt, et hoc petit quod inquiratur; et alii similiter. Ideo praeceptum est, etc. 1296, ro. 17d.

CLXXVI.—*Action for Deceit in quality of Ale bought for sale at Lenton Fair.*

1397, May 16.

Idem Rogerus [de Strelley] queritur de praedictis Willelmo [de Brodbury, de Notyngham,] et Agnete [uxore ejus] de placito conventionis, de eis quod ubi idem Rogerus de dicta Agnete emit, hic apud Notyngham, certo [die], serviziam de braciatione praedictae Agnetis ante festum Sancti Martini, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi xx°, laginam pro ijd., quam serviziam praedicta Agnes warantizavit praefato Rogero facere ita bonam serviziam sicut idem Rogerus prius de eis habuit braciatam ad Fairiam de Lenton, dicta Agnes tunc tempore praedicto vendidit optimam serviziam suam apud Notyngham, et misit praefato Rogero pejorem serviziam quam habuisset, contra conventionem inter eos factam, et sic dicit quod iidem Willelmus et Agnes versus eum conventionem fregerunt, unde idem Rogerus deterioratus est et dampna habet ad valentiam xxs., inde producit sectam, etc. Et praedicti Willelmus et Agnes veniunt, per attornatum suum Johannem Braydesale, et defendunt vim et injuriam et dampna, etc., et dicunt quod ipsi nullam conventionem versus eum fregerunt, et hoc petunt quod inquiratur; et alius similiter. Ideo praeceptum est, etc.

Idem Rogerus queritur de praedictis Willelmo et Agnete de placito transgressionis, de eis quod eadem[1] Agnes fecisset et misisset tam bonam serviziam ad nundinas de Lenton sicut idem Rogerus de eis habuit ad praedictas nundinas ad festum Sancti Martini anno praescripto, ipsa praedicto Rogero mysit malam serviziam quae non fuit bona, set bonam serviziam suam vendidit domi pro iijd. ubi

[1] *eadem,*] 'iidem,' MS.

reign of King Richard the Second, and although he had been often asked the said Roger refused, and to this time refuses, to pay them the said money, to the damage of the aforesaid William and Agnes of half a mark, wherefore they enter suit, etc. And the aforesaid Roger comes in his own person, and defends the force and injury, etc., and says that he owes them nothing as they have above set forth against him, and he asks that this may be inquired; and the others likewise. Therefore it is commanded, etc. 1296, ro. 17d.

CLXXVI.—*Action for Deceit in quality of Ale bought for sale at Lenton Fair.*

1397, May 16.

The same Roger [de Strelley] makes plaint of the aforesaid William [de Brodbury, of Nottingham,] and Agnes [his wife] on a plea of agreement, that whereas the same Roger bought from the said Agnes, here at Nottingham, on a certain day, ale of the brewing of the aforesaid Agnes before the feast of Saint Martin, in the 20th year of the reign of King Richard the Second, (at the price of) 2d. for a flagon, which ale the aforesaid Agnes guaranteed to the aforesaid Roger to make as good ale as the said Roger had previously had brewed by them at the Fair of Lenton, the said Agnes at the aforesaid time sold her best ale at Nottingham, and sent the inferior ale which she had to the aforesaid Roger, contrary to the agreement made between them, and so he says that the same William and Agnes have broken the agreement with him, whereby the said Roger is injured and has received damages to the value of 20s., wherefore he enters suit, etc. And the aforesaid William and Agnes come, by their attorney, John Breadsall, and defend the force and injury and damages, etc., and say that they have broken no agreement with him, and they seek that this may be inquired; and the other likewise. Therefore it is commanded, etc.

The same Roger makes plaint of the aforesaid William and Agnes on a plea of trespass, that the said Alice should have made and sent as good ale to the Fair of Lenton as the said Roger had from them at the aforesaid fair at the feast of Saint Martin in the year before-written, she sent to the aforesaid Roger bad ale which was not good, but she sold her good ale at home for 3d. whereas the said

idem Rogerus de ea[1] habuisset pro ijd., per quod idem Rogerus de venditione serviziae diversis hominibus in praedicta fairia deceptus fuit, unde idem Rogerus deterioratus est ad[2] dampna praedicti Rogeri xxs., inde producit sectam, etc. Et praedicti Willelmus et Agnes veniunt, per attornatum suum Johannem Braydesale, et defendunt vim et injuriam, etc., et dicunt quod ipsi inde in nullo sunt culpabiles, et hoc petunt quod inquiratur; et alius similiter. Ideo praeceptum est, etc. 1296, ro. 17d.

CLXXVII.—*Action for Deceit in quality of Tiles put upon a House.*

1397, July 25.

Idem Willelmus [Hunston] queritur de dicto Johanne [Sklater] de placito conventionis, de eo quod ubi idem Johannes, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi xvj°, conventionem hic apud Notyngham cum dicto Willelmo fecit quod idem Johannes non poneret nullum *tyle* super domum praedicti Willelmi nisi bonum, idem Johannes malos *tylus* super dictam domum posuit qui non apti fuerunt, et de dicta domo ceciderunt, per quod meiremium praedictae domus per diversas tempestates pluviarum perditur, ex in defectu ipsius Johannis, et sic dicit quod idem Johannes conventionem versus eum fregit, ad dampna praedicti Willelmi xls., inde producit sectam, etc. Et praedictus Johannes in propria persona sua venit, et defendit vim et injuriam, etc., et dicit quod ipse nullam conventionem versus eum fregit, et hoc petit quod inquiratur; et alius similiter. Ideo praeceptum est, etc.

1296, ro. 22.

CLXXVIII.—*Theft of Bows brought to Nottingham for Sale at Lenton Fair.*

1397, July 25.

Willelmus de Clyfton attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Ricardo Northwell, de Lyncolne, bower, de placito transgressionis: plegius de prosequendo—Thomas de Arnall: et queritur de eo quod ubi idem Ricardus, ad festum Sancti Martini in Yheme, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi xx°, sicut venit ad Fairiam de Lenton cum arcubus suis vendibilibus vendendis, hospitatus fuit ad domum Thomae de

[1] *ea,*] 'eis,' MS. [2] *ad,*] 'et,' MS.

Roger should have had it from her for 2d., whereby the said Roger was deceived of the sale of ale to divers men in the aforesaid fair, whereby the said Roger is injured to the damage of the aforesaid Roger of 20s., wherefore he enters suit, etc. And the aforesaid William and Agnes come, by their attorney John Breadsall, and defend the force and injury, etc., and say that they are therein of nothing guilty, and they seek that this may be inquired; and the other likewise. Therefore it is commanded, etc. 1296, ro. 17d.

CLXXVII.—*Action for Deceit in quality of Tiles put upon a House.*

1397, July 25.

The same William [Huntston] makes plaint of the said John [Slater] on a plea of agreement, that whereas the said John, in the 16th year of the reign of King Richard the Second, made an agreement here at Nottingham with the said William that the said John should not put any but good tiles upon the house of the aforesaid William, the said John put bad tiles upon the said house which were not suitable, and which fell from the said house, whereby the timber of the aforesaid house is ruined by divers tempests of rain, in default of the said John, and so he says that the said John has broken the agreement with him, to the damage of the aforesaid William of 40s., wherefore he enters suit, etc. And the aforesaid John comes in his own person, and defends the force and injury, etc., and says that he has broken no agreement with him, and he seeks that this may be inquired; and the other likewise. Therefore it is commanded, etc. 1296, ro. 22.

CLXXVIII.—*Theft of Bows brought to Nottingham for Sale at Lenton Fair.*

1397, July 25.

William de Clifton was attached to answer to Richard Northwell, of Lincoln, bowyer, on a plea of trespass: pledge of prosecuting—Thomas de Arnold: and he makes plaint that whereas the said Richard, at the feast of Saint Martin in Winter, in the 20th year of the reign of King Richard the Second, as he came to the Fair of Lenton with his saleable bows to sell, lodged at the house of Thomas de Arnold here at Nottingham, the said William, within the said

Arnall hic apud Notyngham, idem Willelmus, infra dictam domum ubi praedicti arcus[1] steterunt, serpeleriam ipsorum aperuit,[2] et tres arcus, pretii cujuslibet ijs., de praedictis arcubus cum eo cepit et abduxit, unde idem Ricardus deterioratus est et dampna habet ad valentiam dimidiae marcae, inde producit sectam, etc. Et praedictus Willelmus in propria persona sua venit, et defendit vim et injuriam, etc., et dicit quod ipse inde in nullo est culpabilis, et hoc ponit se super patriam; et alius similiter. Ideo praeceptum est, etc.—Et modo venit dictus Willelmus in propria persona sua, et cognovit se in toto esse culpabilem versus praedictum, salvo in dampnis: et modo dampna taxantur [ad] vjd. Ideo consideratum est per Curiam quod idem Ricardus recuperet de dicto Willelmo praedictos tres arcus pretii praedicti, vel praedictum pretium, et pro dampnis vjd.; et dictus Willelmus in misericordia. 1296, ro. for. 7.

CLXXIX.—*Hiring of the office of Bailiff-Errant for the County of Derby.*

1397, August 22.

Johannes Rysum, querens, optulit se versus Rogerum Doket in placito conventionis, qui pluries fecit defectum; et modo venit dictus Johannes et dicit quod ubi idem Johannes, ad festum Sancti Martini, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi xx°, locavit de dicto Rogero, hic apud Notyngham, officium Ballivi vocati '*Baylyarrande*' in Comitatu Derb[iae], pro firma xxs., a praedicto festo anno supradicto usque ad praedictum festum tunc proximum sequens, prout idem Johannes de praedicto Rogero prius habuit ante praedictum annum, anno regni regis praescripti xix°, et eidem Rogero de praedicta firma solvenda ad ingressum xs. argenti, quam firmam praedicti officii idem Rogerus per praedictum annum praefato Johanni warantizavit, sicut prius habuit, idem Johannes praefato Rogero de conventione praedicta praefato Rogero [solvit] xs., et idem Johannes de conventione sua praedicta ex in defectu ejusdem Rogeri ad praedictum festum Sancti Martini depositus fuit, per quod idem Johannes dictos xs. et officium praedictum perdidit, et sic dicit quod idem Rogerus dictam conventionem versus eum fregit, unde deterioratus est et dampna habet

[1] *arcus,*] 'arci,' MS. [2] *aperuit,*] 'apparuit,' MS.

house where the aforesaid bows stood, opened the packing-cloths of the same, and took and carried away with him three bows of the aforesaid bows, value of each bow 2s., whereby the said Richard is injured and has received damages to the amount of half a mark, wherefore he enters suit, etc. And the aforesaid William comes in his own person, and defends the force and injury, etc., and says that he therein is guilty of nothing, and as to this he places himself upon the country; and the other likewise. Therefore it is commanded, etc.—And now the said William comes in his own person, and acknowledged that he was guilty towards the aforesaid (Richard) in everything, excepting in the damages: and the damages are now taxed at 6d. Therefore it is decided by the Court that the said Richard shall recover from the said William the aforesaid three bows of the value aforesaid, or the aforesaid price, and 6d. for damages; and the said William is in 'misericordia.' 1296, ro. for. 7.

CLXXIX.—*Hiring of the office of Bailiff-Errant for the County of Derby.*

1397, August 22.

John Rysum, complainant, appeared against Roger Doket in a plea of agreement, who many times made default; and now the said John comes and says that whereas the said John, at the feast of Saint Martin, in the 20th year of the reign of King Richard the Second, hired from the said Roger, here at Nottingham, the office of the Bailiff called the 'Bailiff Errant' in the County of Derby, for a ferm of 20s., from the aforesaid feast in the above-written year until the aforesaid feast then next following, in the same manner as the said John previously had it from the aforesaid Roger before the aforesaid year, in the 19th year of the reign of the before-written king, and paying for the aforesaid ferm to the said Roger at his admission 10s. in silver, which ferm of the aforesaid office the said Roger warranted for the aforesaid year to the aforesaid John, as he (John) previously had it, the said John paid to the aforesaid Roger 10s. upon the aforesaid agreement, and the same John was deposed from his agreement in default of the same Roger at the aforesaid feast of Saint Martin, whereby the said John lost the said 10s. and the aforesaid office, and so he says that the said Roger has broken the said agreement with him, whereby he is injured and

ad valentiam xls., inde producit sectam, etc. Et praedictus Rogerus dicit quod ipse nunquam fuit depositus per ipsum de praedicto officio, neque perdere ipsum fecit praedictos xs., et hoc petit quod inquiratur; et alius similiter. Ideo praeceptum est, etc. 1296, ro. 23.

CLXXX.—*Collection of the Ferm of Hethbeth Bridge.*

1397, August 22.

Willelmus Gye et Ricardus de Langar, armerer, querentes, optulerunt se versus Robertum Bell in placito debiti, qui pluries fecit defectum; et modo veniunt praedicti Willelmus et Ricardus in propriis personis suis, et dicunt quod idem Robertus eis debet centum solidos pro collectione firmae Pontis de Heyebeth', pro quibus c. solidis iidem Ricardus et Willelmus Majori et Camerariis ac Ricardo Verdesaux tenentur solvere per suum scriptum obligatorium, qui quidem centum solidi in plena Curia libertatis villae Notingham per praedictum Ricardum Verdesaux rec[uperati sunt.][1] 1296, ro. 23.

CLXXXI.—*Action against the Abbot of Rufford for Debt.*

1397, September 21.

Johannes de Farnesfeld, Abbas de Rughford, attachiatus est per unam carectam cum corrio tannato ad respondendum Ceciliae quae fuit uxor Willelmi de Emley, de Notyngham, in placito debiti: plegii de prosequendo—Hugo Fox, Ricardus Pye. Et super hoc dicta Cecilia ponit loco suo Ricardum de Wyrsop et Willelmum de Torlaton conjunctim et divisim, ad lucrandum vel perdendum in placito praedicto; et modo venit dicta Cecilia in propria persona sua, et dictus Johannes Abbas non venit. Ideo distringatur contra horam sextam proximo futuram.—Ad quam horam venit dicta Cecilia in propria persona sua, et dictus Johannes Abbas non venit. Ideo distringatur contra horam secundam post horam nonam proximo futuram.—Ad quem diem et horam venit dicta Cecilia, per attornatos suos praescriptos, et dictus Johannes non venit. Ideo distringatur

[1] The defendant afterwards acknowledged the debt; ro. 25d.

has received damages to the amount of 40s., wherefore he enters suit, etc. And the aforesaid Roger says that he was never deposed by him from the aforesaid office, nor did he cause him to lose the aforesaid 10s., and he seeks that this may be inquired; and the other likewise. Therefore it is commanded, etc. 1296, ro. 23.

CLXXX.—*Collection of the Ferm of Hethbeth Bridge.*

1397, August 22.

William Gye and Richard de Langar, armourer, complainants, appeared against Robert Bell in a plea of debt, who many times made default; and now the aforesaid William and Richard come in their own persons, and say that the same Robert owes them a hundred shillings for the collection of the ferm of the Bridge of Heyebeth', for which 100s. the same Richard and William are bound to pay to the Mayor and Chamberlains and to Richard Verdesaux by their obligatory writing, which hundred shillings [were] rec[overed] in full Court of the liberty of the town of Nottingham by the aforesaid Richard Verdesaux.[1] 1296, ro. 23.

CLXXXI.—*Action against the Abbot of Rufford for Debt.*

1397, September 21.

John de Farnsfield, Abbot of Rufford, is attached by a cart with tanned leather to answer to Cecily who was the wife of William de Emley, of Nottingham, in a plea of debt: pledges of prosecuting—Hugh Fox, Richard Pye. And hereupon the said Cecily puts in her place Richard de Worksop and William de Torlaton jointly and singly, to win or lose in the aforesaid plea; and now the said Cecily comes in her own person, and the said Abbot John does not come. Therefore let him be distrained against the sixth hour next to come. —At which hour the said Cecily comes in her own person, and the said Abbot John does not come. Therefore let him be distrained against the second hour after the ninth hour next to come.—At which day and hour the said Cecily comes, by her aforesaid attorneys, and the said John does not come. Therefore let him be distrained against the fourth hour after the ninth hour next to come.—At which

contra horam quartam post horam nonam proximo futuram.—Ad quem diem et horam venit praedicta Cecilia, per attornatos suos praedictos, et dictus Johannes Abbas adhuc non venit. Ideo distringatur contra diem Sabbati ad horam primam proximo futuram.—Ad quem diem et horam partes praedictae per licentiam Curiae concordatae sunt, et dictus Johannes Abbas in misericordia. 1296, ro. for. 8.

CLXXXII.—*Action for an Indulgence procured at Rome.*

1397, September 25.

Ricardus de Watenowe, capellanus, per attornatum suum Johannem Braydesale, querens, optulit se versus Nicholaum Barnac et versus Margeriam uxorem ejus in placito debiti, de eis quod iidem Nicholaus et Margeria ei debent vjs. et viijd., et unum busshellum frumenti pretii xvjd., videlicet, vjs. et viijd. pro quadam indulgentia sibi perquisita per Magistrum Thomam de Kyrkeby, anno Domini gratiae millesimo CCC. [nonogesimo] primo, apud Romam, et praedictum busshellum frumenti quod Johannes Maister, de Watenowe, pater praedicti Ricardi, praefatis Nicholao et Margeriae praestitit anno praescripto, et quod busshellum frumenti iidem Nicholaus et Margeria praefato Johanni in vita sua solvisset, aut praefato Ricardo, ut executori testamenti praedicti Johannis patris sui, solvisset, et praedictos vjs. viijd. similiter, anno praescripto, et licet saepius requisiti fuerint iidem Nicholaus et Margeria ei dictos denarios solvere contradixerunt, et adhuc contradicunt, unde idem Ricardus deterioratus est et dampna habet ad valentiam xld., inde producit sectam, etc. Et praedicti Nicholaus et Margeria in propriis personis suis[1] veniunt, et defendunt vim et injuriam, etc., et dicit quod ipsi nullum denarium nec nullum frumentum ei debent, et hoc petunt vadiare legem suam. Ideo consideratum est per Curiam quod iidem Nicholaus et Margeria veniant se quarta manu ad horam sextam proximo futuram.—Ad quam horam venit praedictus Ricardus, per attornatum suum praedictum, et praedicti Nicholaus et Margeria similiter cum lege sua se quarta manu veniunt,[2] et praedicti[3] Nicholaus et Margeria veniunt, qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod iidem Nicholaus et Margeria nullum denarium de praedictis vjs. et viijd., nec de busshello

[1] *propriis personis suis,*] 'propria persona sua,' MS.

[2] *veniunt,*] 'venit,' MS.

[3] *praedicti,*] 'praedictus,' MS.

day and hour the aforesaid Cecily comes, by her aforesaid attorneys, and the said Abbot to this time does not come. Therefore let him be distrained against Saturday at the first hour next to come.—At which day and hour the parties aforesaid are agreed by the allowance of the Court, and the said Abbot John is in 'misericordia.'

1296, ro. for. 8.

CLXXXII.—*Action for an Indulgence procured at Rome.*

1397, September 25.

Richard de Watnow, chaplain, by his attorney John Breadsall, complainant, appeared against Nicholas Barnack and against Margery his wife in a plea of debt, that the said Nicholas and Margery owe him 6s. 8d., and a bushel of corn of the value of 16d., to wit, 6s. 8d. for an indulgence obtained for them by Master Thomas de Kirkby, in the year of the grace of our Lord one thousand three hundred and ninety-one, at Rome, and the aforesaid bushel of corn which John Maister, of Watnow, father of the aforesaid Richard, lent to the aforesaid Nicholas and Margery in the year before-written, and which bushel of corn the said Nicholas and Margery should have paid to the aforesaid John during his life, or should have paid to the aforesaid Richard, as executor of the testament of the aforesaid John his father, and likewise the aforesaid 6s. 8d., in the year before-written, and although they had been often asked the said Nicholas and Margery refused, and to this time refuse, to pay him the said money, whereby the said Richard is injured and has received damages to the amount of 40d., wherefore he enters suit, etc. And the aforesaid Nicholas and Margery come in their own persons, and defend the force and injury, etc., and say that they owe him no money or corn, and as to this they seek to wage their law. Therefore it is decided by the Court that the same Nicholas and Margery shall come, themselves with a band of four at the sixth hour next to come.—At which hour the aforesaid Richard comes, by his attorney aforesaid, and the aforesaid Nicholas and Margery likewise come with their law, themselves and a band of four, and the aforesaid Nicholas and Margery come, who say upon their oath that the said Nicholas and Margery owe him no money of the aforesaid 6s. 8d., nor of the bushel of corn, and hereupon the said Nicholas and Margery made

frumenti ei debent, et super hoc iidem Nicholaus et Margeria se quarta manu fecerunt legem. Ideo consideratum est per Curiam quod idem Ricardus nichil capiat per querelam istam, set pro injusta querela sua sit in misericordia; et dicti Nicholaus et Margeria inde eant quieti.[1] 1296, ro. for. 8d.

CLXXXIII.—*Action for Operations upon the Causeway in the Meadows.*

1398, October 16.

Johannes Fullwod, per attornatum suum Willelmum de Torlaton, querens, optulit se versus Ricardum de Crophill in placito debiti, qui pluries fecit defectum; et modo venit dictus Johannes, per attornatum suum praedictum, et dicit quod idem Ricardus ei debet iijs. vijd. pro operatione cum praedicto Ricardo super le Causey in pratis de Notyngham, quos solvisset ad festum Sancti Petri ad Vincula, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi xxij°, et licet saepius requisitus fuerit idem Ricardus ei dictos denarios solvere contradixit, ad dampna praedicti Johannis xijd., inde producit sectam, etc. Et praedictus Ricardus in propria persona sua venit, et defendit vim et injuriam, etc., et dicit quod nichil ei debet prout ipse superius versus eum narravit, et hoc petit quod inquiratur, etc. 1297, ro. 2.

CLXXXIV.—*Proclamation of the Mayor regulating the Keeping of Swine, etc.*

1398-9.

Johannes Bank queritur de Roberto Hayword de placito transgressionis, de eo quod ubi mos[2] et consuetudo Notynghamiae est quod quisque homo habens [porcos] hic in Notyngham,[3] per proclamationem Majoris libertatis villae Notynghamiae, custodiret porcos suos in domibus suis, vel praedictos porcos hab[eret] porsenario, ita quod dampnum diversis hominibus non faceret per defectum justae[4] custodiae, porci praedicti Roberti, ad festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptistae, anno regni Regis Ricardi x . . , injuste weryaverunt et commederunt unum *cokchekyn* praedicti Johannis, pretii xijd., et

[1] *quieti,*] 'quietos,' MS.
[2] *mos,*] 'mors,' MS.
[3] 'et' omitted.
[4] *justae,*] 'inuste,' MS. (for 'injustae').

their law, themselves with a band of four. Therefore it is decided by the Court that the said Richard shall take nothing upon this plea, but shall be in 'misericordia' for his unjust plea; and the said Nicholas and Margery shall thereupon go quit. 1296, ro. for. 8d.

CLXXXIII.—*Action for Operations upon the Causeway in the Meadows.*

1398, October 16.

John Fullwood, by his attorney William de Torlaton, complainant, appeared against Richard de Crophill in a plea of debt, who many times made default; and now the said John comes, by his aforesaid attorney, and says that the said Richard owes him 3s. 7d. for working with the aforesaid Richard upon the Causeway in the meadows of Nottingham, which he should have paid at the feast of Saint Peter ad Vincula, in the 22nd year of the reign of King Richard the Second, and although he had been often asked the said Richard refused to pay him the said money, to the damage of the aforesaid John of 12d., wherefore he enters suit, etc. And the aforesaid Richard comes in his own person, and defends the force and injury, etc., and says that he owes him nothing as he has above set forth against him, and he seeks that this may be inquired, etc. 1297, ro. 2.

CLXXXIV.—*Proclamation of the Mayor regulating the keeping of Swine, etc.*

1398-9.

John Bank makes plaint of Robert Hayward on a plea of trespass, that whereas the usage and custom of Nottingham is that every man having swine here in Nottingham should, by the proclamation of the Mayor of the liberty of the town of Nottingham, keep his swine in his houses, or should have the aforesaid swine in a pig-sty, so that he should not cause damage to divers men through default of proper custody, the swine of the aforesaid Robert, at the feast of the Nativity of Saint John the Baptist, in the 1 . . year of the reign of King Richard, worried and devoured a cock-chicken of the aforesaid John, value 12d., and a mayse of red herrings, value 6s. 8d., in default of the aforesaid Robert, because the aforesaid swine were

unum *mayse* allecis rubyi, pretii vjs. viijd., in defectu praedicti Roberti, quia praedicti porci non custoditi fuerunt, unde idem Johannes deterioratus est et dampnum habet ad valentiam xs., inde producit sectam, etc. [Et] praedictus Robertus in propria persona sua venit, et defendit vim et injuriam, etc., et dicit quod ipse inde in nullo est culpabilis prout ipse superius versus [eum] narravit, et hoc ponit se super patriam; et alius similiter. Ideo praeceptum est, etc. 1297, ro. 9.

CLXXXV.—*Action for Money due to the Gild of the Holy Trinity.*

1399, July 9.

Henricus Chetwyn queritur de Johanne Torlaton de placito debiti ijs. vjd. pro Gilda Sanctae Trinitatis, quos ei solvisse debuisset ad festum Sanctae Trinitatis, anno xxij^{do}, etc. Et venit dictus Johannes, et dicit quod ipse dictos denarios solvit Johanni Lichfeld, Aldermanio dictae Gildae, et hoc petit quod inquiratur. Ideo praeceptum est Ballivis quod summoneant inquisitionem inter eos contra proximam Curiam.[1] 1297, ro. 21d.

CLXXXVI.—*Adjournment of Pleas on account of the service of parties therein with the Duke of Lancaster.*

1399, August 6.

Thomas Arnall, querens, optulit se versus Ricardum Cropphill de placito debiti, quae ultimo continuabatur usque in hunc diem, et modo per processum continuatur eadem querela usque ad proximam Curiam, quia dictus Ricardus occupatus est in servitio Henrici, Ducis Lancastr[iae], pro commodo Domini Regis et regni Angliae.

Jurata inter Robertum Chasterfeld, querentem, et Johannem Ward, barbur, defendentem, de placito detentionis, ut patet in xx^{o} Rotulo, pendet pro defectu juratorum; et modo jurata illa ponitur in respectu usque, et continuatur usque ad adventum praedicti Johannis Ward, pro eo quod idem Johannes est in servitio Henrici, Ducis Lancastr[iae], pro utilitate Domini Regis et regni Angliae. Sine amerciamento. 1297, ro. 23.

August 20.

Jurata inter Johannem Odynges et Elizabetham uxorem ejus, querentes, et Rogerum de Waltham, defendentem, in placito de-

[1] A verdict for the plaintiff is recorded; ro. 23.

not guarded, whereby the said John is injured and has received damage to the amount of 10s., wherefore he enters suit, etc. And the aforesaid Robert comes in his own person, and defends the force and injury, etc., and says that he therein is guilty of nothing as he has above set forth against him, and as to this he places himself upon the country; and the other likewise. Therefore it is commanded, etc.

1297, ro. 9.

CLXXXV.—*Action for Money due to the Gild of the Holy Trinity.*

1399, July 9.

Henry Chetwin makes plaint of John Torlaton on a plea of a debt of 2s. 6d. for the Gild of the Holy Trinity, which he ought to have paid him at the feast of the Holy Trinity, in the 22nd year, etc. And the said John comes, and says that he paid the said money to John Lichfield, Alderman of the said Gild, and he seeks that this may be inquired. Therefore the Bailiffs are commanded to summon an inquest between them against the next Court.[1] 1297, ro. 21d.

CLXXXVI.—*Adjournment of Pleas on account of the service of parties therein with the Duke of Lancaster.*

1399, August 6.

Thomas Arnold, complainant, appeared against Richard Crophill on a plea of debt, which (plea) at the last Court was continued to this day, and now the same plea is continued by the process to the next Court, because the said Richard is engaged in the service of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, for the advantage of our Lord the King and of the realm of England.

The jury between Robert Chesterfield, complainant, and John Ward, barber, defendant, on a plea of detention, as appears in the 20th Roll, is pending on account of the default of the jurors; and now this jury is placed in respite until, and is continued until the coming of the aforesaid John Ward, because the said John is in the service of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, for the benefit of our Lord the King and of the realm of England. Without amercement. 1297, ro. 23.

August 20.

The jury between John Odynges and Elizabeth his wife, complainants, and Roger de Waltham, defendant, in a plea of detention,

tentionis, ut patet in xxij° Rotulo, pendet usque in hunc diem pro defectu juratorum; modo jurata ponitur in respectu pro defectu juratorum usque ad proximam Curiam, eo quod dictus Johannes Odynges est in servitio Ducis Lanc[astriae] pro communi utilitate Regis et regni Angliae. 1297, ro. 24.

CLXXXVII.—*Charge of Assault against the Sub-Bailiff.*

1399, August 6.

Custantia[1] Rysom queritur de Johanne Lovell de placito transgressionis, unde attachiatus est; et unde queritur quod dictus Johannes, certo die et loco hic apud Notyngham, injuste et contra pacem in ipsam Johannam insultum fecit, et clava sua eam verberavit, ad dampna ipsius Johannae de xls., etc. Et venit dictus Johannes, justificans dictum factum, et dicit quod ipse, die et loco praedictis, secundum officium suum sub-ballivi Notingham', arestavit dictam Johannam ad sectam cujusdam Isabellae Durnys per querelam de placito transgressionis et bateriae, cui quidem arrestationi[2] dicta Johanna restitit,[3] ob quam resistentiam et rescussum dictus Johannes eam in officio suo sustentando, quousque illa cum eo pergere voluit ad prisonam, percussit, unde non intendit se ad dictam Johannam se ulterius responsurum, et hoc, etc. Et inde dicta Johanna dicit se non restitisse dictae arestationi, sed ipse Johannes ex sua propria injuria ipsam verberavit, et hoc petit quod inquiratur; et ipse Johannes similiter. Ideo summoneatur inquisitio inter eos contra proximam Curiam. 1297, ro. 23.

[1] It will be seen that she is called 'Joan' in the body of the proceedings.

[2] *cui quidem arrestationi,*] 'quam quidem arrestationem,' MS.

as appears in the 22nd Roll, is pending until this day on account of the default of the jurors; now the jury is placed in respite on account of the default of the jurors until the next Court, because the said John Odynges is in the service of the Duke of Lancaster for the common benefit of the King and realm of England. 1297, ro. 24.

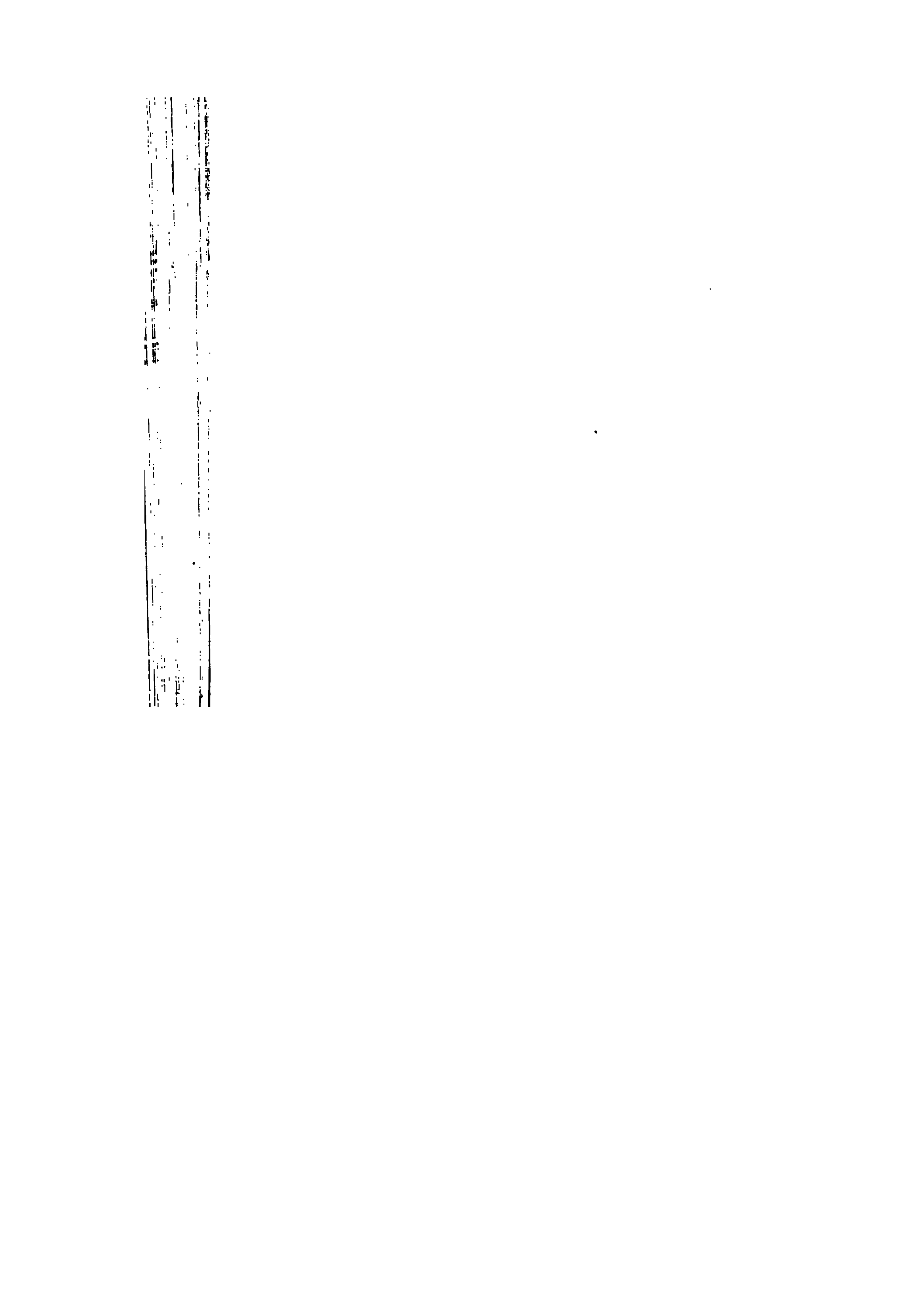
CLXXXVII.—*Charge of Assault against the Sub-Bailiff.*

1399, August 6.

Custance[1] Rysum makes plaint of John Lovel on a plea of trespass, wherefore he is attached; and hereupon she makes plaint that the said John, on a certain day and at a certain place here at Nottingham, made an assault upon the said Joan unjustly and against the peace, and beat her with his club, to the damage of the said Joan of 40s., etc. And the said John comes, justifying the said deed, and he says that he, at the day and place aforesaid, according to his office of sub-bailiff of Nottingham, arrested the said Joan at the suit of one Isabella Durnys for a plea of trespass and battery, which arrest the said Joan resisted, on account of which resistance and rescue the said John in support of his office struck her until she would go to prison with him, wherefore it is not incumbent upon him to further answer to the said Joan, and this, etc. And hereupon the said Joan says that she did not resist the said arrest, but that the said John from his own initiative beat her, and she seeks that this may be inquired; and the said John likewise. Therefore let an inquest be summoned between them against the next Court.

1297, ro. 23.

[3] *restitit,*] 'resistitit,' MS.



CALENDAR OF CHARTERS, ETC.

1225-1399.

The proper names (with the exception of Nottingham) are printed in this Calendar in the form in which they occur in the original deeds.

I.—1225, November 17. Agreement made between the Lord King's Burgesses of Nottingham and the men of the Borough of Retdford, whereby the Burgesses of Nottingham let to the Burgesses of Retdford their toll. Made on the same day, to the same effect, and with the same witnesses as the grant printed at p. 18 (No. X.). 4218.

II.—1225, November 17. Copy, in a hand of *circa* 1500, of Receipt by the Burgesses of Retford of the toll of the Burgesses of Nottingham. To the same effect as No. X. (p. 18). 4219.

III.—[*Circa* 1230.] Grant from William, son of Brien, of Nottingham, to Ralph, son of Sewal' of 10½ acres of arable land in Nottingham, to wit, one acre next to the causeway between the small bridges and the bridge of Hethebeye, the fourth (acre) from the causeway; half an acre near the Trent towards Bolflet; two acres at the head of Lingdal' towards Radeford; half an acre in Wrennedal'; half an acre near the way between the Hospital and the gallows towards the west; five roods in Snapedal'; one rood in Astidal'; half an acre on Pesehull'; three acres on Aldewong', near the land of Robert, son of Engeram; half an acre near the Bec towards the east, and half an acre towards the west: rendering therefor a pair of white gloves or a halfpenny at Easter. Witnesses: Henry Kitte, Henry the Tailor ('Scissor'), Augustin the Clerk, William his son, Robert le Palmer, William Asti, Nicholas le Ferrun, John Daft, Astin Kardon', William son of Alvine, Richard de Lenton, Simon Toui. Stretton MSS. at the Free Library, No. I.

IV.—[*Temp. Edward I.*] Grant from Ragenilda, daughter of Henry Tardi, of Wilwetone, to Robert, son of Richard le Stiward, of Wilweton, of her right and claim in a bovate of land with toft, etc., within and without the vill of Wilweton, which she formerly held of Symon de Chanci. Witnesses: William le Vendur, of Haumewell', William Randulf, William Constancie, of Bliburgh', William son of Richard le Stiward, of Wilweton, William atte Kyrke, Alexander Tyui, John Chanterel, Roger Folkesune, Roger de Dunstall, Alexander son of the Miller ('filius Molendinarii'), Hugh le Brut.

Stretton MSS., No. II.

V.—[*Temp. Edward I.*] Lease from Margery, relict of Roger de Malpas ('de Malo passu'), and William, son of the said Roger, to James de Weverham and to his assigns (excepting to men of religion and chief lords), of a piece ('placea') of land in Leg', for a term of 28 years. Witnesses: Hugh de Dutton, Roger de Chedle, knights, David de Su . . ton (?), de Larkenton, ... de Wilmleg', Henry de Cholmundeleg', and Roger Bell. [*Much defaced with ink.*]

Stretton MSS., No. III.

VI.—[*Temp. Edward I.*] Grant from John, son of Geoffrey de Stikeford, to John, son of John de Stikeford, and Rose his wife, of a selion of arable land with an acre-head ('akrehevedo') in Stikeford, lying on the southern side of the vill in Westopland, between the land of the said John son of John on the north and of Peter Blout-heved on the south, abutting towards the east upon the common way and towards the west upon the marsh. Witnesses: Hamund de Bolon', Roger son of Rengot', Henry le Long', Henry Mogge, all of Stikeford, and William Mogge. Stretton MSS., No. IV.

VII.—[*Temp. Edward I.*] Grant from Hamund le[1] Boloyn to John, son of John de Stikeford, of two selions of arable land on the north of the vill (of Stikeford), lying on both sides of the selion which was Simon For's, and abutting towards the north upon the common way and towards the south upon the headland ('forera') of William Mugh, in exchange for two selions in the same furlongs between the land of the said John and the land of Adam le Salter. Witnesses: Roger son of Rengot, John son of Geoffrey, Henry Long, Richard son of Martin, John son of Philip, Roger the Clerk.

Stretton MSS., No. V.

[1] *sic.*

VIII.—[*Temp. Edward I.*] Grant from William Siuard, of Stikeford, to Ranulph, son of Ranulph de Frekenay, and Peter his son, and Matilda daughter of the said Ranulph, and the heirs of Matilda, of a moiety of a toft with five selions of land in Stikeford, whereof two selions lie in Estetrofet', with a moiety of a toft between the land of William Coupeman and the land of Hugh Boloyn, and three selions formerly Matilda's, mother of the grantor, and all the lands in Stikeford which Robert his brother had after the decease of Ralph his father. Witnesses: Hamund de Bolonia, John de Stikeford, Thomas Mugg' of the same, Roger Foche, Peter de Irford, Peter Valentin, Stephen Breuster, John Asc'. Stretton MSS., No. VI.

IX.—[*Temp. Edward I.*] Grant from Robert, son of Geoffrey de Lenton', to John de Henovere, Burgess of Nottingham, of two selions of arable land lying upon 'Blacclivegate,'[1] between which lies the land of William, the son of William the Parson, which lands lie 'in territorio de Lenton.' Witnesses: Richard de Redinges, William son of Alain, William son of Serlo, William Bugge, William son of Geoffrey of Lentona, William de Rodes, William Garget, Laurence Hamund, clerk. 4221.

X.—1281, November 2. Release from John, son of John Dafte, of Nottingham, to Thomas, son of Robert Dafte, of the same, of his right in a messuage lying in the Lorimers' Street ('in vico Lorimeriorum'), between the land of Master Reginald on the north and the land of Henry Dod on the south. Witnesses: Richard de Brademere, Bailiff of Nottingham, Jordan de la Barregate, Michael the Goldsmith ('Aurifaber'), Roger de Landeford, Henry Dru, Godman the Painter ('Pictor'), Master Reginald, William le Cupper, Henry Dod, John Burgman, William the Clerk.[2] Stretton MSS., No. VII.

XI.—[1281-2.] Grant from Thomas Dafte, of Nottingham, to Robert his son of the above messuage: rendering therefor 3d. yearly to the ferm of the King, and 6d. to the House of Newstead ('de Novo Loco') in Schyrewode, and 2d. to the Mass of the Blessed Mary in the Church of S. Peter of Nottingham, etc. Witnesses:

[1] Thoroton quotes a grant from Herbert de Bilborough to the Priory of Lenton, of a rent of a mark issuing from a mill between 'Blaccliff' and Radford.—*Antiquities of Notts.*, p. 231 b.

[2] The seal affixed bears the inscription 'S'IOHIS : FIL'IOHIS : DAFT' (*i.e.*, the Seal of John, son of John Daft).

Richard de Brademere, Bailiff, Jordan de la Barregate, Michael the Goldsmith ('Aurifaber'), William le Specer, Roger de Landeford, Godman the Painter ('Pictor'), Henry Dod, John Burgman, Richard le Feroun, Master Reginald, William the Clerk.[1]

Stretton MSS., No. VIII.

XII.—[*Before* 1284.] Release from Paulinus, son of Nicholas de Chillewelle, of Nottingham, to Michael le Orfevre of right in a rent of 11s., one cock and two hens, issuing from the tenement held by the said Michael in the Lorimers' Street ('in Vico Lorimeriorum'); which rent the said Nicholas, the father of Paulinus, and Sir Nicholas the Chaplain, brother of Paulinus, had granted to the said Michael. Witnesses: Henry Putrel, Bailiff of Nottingham, Roger de Crophull, William de Lyncoln, Benedict Hunte, William le Specer, Nicholas de Chyllewell, father of the releasor, Thomas le Orfevre, Hugh the Clerk.[2] 4220.

XIII.—[*Temp. Edward I.*] Release by Robert Stoward, of Nottingham, to John, son of Marjorie, of the same, of his right in a part of a chief messuage formerly Richard Bertilmeu's in the Saturday Market ('in Foro Sabbati'), Nottingham, which Thomas de Athilwelle formerly held, with the shop under the loft[3] towards the aforesaid market, and with the easement of a well in the court.[4] Witnesses: Richard Chaumpeneys, then Bailiff of Nottingham, Richard le Cupper, Roger de Hinovere, Peter de Morewode, Robert Dirry, Jordan son of Elias, Thomas de Athilwelle, William Sele, William the Clerk. 4223a.

XIV.—[*Temp. Edward I.*] Demise of the above premises with appurtenances, etc., and the easement of a water well in the court, but excepting the storehouse, from the said Robert Stoward to the same John, son of Marjorie, to the end of the term named in a chirograph between the said Robert and William Kniccesanke and the said John for a term of fifteen years. Witnesses: Thomas de Athilwelle, Robert Dirri, Jordan son of Elias, Peter de Morewode, William Sele, John de Morleye, Richard Freman, Thomas Litel, William the Clerk. 4223b.

[1] The seal has 'S'TOM . . . NOTINGHAM.'

[2] The seal has a cross and the inscription '. . . . LINI : DE : CHILLWEL,' for 'Sigillum Paulini de Chillwel' ('the Seal of Paulinus de Chilwell').

[3] 'cum selda sub solario.'

[4] 'cum aysiamento putei aquatici in Curia.'

XV.—[*circa* 1285, November 20.] Grant by John, son of Margery de Sutton, skinner, of Nottingham to Henry de Wolloston, of Nottingham, of an annual rent of five shillings from the chief messuage which Richard Bertilmeu formerly held in the Saturday Market, lying between the messuage of John le Flemeng, and the loft ('solarium') which was formerly Nicholas le Ferun's, for a term of 20 years from the Feast of S. Edmund the King, 14th Edward I.[1] Witnesses: Hugh le Flemeng, Mayor, William Jorden and Reginald de Acre, Bailiffs, John le Palmer, Roger de Crophull, John le Flemeng, Peter de Marwode, Roger de Henovere, Henry de Wodeburg, Jordan Elys, Robert Dyry, Thomas de Athelwell, Hugh de Wolloston, Hugh the Clerk. 4225.

XVI.—[*after* 1284.] Grant by Robert, son of Robert Stoward, of Nottingham, to William, son of William Bullok, of Nottingham, and to Matilda his wife, the sister of the said Robert, of a moiety of a toft and edifices thereon, formerly belonging to the grantor's father, lying in the Lorimers' Street ('in via Lorimeriorum'), which moiety is the one nearest to the lane leading to the Church of S. Peter; rendering therefor annually to the ferm of the King in the French Borough of Nottingham threepence. Witnesses: Richard Becok and Sewall Brien, then Bailiffs of Nottingham, Benedict Hunte, Michael Aurifaber,[2] William Hunte, Hugh Aurifaber,[2] Richard Alrich, Godman Pictor,[3] Thomas Aurifaber,[2] John Pictor,[3] John Burkman, William the Clerk. 4224.

XVII.—[1287, c. July 13.] Demise from John, son of Margery of Nottingham, to Henry de Wodeburg, of a messuage formerly Richard Bertilmeu's, lying in the Saturday Market, between the land of John le Flemeng and John Brian. To have and hold from the Feast of S. Margaret the Virgin in the year 1287, for the term of ten years. Witnesses: John le Flemeng, then Mayor, Adam le Paumer and Michael Aurifaber,[2] Bailiffs, Richard le Cupper, Roger de Henovere, Peter de Morewode, Henry de Wollotton, William Sele, William the Clerk. 4226.

XVIII.—1295, May 2. Grant from Henry de Calverton, of Nottingham, to Jordan Elys, of the same, farrier ('mariscallus'), of half an acre of arable land lying in the Botham, between the land of the

[1] November 20, 1285. [2] *i.e.*, 'the Goldsmith.' [3] *i.e.*, 'the Painter.'

Hospital of S. John the Baptist and the land formerly Matilda le Blays', whereof one head abuts upon the land of the Vicar of the Church of the Blessed Mary and the other upon the land of Agatha Kitte towards the wood ('boscus'). Witnesses: Ralph de Ufton, Mayor, Master John de Rempston and Richard de Lyncoln, Bailiffs, Henry de Wordeborw, Richard Hunte, Roger de Henor, Peter de Morewode, Richard le Cupper, John de Lyncoln, Robert Dori, Henry de Gedlyng, William the Clerk. Stretton MSS., No. IX.

XIX.—1295-6, March 16. Release by Thomas de Birton, of Nottingham, tanner ('tannator'), to Simon le Taverner, of Nottingham, and Mabel his wife, of his right in a lease of 1½ acres of land in the fields of Nottingham. Witnesses: Adam le Palmer, Mayor, William de Herdeby and Peter de Morwode, Bailiffs, Ralph le Taverner, John de Sneynton, Robert Daft, Richard (?) de Chaddesden, John le Gylur, Hugh the Clerk. 4227.

XX.—1296, April 25. Grant by Henry de Wodeburg, of Nottingham, to Ralph de Peverwych, of the same, and Cecily his wife, of a tenement which he has of the gift of John le Palmer, lying in the Coulane. Witnesses: Adam le Palmer, Mayor, William de Herdeby and Peter de Morewode, Bailiffs, Richard le Cupper, Richard de Lincoln, Rogero de Henovere, Jordan Ely, Robert Dyri, William de Chillwell, Astinus de Athelwell, Hugh the Clerk. 4228.

XXI.—[1297-8.] Grant by Thomas le Peyntour, of Nottingham, to William de le Clay, of Nottingham, and Matilda his wife, of a messuage lying in the Koulane, between the land of Hugh le Pestour, clerk, on the north, and the land of Peter de Morewode on the south. Witnesses: Dominus Michael Aurifaber, Mayor, Walter de Thornton and Hugh de Woloston, Bailiffs, Roger de Crophill, John le Paumer, Willelmus de Normanton, Reginald de Acris, John le Fleming, Richard le Coper, Peter de Morewode, Henry de Wodeburg', Rogero de Henour, Richard Warrock, Astin de Adthelwell, Ralph de Lokinton, William de Wolofton.[1] 4222.

XXII.—[1298.] Lease from William de Beston, of Nottingham, to Ralph de Perewiche, of the same, of a building in Coulane, for

[1] The Seal has 'S'THOME [L]E PEYNTUR.'

the term of five years from the Feast of S. Laurence the Martyr, in the 26th year of the reign of King Edward.[1] Witnesses: Michael le Orfevere, Mayor, Walter le Peynter and Hugh de Wolaton, Bailiffs, Peter de Morewode, Richard de Lincoln, Robert de Chelewell, Astinus de Athilwell, Richard Warrok, Robert Serdare, Norman the Clerk. 4229.

XXIII.—1298, May 19. Grant from Thomas, son of Nicholas de Etewell, of Nottingham, and Sibilla his wife to Robert, son of Thomas Dafte, of the same, of their right which they have by reason of a chirograph writing of a lease made to them by Benedict de Lincoln of the premises specified above in No. X. Witnesses: Michael le Orfevere, Mayor, Walter le Peyntour and Hugh de Wolaton, Bailiffs, John le Paumer, Roger de Croppehull, Ralph de Ufton, Richard de Linc[oln], William de Depyng', Richard Bacun, Richard de Blakeburne, Norman the Clerk.[2] Stretton MSS., No. X.

XXIV.—1299, October 27. Grant from Adam le Palmer, Burgess of Nottingham, and Isabella his wife to John de Graham and Isabella, their daughter, in free maritage, of 11s. of annual rent in the Daily Market, to wit, 7s. from the tenement which William de Leulyn formerly held of them, 4s. and three hens and one cock from John Kyt, from the tenement lying between the tenement formerly Sewall Bryan's, now John's his son, and the tenement of Ingeram the Tailor ('Cissor'). Witnesses: William de Normanton, Mayor, William de Depyng and Stephen le Spicer, Bailiffs, John le Palmer, Roger de Crophull, Richard le Cupper, John le Cupper, John Kytte, John de Henovere, John le Bere, John the Clerk. 4231.

XXV.—1300, September 26. Grant by Richard de Tynton and Petronilla his wife to Robert, son of Nicholas de Nottingham, and Matilda his wife, of a messuage in Nottingham, at the head of the bridge of the same town near the water of Lene, and near the land of John Luterel; in which messuage there used to be a tannery belonging to William de Lincoln; and which messuage the donors had of the gift of Master Ralph de Basiges. Witnesses: William

[1] August 10, 1298.

[2] There are two seals, one of which has: 'S'THOME FIL' NICOLAE' (the seal of Thomas, son of Nicholas), and the other 'S'SIBILIE UX THOME' (the seal of Sibilla wife of Thomas).

de Normanton, Mayor, William de Depyng and Stephen le Specer, Bailiffs, Richard le Curzon, Thomas Daft, Robert de Weston, Richard le Bowestrenger, Adam de Schelford, ... , Thomas de Hynkeleye, Hugh the Clerk. 4230.

XXVI.—1300-1, February 16. Grant from Henry Putrel, of Nottingham, and Cecily Becok his wife, and John le Forester, the son and heir of Gilbert le Forester and of the said Cecily Becok, to Henry Lytilprud, of Nottingham, and Hawisia 'Crist a pes' his wife, of a messuage and a curtilage, with all the willows and trees growing in the said curtilage, in Nottingham in the French Borough, which messuage lies in the rock at the Milne Holes, between their tenement and that formerly belonging to Henry Spore, and which curtilage lies opposite the said messuage near the tenement formerly Henry Spore's, and it extends towards the mills of the Lord King's Castle towards the west at the end of the lane of the Milneholes.[1] Witnesses: John le Flemeng, Mayor, John le Palmer and William Casteleyn, Bailiffs, Henry Leman, William de Cesterfeld, John de Unden, Henry de Colston, William Godyer, Walter de Bedale, William Scheps, Hugh the Clerk. 4234.

XXVII.—1301, March 27. Grant from Ralph, son of William le Potter, of Nottingham, to Matthew, son of Henry le Potter, and Joan his wife, of a shop in the Saturday Market, between the shop formerly William le Specer's and the shop formerly Richard le Potter's. Witnesses: John le Flemeng, Mayor, John, son of Adam le Palmer, and William Casteleyn, Bailiffs, Gilbert le Halleman, John de Derby, William, son of Robert le Potter, Ralph, son of Bett', Hugh the Clerk. 4235.

XXVIII.—1301, June 25. Grant from Roger, son of William de Lenton, to Hugh de Wolaton, of Nottingham, of half an acre of

[1] 'unum mesuagium et unum curtillagium, cum omnibus salicibus et arboribus ad dictum curtilagium [pertinentibus], et in circuitu dicti curtillagii cresscentibus, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, in villa Notingham', in Burgo Francisco; quod quidem mesuagium jacet in rupe ad le Milne Holes, inter tenementum nostrum quod jacet ex parte occidentali, et tenementum quondam Henrici Spore quod jacet ex parte orientali, et quod quidem curtillagium jacet ibidem ex opposito dicti mesuagii, juxta tenementum quondam praedicti Henrici Spore quod jacet ex parte orientali, et extendit versus molendinos (*sic*) Castri Domini Regis versus occidentem in fine venellae de le Milneholes.'

arable land in the fields of Lenton and Radeford, lying in the Longebothem, between the road which is called 'Cakethernegate' on the east, and the land of Henry de Wolaton on the west, and abutting upon the King's highway which is called 'Derbigate' towards the south, and upon the land of William Kaytsank towards the north. Witnesses: John Passeys, of S[utto]n, Serlo, of the same, Robert, son of Geoffrey de Lenton, William, son of Serlo, John de Lokinton, ... John Grelige, of Radeford, Norman the Clerk. 4236.

XXIX.—1301, November 16. Grant from Richard de Whatton to Robert de Maunfeld, of Nottingham, and Joan his wife, of a messuage in Stonistrete. Witnesses: Richard le Cupper, Mayor, Robert le Orfevere and Hugh de Wollaton, Bailiffs, ... de Birtun, Adam de Bingham . . . . 4237.

XXX.—1301, November 19. Grant from Adam Daffte, of Nottingham, to Ralph de Perewyche, of Nottingham, of half an acre of arable land in the field of the same town, lying in a place called 'Wrongelandis,' between the land formerly John de Okeley's and the land formerly Roger de Croppehill's, and abutting upon the duct ('ductam') coming from the Brodewell towards the east. Witnesses: Richard le Cupper, Mayor, Robert le Orfevere and Hugh de Wolaton, Bailiffs, Peter de Morewode, Richard de Lincoln, William de Normanton, Norman the Clerk.[1] 4233.

XXXI.—[1301-2.] Grant from William de Herdeby, of Nottingham, to John, son of William le Gaoler, of Nottingham, of five roods of arable land in the fields of Nottingham, lying near Bordel, between the land formerly belonging to Henry Dod and the land of William del Horston, which five roods extend from the King's highway, leading from Radeford towards Nottingham, as far as Lingedale. Witnesses: Richard le Cuppere, Mayor, Robert le Orfevere and Hugh de Wollaston, Bailiffs, Stephen le Specer, John Brian, Walter de Nicole (*i.e.*, Lincoln), John de Maltebi, Adam Botild, William Touy, Richard the Clerk. 4232.

XXXII.—1302, October 23. Agreement made at the New Temple, London, between the Master and Brethren of the Knight

[1] The Seal bears the inscription 'S' ADE DAFT' (*i.e.*, 'the Seal of Adam Daft').

Templars in England and the Prior and Convent of Sempingham for the ending of suits and controversies between them, relating to the small tithes of the animals of the Templars pasturing within the limits of the parish church of Cranewell,[1] which church the Convent had obtained for their own use, and as to the right of going with the animals of the Templars and of driving the said animals through the lands of the said Convent in their Manor of Cranewell, and also as to the admeasurement of pasture therein, and as to the destruction of the corn of the said Convent in their closes ('in innamiis') in the said vill made, as it was said, by the animals of the said Templars, and as to the claim of the Templars that the said Convent had, contrary to their agreement, entered the fee of the Templars. The Prior and Convent grant that the said Templars may have in peace the said small tithes as they had hitherto by virtue of a papal privilege; and that the Templars may freely lead and drive their animals through the lands of the said Convent in Cranewell; the Convent renouncing all suits made or to be made against the said Templars regarding the admeasurement of pasture in the aforesaid Manor of Cranewell, and they grant that the Templars may have their animals there pasturing without admeasurement, as they had hitherto had, remitting all claims for damages committed by the animals of the said Templars: and the said parties grant that neither of them shall make enclosures ('inamia') in the said vill without the consent of both parties and the common assent of community of the said vill. The Templars grant all that tenement which Master Robert Lutterell[2] held of the said Templars in Stanford, by the service of 6s. a year and by the service of finding for the said Templars free hospice[3] within the said tenement in Stanford and bedding material ('litera') and a white candle when they happen to rest ('declinare') there, and at the entrance and decease ('incessus et decessus') of each tenant of the aforesaid tenement 10 marks for an obit: the said Templars grant and quit-claim this tenement to the said Convent, to hold from the said Templars, rendering therefore yearly to the Preceptor of Bruer',[4] for the time being, 10s. at

[1] Cranwell, Lincolnshire.

[2] Rector of Irnham, Lincolnshire. See notices of him, *Monasticon*, vi. 948.

[3] The Templars and Hospitallers had the privilege of having each one man, called '*Liber Hospes*' (Free Guest), in each borough who was quit of common Assizes and tallages within the borough.—Madox, *History of Exchequer*, i. 746.

[4] Temple Bruer, Lincolnshire, a Preceptory of the Templars.—*Monasticon*, vi. 801.

two terms of the year. The parties also grant that all tenements and possessions obtained and acquired of both fees before the date of this agreement, although they have been acquired contrary to the former agreement between them, shall be held by the possessors for ever: provided that after the date of this agreement neither party shall presume to enter the fee of the other without special licence, under pain of forfeiture ('amissio') of the tenement so acquired. The parties agree to lend each other what aid and counsel they can in their affairs against others. Sealed on the day of the making of this agreement with the private seals of the said Master and Prior, until they can obtain the seal of their Chapters. Sealed with the seal of the Chapter of Sempingham on the day of S. Dunstan the Archbishop, 1303. Sealed with the seal of the Chapter of the Templars in their Chapter of Dynesle,[1] June 17, 1303. Witnesses: Sir Edmund de Deyncurt, David de Flettewik', knights, Master William de Pikering, Archdeacon of Nottingham, Master Robert de Pikering, Master Richard de Gloucestr'. 4238.

XXXIII.—1302-3, February 22. Agreement between Richard le Feron, of Nottingham, and Ralph de Perewyche, for the settlement of a dispute relating to the building of [a house] by the said Ralph at the corner of the street of the Coulane, adjoining a messuage belonging to the said Richard. The said Richard grants that Ralph may plant ('plantare') his said house freely upon the wall . . . . of Richard between the said house and the messuage of the said Richard, and the said Ralph shall cause to be repaired a leaden gutter ('stillicidium') upon the wall between the said tenements at his own expense. Witnesses: John le Paumer, junior, Mayor, John le Bere and Adam le Flamang, Bailiffs, William de [Nor]manton, Peter de Morewode, Roger de Lenna, Adam Botild, and others. [*Mutilated.*] 4239.

XXXIV.—1304, December 2. Release by John, son of John de Okeley, of Nottingham, and Anabilla daughter of the aforesaid John de Okeley, to Ralph de Perewyche, of their right in two acres of arable land in Nottingham, one acre whereof lies upon the Wronglandis, abutting upon the Becke Sike; and the other acre lies in

[1] Temple Dynnesley, Hertfordshire.—*Monasticon*, vi. 802.

Lyngwolddale abutting upon Hongerhill. Witnesses: John le Bere, Mayor, Hugh de Stapilford and John le Cupper, Bailiffs, Henry de Wolaton, Hugh de Wolaton, Roger de Hennover, Robert de Chelewell, William de Keworth. 4240.

XXXV.—1304, December 16. Grant from John Rasche, of Nottingham, and Alice his wife, to Richard de Lyncoln, of Nottingham, and Joan his wife, of a messuage lying on the ditch of Nottingham[1] near the King's highway, towards the north. Witnesses: John le Bere, Mayor, Hugh de Stapilford and John le Cuppere, Bailiffs, Ralph de Pevirwyche, Richard de Hibolstowe, William de Deping, William Pycart, John de Watenhowe. 4241.

XXXVI.—[1304.] Agreement between William de Beston and Ralph de Perewyche, for a lease to the said Ralph of a building near Coulane, for the term of six years from the Feast of S. Laurence the Martyr in the 32nd year of King Edward I.[2] Witnesses: John le Bere, Mayor, Hugh de Stapilford and John le Cupper, Bailiffs, Peter de Morewode, Richard de Lincoln, William de Keworth, Robert de Chelewell, Roger de Denebi. 4242.

XXXVII.—[1304-5.] Grant from William Godinow, of Nottingham, to John, son of Adam le Palmer, of two shillings of annual rent from a piece of land in Nottingham, lying in the lane leading to S. Peter's Church. Witnesses: John le Bere, Mayor, Hugh de Stapilford and John le Cupper, Bailiffs, Robert de Crophull, John Ingram, John Lambok, Robert the Goldsmith ('Aurifaber'), Richard de Mamton, Richard the Clerk. 4243.

XXXVIII.—1306, May 1. Release by William de Newstead ('de Novo Loco'), of Nottingham, and John his son, to Hugh de Woloston of Nottingham, of right in a piece of land upon which Hugh de Woloston has built in the Bakers' Street ('in Vico Pistorum'), Nottingham. Witnesses: Adam le Flemyng, Mayor, Robert le Orfevere and Hamon le Taverner, Bailiffs, Robert de Durram, William Hengand, Robert le Gaunter, Geoffrey Alewyn, Ranulph le Leper, Brian le Man. 4244.

[1] 'super fossatum Notynghamiae.'

[2] August 10, 1304.

XXXIX.—1307, April 3. Grant from William, son of Ingelram le Taillur, of Nottingham, to Walter de Thorneton, of the same, of a messuage in the Daily Market ('in Foro Cotidiano'). Witnesses: John le Paumer, junior, Mayor, Robert le Orfevere and Ralph de Peverwyche, Bailiffs, Richard de Warewyk, John Bryan, John Kytte, John Ingram, Clerk. 4245.

XL.—[*Temp. Edward II.*] Grant from Richard Broun, of Gedelyng, to Robert, son of Margery his daughter, of three selions of arable land and a dole of meadow in Gedlyng and Stokbardolf, one selion whereof lies in Gedlyng in a place called 'the Longelandes,' and two selions lie in Stok in a place called 'the Midelfurlonge,' and the meadow is in the field of Gedlyng in a place called 'Dryland.' Witnesses: Richard Ingram, Robert le[1] Jorce, John Broun, Roger de Pilleye, William le Plowman, all of Gedling, William de la Basag', of Carleton, John le Moygne. 4246.

XLI.—[*Temp. Edward II.*] Grant from Robert Ursel, of Carleton, to William Paulyn, of the same, of two selions of land in Carlton field on Alkenthyt, abutting at one head upon Alkentheyt Hill. Witnesses: Richard Ingeram, of Gedeling, Richard de Jorz, Roger de Lamley, William de la Basage of Carleton, Richard de la Basage, William Monygne, of the same, Richard de Whatton. 4247.

XLII.—[*Temp. Edward II.*] Grant from Robert, son of Robert Ursel, of Carleton, to William de Mekesborgh, of Nottingham, of one selion of arable land in Carleton field at Rouwestockyng yiate, and abutting at one end upon the Wode yierd. Witnesses: Robert de Jorce, of Gedeling, Richard Ingram, of the same, Thomas de Whatton, of Stokebardolf, William de Basage, of Carlton, John Gobyon. 4248.

XLIII.—1307-8, March 16. Grant from Robert de Herle to Ralph de Stanlowe of all his lands, tenements, rents, services, homages, reversions of tenements, escheats, wardships and marriages, in the vill of Barton near Nailiston, which the donor had from Thomas Fige and Henry de Ibbestoke. Witnesses: Sir Richard de

[1] *sic.*

Fereres, knight, Sir Thomas Maulore, knight, Robert Gentyl, Richard son of Richard, Herbert de Twycros, Nicholas de Templo, John Grym, of Hethcote. Dated at Leicester. Stretton MSS., No. XI.

XLIV.—1309, July 17. Release by Mariera, daughter of Nicholas the Butcher ('Carnifex'), of Etewelle, and Agnes her daughter, to Robert Daniel, chaplain, of their right in a shop ('cellda') in the Saturday Market ('in Foro Sabati'), Nottingham. Witnesses: John Kytte, Mayor, Robert le Orfevere and William de Crophull, Bailiffs, Richard de Warewyk, Walter de Lincoln, John le Cupper, William Godinowe. 4250.

XLV.—[1309-10.] Grant from Anabilla de Beston and Cecily de Beston, daughters of William de Beston, of Nottingham, to Ralph de Peverwiche, of a plot of land in the Coulane, near his tenement. Witnesses: John Kytte, Mayor, Robert le Orfever and William de Crophull, Bailiffs, Richard de Lyncoln, Adam Botild, John le Colier. 4251.

XLVI.—1309-10, February 26. Grant from Simon de Blythe, of Nottingham, and Annabilla his wife, to William de Mekesborugh, of a rent of 6d. issuing out of a curtilage in the street leading from Robert Gos' towards the Gerardwell of the town of Nottingham. Witnesses: John Kytte, Mayor, William de Cropphull and Robert le Orfevere, Bailiffs, William le Cupper, Henry de Morleye, Ralph de Peverwich. 4252.

XLVII.—[1310-11.] Grant from William 'of e Godeshalue,' of Lyndeby, to Henry de Novo Castro (Newcastle), of York, of a plot of land in the French Borough of Nottingham, in the Saturday Market towards the Westgate.[1] Witnesses: Walter de Thorneton, Mayor, Robert le Orfevere and William de Crophull, Bailiffs, Laurence le Espicer, Hugh de Stapelford, Hugh de Wollaston, William le Cupper, Hugh Stoyl. 4254.

XLVIII.—1311, June 11. Grant from Cristiana, sometime the wife of Elias Overandover, of Nottingham, to Hamon le Taverner,

[1] 'in Foro Sabbati versus portam occidentalem.'

of Nottingham, and Mabel his wife, of half an acre of arable land in Nottingham upon Est Ryhull. Witnesses: Walter de Thornton, Mayor, William de Crophull and Robert le Orfevere, Bailiffs, John Brion, Henry de Wolaton, John de Graham, William de Cotiller.

4255.

XLIX.—1311, June 17. Release by Thomas Mous, of Nottingham, Avicia his wife, and Roger de Chedil, of the same, and Sarra his wife, to Hamon le Taverner, of Nottingham, and Mabel his wife, of right in half an acre of arable land in Nottingham upon Estrihull. Witnesses: Walter de Thornton, Mayor, William de Crophull and Robert le Orfevere, Bailiffs, John Brion, Henry de Wolaton, William le Cotiller. 4256.

L.—1311, November 10. Grant from John de Driffeld, of Nottingham, to William de Mekesburgh, of a plot of land in the Saturday Market ('in Foro Sabati'). Witnesses: John le Palmer, Mayor, Robert le Orfevere and Hugh de Stapilford, Bailiffs, William de Wolaton, William de Torlaton, Robert Pecok, Brian de Wilford.[1]

4257.

LI.—1311-12, January 28. Grant from Hugh de Dalgate, of Arnale, and Isabella his wife, to Hugh de Wolaton, of Nottingham, of a shop ('selda') in the Saturday Market ('in Foro Sabati'). Witnesses: John le Palmer, Mayor, Robert le Orfevere and Hugh de Stapilford, Henry de Wolaton, John le Colier, Peter de Morewode, William de Lyndeby. 4258.

LII.—1312, July 8. Grant from Eustace le Vylers and Margery his wife, to Robert the Goldsmith ('Aurifaber'), of Nottingham, and his wife Emma, of a rent of 7s. issuing from a tenement in the Lorimers' Street ('in Vico Lorimeriorum'). Witnesses: John le Paumer, Mayor, Hugh de Stapelford, Bailiff of the same town in the English Borough,[2] Richard de Warewyk, William Godynogh, Richard de Manton, Richard the Clerk. 4259.

LIII.—1313, May 6. Agreement between Roger de Deneby, of Nottingham, and William de Mekesburgh, of the same, for a lease

[1] The seal bears a coney.

[2] 'tunc Ballivo ejusdem villae in Burgo Anglico.'

for twenty years of a tenement formerly Henry de Lenna's. Witnesses: Walter de Thorneton, Mayor, Robert the Goldsmith ('Aurifaber') and Hugh de Stapelford, Bailiffs, William Godynogh, Henry de Morleye, John le Colyer, Richard the Clerk. 4260.

LIV.—1313-14, February 6. Grant from John, son of William de Novo Loco (Newstead), of Nottingham, chaplain, to Henry Darel, of Nottingham, of a tenement which he had of the feoffment of Stephen de Whatton, in the Bakers' Street ('in Vico Pistorum'), between the tenement of William le Cupper and the bakehouse ('furnus') of the Lord King; and also a plot of land together with a vine ('vitis') growing upon it in the same street; by the service of keeping a lamp burning in the Chapel of the Holy Cross before the altar of S. Laurence in the Church of S. Peter, Nottingham.[1] Witnesses: Peter de Morewode, Mayor, William Byck and William Godynogh, Bailiffs, Hugh de Wollaton, Robert le Carter, William de Torlaton, Geoffrey Alewyn, William Herigond, Richard the Clerk. 4261.

LV.—1315, December 7. Grant from John, son and heir of Ralph de Peverwich, of Nottingham, to Robert de Brunneby and Emma his wife, mother of the said John, of a messuage in the Saturday Market ('in Foro Sabati') near the lane called 'the Coulane.' Witnesses: Robert Ingram, Mayor, Robert de Crophull and Walter de Lincoln, Bailiffs, John Bryan, Peter de Morewode, William de Mekesborugh, John le Colyer, William de Lyndeby, John de Briggeford. 4262.

LVI.—1315, December 26. Release by Cecily, who was the wife of Richard de Brigeford, of Nottingham, to William, son of William de Crophull, of Nottingham, of right in an annual rent of 6s. in Nottingham, which William had of the gift of her late husband, and also of her gift, to be received from the tenements formerly William Damelmowth's in the Little Marsh ('Parvus Mariscus'), and from a messuage in the Daily Market ('in Foro Cotidiano') between the tenement formerly Robert le Cotiler's and that of the said Cecily. Witnesses: Robert Ingram, Mayor, Robert de Crophull and Walter

[1] 'pro sustentatione unius lampadis ardentis in Capella Sanctae Crucis coram altari Sancti Laurentii in Ecclesia Beati Petri.'

de Linc[oln], Bailiffs, Robert de Henovere, William le Cotiler, Robert de Bronneby, Robert de Gotham, John de Adthilwell.

Stretton MSS., No. XII.

LVII.—[1315-16.] A copy on paper of early date of a grant from Hugh, son of William Cotelove, of Nottingham, to William Blaber, of Nottingham, of a messuage in French Street ('in Vico Francisco'), Nottingham, between the tenement formerly William Brauncester's and the tenement of the said William Blaber, and extending longitudinally from the said street to Ratinrowe. Witnesses: Robert Ingram, Mayor, Robert de Crophull and Walter de Lincoln, Bailiffs, Laurence le Spicer, John de Dreffeld, Henry de Langer, Richard Gelleson, Walter Hirry. 4263.

LVIII.—1316, March 29. Lease by Richard, son of Henry Dod, of Nottingham, to William de Batheley, of the same, and Alice his wife, of a messuage with a bakehouse ('furnus') in the Saturday Market ('in Foro Sabati'); and also of two curtilages extending from the subterranean cellars of Simon de Crophull to the curtilages of the said Simon and of Henry le Cupper, excepting a plot of land containing 81 feet in length and 17 feet in breadth. The said Richard also grants that the said William shall have ingress and egress at a certain gate towards the ditch of Nottingham.[1] Witnesses: Robert Ingram, Mayor, Robert de Crophull and Walter de Linc[oln], [Bailiffs], Hugh de Woloton, Ralph de Lokinton, John le Carter, Robert de Sallowe.[2] 4264.

LIX.—1316, April 16. Release by Alice, who was the wife of Augustin de Athillewell, of Nottingham, in her pure widowhood, to William de Mekesburgh, of right in one acre and a half of arable land in the field of Lenton. [*No witnesses.*] 4266.

LX.—1316, June 19. Grant from Robert de Basford, of Nottingham, to Hugh de Wollaton, of the same, of a shop ('selda') lying in the Saturday Market ('in Foro Sabati') on the Ernerowe. Wit-

[1] 'introitum et exitum ad quamdam portam versus fossatum Notinghamiae.'

[2] This deed is dated in error 1315, 9th Edward II. As the year at that time began on the 25th of March, the mistake of putting 1315 instead of 1316 is easily understood.

nesses: Robert Ingram, Mayor, Robert de Croppehull and Walter de Lyncoln, Bailiffs, Peter de Morewode, William de Mekesburgh, John le Colyer, Henry Darel. 4267.

LXI.—[1316.] Lease from Robert Ingram, of Nottingham, to Walter Hock, of the same, of a messuage which John de Sneynton formerly held of John Kytte, in the Daily Market ('in Foro Cotidiano') for the term of nine years from the Feast of S. Bartholomew the Apostle, in the tenth year of Edward II.[1] Witnesses: Robert de Crophill and Walter de Lincoln, Bailiffs, John le Beer, William de Crophill, William Godemou,[2] Peter de Morwod, William the Clerk. 4265.

LXII.—1316 August 24. Grant from Geoffrey Wase, of Watenowe, to William de Amyas, Burgess of Nottingham, of a tenement in Watenowe. Witnesses: Stephen de Watenowe, John de Celston, Thomas de Crescy, Ranulph de Celston, John Attegrene. Dated at Watenowe. 4270.

LXIII.—[1316-17.] Grant from Robert le Mough', of Gedelyng, to Robert le Palefrayman, of the same, of seven selions of arable land in Carleton; whereof four selions lie upon the Halughe; and two selions lie upon Blackhill; and one selion lies in Westdale; and also of 12½d. of annual rent to be received from Emma le Moyng. Robert le Palefrayman had paid the dues to le Mough for twenty years following after the feast of the Annunciation of Saint Mary, 10 Edward II.[3] Witnesses: Richard de Jorce, Richard Ingream, Roger de Lameleye, Richard Broun, John Broun, William le Plougman, Simon de Lameleye. 4316.

LXIV.—1317, March 30. Grant from Richard Dod, of Nottingham, to William de Batheley, of Nottingham, of a curtilage lying within the ditch of Nottingham,[4] in exchange for another plot of land. Witnesses: William de Mekisburg, Mayor, John Brian and John de Driffeld, Bailiffs, Ralph de Lokinton, John le Carter, William Schoter, John de Crophull. 4268.

[1] August 24, 1316.
[2] Godinow?
[3] March 25, 1317.
[4] 'citra fossatum Notinghamiae.'

LXV.—1317, May 31. Grant from Roger, son of Robert le Orfevere, of Nottingham, to William de Mekesburgh, of the same, of two acres of arable land lying beyond ('extra') the Bordel of Nottingham, whereof one acre runs from the King's highway to Wyndeshers, and the other lies opposite the Spytel. Witnesses: John Bryan and John de Driffeld, Bailiffs, Peter de Morewode, William le Cupper, Robert de Brunneby, Robert Fraunceys.[1] 4269.

LXVI.—1317, June 17. Release from John le Cupper, of Nottingham, to William de Mekisburg, of the same, of right in a toft in Nottingham, which the said William had of the gift of Henry le Orfevere, of Nottingham, and of Isolda his wife. Witnesses: John Brian and John de Driffeld, Bailiffs, William le Cupper, John Colier, John de Henovere. 4272.

LXVII.—1317, June 29. Grant from Thomas Steel, of Nottingham, and Cecily his wife, to William, son of Simon de Lenton, of Nottingham, of a messuage in Great Smiths' Gate, Nottingham.[2] Witnesses: William de Mekeiesburgh, Mayor, John Bryan and John de Driffeld, Bailiffs, Robert de Brunneby, Walter de Crophull, clerk, Henry de Belton, Richard de Lenton, Robert de Ga[t]ham, Richard de . . . . , Robert le Cupper. 4271.

LXVIII.—[1317-18.] Release by John, son of Walter de Thornton, of Nottingham, to Andrew Luterel, of Nottingham, and Joan his wife, of his right in a messuage in the Daily Market ('in Foro Cotidiano'). Witnesses: Robert de Crophull, Mayor, William le Cupper and Roger de Deneby, Bailiffs, John le Cupper, Robert de Bronneby, Bartholomew de Cotegrave, William Picard, John de Adthilwell, Clerk. 4274.

LXIX.—[1317-18.] Agreement between John le Paumer, of Nottingham, John de Peverwyk', of the same, and Isabella his wife, of the one part, and Richard de Warrewyk, of the same, skinner ('pelliparius'), and Cristiana his wife, of the second part, for a lease of the tenements formerly belonging to Ralph de Peverwyk', father of

[1] The seal has a figure upon it with another very small one kneeling before it (probably representing the Virgin Mary and a suppliant).

[2] 'in Vico Magnorum Fabrorum.'

the said John de Peverwyk', in the Saturday Market ('in Foro Sabati') near the Coulane, for the term of six years from the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the 11th year of King Edward II.[1] Witnesses: Robert de Crophull, Mayor, William le Cupper and Roger de Deneby, Bailiffs, Peter de Morewod, William de Mekisburg, Robert Fraunceys, William de Lyndeby. 4273.

LXX.—1318, September 8. Grant from William, son of Robert le Paumer, of Nottingham, to Robert le Paumer, of the same, of a messuage in . . . . strete, Nottingham. Witnesses: Robert de Crophull, Mayor, William le Cupper, Roger de Deneby, Bailiffs, John le Paumer, William Bick, Hugh de Stapilford, Simon Poynge, Robert de Brotton. [*Mutilated.*] 4275.

LXXI.—1318, October 6. Grant from John de Driffeld, of Nottingham, to William de Mekesburgh, of the same, of a tenement in the Saturday Market ('in Foro Sabati'). Witnesses: Walter de Lincoln, Mayor, Robert de Ufton and William de Cestrefeld, Bailiffs, Hugh de Wolaton, Thomas de Edwalton, John the Clerk. 4276.

LXXII.—1319, March 30. Grant from Hamon le Taverner, of Nottingham, and Mabel his wife, to William de Mekisburg, of Nottingham, of six acres of arable land in Nottingham, whereof two acres and a half lie upon Est Rychull, and another acre lies near the Bridge of Hethebethe, near the land of Alan le Pinder, and an acre and a half in the direction of Holdetrente, and half an acre on the Beckeheld. Witnesses: Walter de Lincoln, Mayor, Robert de Ufton and William de Cesterfeud, Bailiffs, William le Cupper, John le Colier, Robert de Bronneby, John de Henovere, John de Adthilwell, Clerk. 4277.

LXXIII.—1320-21, February 4. Grant from John, son of Adam le Paumer, of Nottingham, to William de Mekesburgh, of the same, of a plot of land in the Saturday Market ('in Foro Sabbati'), near a lane leading from the chief messuage formerly Richard de Lincoln's to the toll-booth ('selda tolneti') of Nottingham. Witnesses: Robert Ingram, Mayor, William de Stowe and John de Driffeld, Bailiffs, John le Colyer, William son of William de Crophull, John de Henovere, Robert Fraunceys. 4279.

[1] February 2, 1317-18.

LXXIV.—1321, May 3. Grant from Richard Dod, of Nottingham, to Ralph, son of Henry le Copper, of the same, of a messuage in the Saturday Market ('in Foro Sabati') and a curtilage adjoining thereto. Witnesses: Robert Ingram, Mayor, William de Stowe, John de Driffeld, Bailiffs, William de Amyas, William le Copper, Robert Fraunceys, John de Deneby, Simon de Crophull. 4280.

LXXV.—1321, May 7. Release by Richard Dod, son of Henry Dod, of Nottingham, to Henry le Cupper, of Nottingham, and Emma his wife and Ralph their son, of right in a messuage in the Saturday Market ('in Foro Sabati'). Witnesses: Robert Ingram, Mayor, William de Stowe and John de Driffeld, Bailiffs, William de Amyas, William le Cupper, Robert Fraunceys, John de Deneby, John de Crophull, tanner, William de Batheley. 4278.

LXXVI.—[1322.] Agreement between Ralph, son of Nicholas de Henovere, of Nottingham, and John de Deneby, of the same, for a lease of a messuage at the end of S. James's Street ('Vicus Sancti Jacobi'), for the term of two years from the Feast of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist, in the fifteenth year of Edward II.[1] Witnesses: Robert de Crophull, Mayor, Ralph le Taverner and John de Driffeld, Bailiffs, Hugh de Woloton, Robert Fraunceys, John de Cobeleye, Richard Dod, Robert de Spondon. 4281.

LXXVII.—1322, September 30. Release by Agnes, daughter of William Bullock, of Nottingham, to Simon Bullock, of the same, of right in a cottage in a lane leading to S. Peter's Church. Witnesses: Robert Ingham,[2] Mayor, William Godynow and John Dun, Bailiffs, Adam Botild, Richard de Warewyck, Nicholas Cock, Robert le Sherman, Walter de Makesfeld. 4282.

LXXVIII.—1323, June 23. Grant from Matilda, widow of William Bullock, of Nottingham, to William de Mekisburge, of the same, of a rent of six shillings issuing from a messuage in Lorimers' Street ('in Vico Lorimeriorum'), Nottingham. Witnesses: Robert Ingram, Mayor, John Dun and William Godinowe, Bailiffs, Richard de Warrewyck, Adam Botild, Simon Bullock, Nicholas de Schelford, William de Clifton. 4283

[1] June 24, 1322.

[2] A mistake for 'Ingram.'

LXXIX.—1323, June 24. Release by Agnes, daughter of William Bullock, of Nottingham, to William de Mekisburg, of her right in the above rent of six shillings. Witnesses: Robert Ingram, Mayor, John Dun and William Godinowe, Bailiffs, Richard de Warrewyk, Adam Botild, Simon Bullock, Nicholas de Schelford, William de Clifton. 4284.

LXXX.—1323, October 10. Grant from Alice de Houton, of Nottingham, to Andrew Luterel, of the same, and Joan his wife, of a messuage in the Daily Market ('in Foro Cotidiano'). Witnesses: Robert Ingram, Mayor, William de Crophull, clerk, and Elias Balle, Bailiffs, John Brian, Laurence le Spicer, Robert de Henovere, Thomas de Roderham, Robert le Bulter, Thomas Torald, John de Sneynton. 4285.

LXXXI.—1323, October 28. Release from John, son and heir of Walter de Thornton, of Nottingham, to Andrew Luterel, of the same, and Joan his wife, of his right in a messuage in the Daily Market ('in Foro Cotidiano'). Witnesses: Robert Ingram, Mayor, William de Crophull, clerk, and Elias Balle, Bailiffs, John Brian, Laurence le Spicer, Robert le Taverner, Thomas Torald, John de Sneynton. 4286.

LXXXII.—1323, December 14. Grant from Robert de Bronneby, of Nottingham, to William de Mekisburg', of Nottingham, of a certain plot of land in the Coulane. Witnesses: Robert Ingram, Mayor, William de Crophull, clerk, and Elias Balle, Bailiffs, John le Colier, John Dun, William de Stowe, Robert Fraunceys, John de Deneby. 4287.

LXXXIII.—1324, October 8. Lease from Alice la Palmere, of Nottingham, to John Bully, of the same, and Alice his wife, of a 'cultura' of land called 'Baseforwong.' Witnesses: William de Mekysborough, Mayor, William de Cropphull and John le Cupper, Bailiffs, Robert de Cropphull, William le Cupper, Hugh de Stapulford, John Dande. 4288.

LXXXIV.—1324-5, March 20. Release by John de Beston, of Nottingham, and Alice his wife, to Robert Fraunceys, of the same and Leodegaria his wife, of right in a toft in Nottingham lying on the Spiteland. Witnesses: William de Amyas, Mayor, William de Crophull and John le Cupper, Bailiffs, Henry Franceys, Richard de Halum, Richard Dod. 4289.

LXXXV.—1325, May 7. Grant from Richard de Frisseby, of Nottingham, and Margery his wife, to William de Mekisburg, of Nottingham, of a messuage in the Tanners' Street ('in Vico Tannatorum'). Witnesses: William de Crophull and John le Cupper, Bailiffs, Thomas de Sneynton, carpenter, John de Tetheby, Henry de Brigeford, Henry de Sutton, tanner, John de Henovere. 4290.

LXXXVI.—1325, June 22. Grant from John, son of William Walkelyn, of Nottingham, to William de Mekisburg', of Nottingham, of three acres of arable land in Nottingham in the Wodefeld, abutting upon the King's Highway which leads to the Brodwell. Witnesses: William de Crophull and John le Cupper, Bailiffs, William le Cupper, John de Henovere, Hugh Damson, Ralph de Screveton. 4291.

LXXXVII.—1325, November 13. Release by Matilda, widow of Richard the Constable ('Constabularius'), of Nottingham, to William de Blyda, of Nottingham, of her right in a messuage in Great Smiths' Gate ('in Vico Magnorum Fabrorum'). Witnesses: William le Cupper, Mayor, Ralph le Taverner and John le Cupper, Bailiffs, Walter de Lincoln, Hugh Damson, Richard de Gotham, Robert de Gotham, Robert le Eyre. 4292.

LXXXVIII.—1325-6, February 25. Grant from Agnes, relict of John le Piper, of Nottingham, to Robert, son of William Casteleyn, of Nottingham (which Robert the said William had by Cristiana wife of William de Okeley), of a messuage in Hundegate: rendering therefor tenpence annually to the Mass of the Blessed Mary in the Church of Saint Nicholas. Witnesses: William le Cupper, Mayor, Ralph le Taverner and John le Cupper, Bailiffs, John de Driffield, Henry de Langer, Henry Burgeys, William Goddeson, William de Rotington. 4293.

LXXXIX.—[*Temp. Edward III.*] Grant from Robert le Mough', of Gedeling, to William Paulyn, of Carlton, of a selion of land in Stok Bardollff in a place called 'the Dikfal,' and abutting at one end upon the ditch ('fossatum') of Carleton. Witnesses: Richard Ingeram, of Gedeling, Richard Broun, William Plougman, John Broun, of the same, William de la Basage, of Carleton, Richard de la Basage, of the same, Richard de Gedeling, clerk, 4296.

XC.—1327, June 19. Release by Cecilia, sometime the wife of William Sele, of Nottingham, to Bartholomew de Cotegrave, of Nottingham, of right in a rent of 2s. from a messuage of William Godinowe in Nottingham, lying in a lane called 'Robert Lane Golsmith,' which the same Bartholomew has of the gift of Roger le Palmer, kinsman of the said Cecilia. Witnesses: John le Colier, Mayor, John Bully and John Passeys, Bailiffs, Walter de Lincoln, Richard de Warrewyk, Roger le Potter, Roger de Hokenal, William de Clifton. 4297.

XCI.—1327, November 23. Release by Alice Gos sometime the wife of John, son of Matilda in Gedeling, to Robert, son of Richard de Todenham, of right in two selions of arable land lying at Stanyfordgate in the field of Stokbardolf. Witnesses: Robert de Jorce, of Gedeling, Richard Ingram, of the same, Thomas de Whatton, of Stokbardolf, Roger Botiler, of the same, John de Whatton, clerk. 4249.

XCII.—1327-8, February 24. Grant for life from William de Mekisburg to William Godinowe, of Nottingham, of a messuage in the Lorimers' Street ('in Vico Lorimeriorum'), and two tenements formerly belonging to John le Palmer, senior and junior, lying in the lane leading to the Church of the Blessed Peter. Witnesses: John Brian, Mayor, Simon de Lenton and Robert Wynneson, Bailiffs, John Colier, William le Cupper, John de Henovere, Robert Fraunceys, Henry de Hokenale, Roger le Potter. 4298.

XCIII.—1327-8, March 10. Grant from Richard Feron, of Nottingham, chaplain, to his daughter Agnes, of an annuity of 5s. from a messuage in the Saturday Market ('in Foro Sabati'). Witnesses: John Brian, Mayor, Simon de Lenton and Robert Wynneson, Bailiffs, Adam Botild, Robert de Morewod, Richard de Halum, John de Deneby, Robert Fraunceys. 4299.

XCIV.—1327-8, March 20. Grant from John, son of William Walkelyn, of Nottingham, to William de Mekisburg', of the same, of a rent of 2s. from his tenement in a street called 'Robert Gategos.' Witnesses: John Brian, Mayor, Simon de Lenton and Robert Wynneson, Bailiffs, William le Cupper, William de Crophull, Bartholomew de Cotegrave, John de Henovere, Hugh Damson. 4300.

XCV.—1328, April 2. Release by Isolda, sometime the wife of Henry le Orfevere, of Nottingham, to William de Mekisburg, of right in a croft lying beyond the ditch of Nottingham, adjoining the Schotbeck, and abutting upon the King's high road to Sneinton, and at the other end upon the Wodefeld; and also of four acres of land in Nottingham, whereof half an acre lies in the Bothum, and two acres upon the Overgon abutting upon the Beck, and half an acre on the other side of the Beck, and the other acre lies in the same 'quarentela.' Witnesses: John Brian, Mayor, Simon de Lenton and Robert Wynneson, Bailiffs, William le Cupper, John de Henovere, Bartholomew de Cotegrave, Robert Fraunceys. 4301.

XCVI.—1328, May 31. Grant from John, son of John Walkelyn, of Nottingham, to John, son of William Walkelyn, of the same, of an acre and a half, and a rood and a half of arable land, and three roods of meadow land in Nottingham; whereof one acre lies between the Beck and the way which leads towards the Brodwell; and half an acre lies in the Bothum; and one rood lies upon the Wietlandes; and half a rood lies between the lands of Simon de Lenton and of the grantor, and abuts upon the Beck; and three roods of meadow lie together in Nottingham meadows. He also grants to the said John, son of William, a rent of sixteen pence, one cock, and two hens from a messuage in the Gosgate of Nottingham. Witnesses: John Brian, Mayor, Simon de Lenton and Robert Wynneson, Bailiffs, William de Mekisburg', John le Colier, William le Cupper, William de Crophull, junior, Bartholomew de Cotegrave, Robert de Morewode. 4302.

XCVII.—1328, June 13. Grant from John, son of John Walkelyn, of Nottingham, to John, son of William Walkelyn, of half a rood of land abutting upon the Beck. Witnesses: John Brian, Mayor, Simon de Lenton and Robert Wynneson, Bailiffs, William de Amyas, William le Copper, William de Crophull, Robert de Bronneby, Robert le Palmer. 4303.

XCVIII.—1328, July 30. Grant from John, son of William Walkelyn, of Nottingham, to William de Mekisburg, of a rood of land in Nottingham in 'le Wodefeld atte Welandes.' Witnesses: John Brian, Mayor, Simon de Lenton and Robert Wynneson, Bailiffs, William le Cupper, William de Crophull, John de Henovere, Robert Fraunceys, Ralph de Wolaton, Thomas de Roderham. 4304.

XCIX.—1328, August 26. Grant from Ralph, son of Henry le Copper, of Nottingham, to William de Batheley, of the same, of a plot of land (except the rock-cellar underneath it) in the Saturday Market ('in Foro Sabati'), in exchange for another plot of land. Witnesses: John Brian, Mayor, Simon de Lenton and Robert Wynneson, Bailiffs, Ralph de Wolaton, Henry Frauncey, John de Beston, John Bully, John de Deneby, Richard de Halum. 4305.

C.—1328, October 7. Release by Alice de Houton to Andrew Luterel, of Nottingham, and Joan his wife, of right in a messuage in the Daily Market ('in Foro Cotidiano'). Witnesses: William de Amyas, Mayor, William de Beston and John de Bredon, Bailiffs, John Brian, Laurence le Spicer, Ralph le Taverner, John de Sneynton, Thomas de Amyas, Robert de Henovere, Laurence le Bere, Elias Balle. 4306.

CI.—1328-9, March 16. Grant from John, son of Richard le Basage, senior, of Carleton near Nottingham, chaplain, to John Brian, of Nottingham, of a 'cultura' of arable land containing four acres in Carleton, in a place called 'Anc Stockyng,' abutting at one end upon Kydale Gate. Witnesses: Robert de Jorz, of Gedeling, Thomas de Stok, Richard Ingram, of Gedeling, William de Bage (*sic*), of Carleton, John le Mygne (*sic*), of the same, Richard Paulyn, of the same, Richard de Gedeling, clerk. 4253.

CII.—1329, April 28. Grant from Richard Dod, of Nottingham, to William de Mekisburgh, of two acres of land in Nottingham upon Westerihull' beyond the Lene. Witnesses: William de Beston and John de Bredon, Bailiffs, William de Crophull, Robert Frauncey, John de Deneby, John Bully, Richard de Halum, John de Henovere. 4307.

CIII.—1329, June 29. Grant from Robert de Bronneby, of Nottingham, to William de Mekisburg', of a rood of land lying in the Wodefeld. Witnesses: William de Beston and John de Bredon, Bailiffs, William de Crophull, Simon de Lenton, Bartholomew de Cotegrave, Robert Fraunceys, John de Henovere, Richard de Gotham. 4308.

CIV.—1329, December 10. Grant from John, son of William le Moygne, senior, of Carleton, to John, son of William le Moygne, junior, of the same, and Margery his sister, of thirteen selions of arable land in the fields of Carleton; whereof nine selions lie together in a 'cultura' on the Halugh' which is called 'the Short Wong,' and two selions lie upon the Holtes, and abutting at one end upon the Holte Steygh, and at the other towards Kydale bekk; and one selion lies upon the Morfurlong'; and another selion on the Long Steny. Witnesses: Robert de Jorce, of Gedeling, Richard Ingram, of the same, William le Basage, of Carleton, Richard le Basage, of the same, Robert Ursel, of the same, John Gobyon, of the same, Richard de Gedeling, clerk. 4309.

CV.—1329-30, March 15. Grant from William de Crophull, of Nottingham, senior, to William de Amyas, of Nottingham, of a croft lying beyond the ditch ('fossatum') of Nottingham. Witnesses: Ralph le Taverner, Mayor, Robert de Bronneby and Ralph de Woloton, Bailiffs, Robert Fraunceys, Bartholomew de Cotegrave, John de Henovere, Robert de Morewod, Ralph de Screveton. 4310.

CVI.—1330, April 27. Grant from Richard, son of Richard de Lameleye, of Gedeling, dwelling ('manens') in Lampadirwawe in Wales, to William de Mekisburg, of Nottingham, of a messuage in Gedeling, and all the land he formerly held of Sir Adam de Everyngham in Gedeling, Carleton and Stoke Bardolf, and two acres in the fields of Gedeling and Stok Bardolf. Witnesses: Sir Robert de Jorce, of Birton, knight, Richard Ingram of Gedeling, John Broun, of the same, William de la Bassage, of Carleton, John Gobiun, of the same, John Moyng, of the same, Richard Paulmer, of the same. 4311.

CVII.—1330, May 9. Grant from Nicholas Fating', son and heir of Henry Fatting', of Gedeling, to William de Mekisburg', of Nottingham, of a 'cultura' of land in Gedeling field in a place called 'Galkindaleouerhinde.' Witnesses: Richard Ingram, of Gedeling, Thomas de Whatton, of Stoke, John Broun, of Gedeling, William Massy, William Bassage, of Carleton, William Pluman, of the same, John Gobyon, of the same. 4313.

CVIII.—1330, August 14. Release by Robert le Palefreyman, of Gedeling, to William de Mekisburg', of Nottingham, of right in seven selions of land in Carleton, whereof four selions lie upon the Halugh', and two selions lie upon Blackehill, and one selion in Westdale, and 12½d. of annual rent from a messuage in Carleton. Witnesses: Robert de Jorce, of Gedeling, Richard Ingram, of the same, John Broun, of the same, William de la Basage, of Carleton, William Plouman, of the same, John Gobion, of the same. 4315.

CIX.—1330, August 20. Grant from Richard le Feron, of Nottingham, chaplain, to William de Mekisburg', of a rent of 4s. from a messuage in the Saturday Market ('in Foro Sabati'). Witnesses: Ralph le Taverner, Mayor, Robert de Bronneby and Ralph de Wolaton, Bailiffs, John le Colier, William de Crophull, Simon de Lenton, John Dun, John de Henovere, William Fykeys. 4317.

CX.—1330, August 22. Release of right in the above property by Ralph, son and heir of the said Richard le Feron, chaplain. Witnesses as above, with addition of Roger le Boustringer and Richard de Greimston. 4318.

CXI.—1330, August 29. Release by William Metal, of Nottingham, and Petronilla his wife, to Henry de Cesterfeld, of Nottingham, of right in a messuage in Nottingham, in a lane called 'Ratunrouwe' opposite the churchyard ('cimiterium') of S. Nicholas. Witnesses: Ralph le Taverner, Mayor, Robert de Bronneby and Ralph de Wolaton, Bailiffs, John de Driffeld, Henry de Langer, John le Lyster, John Aunflys, William de Keggeworth, Richard le Walker. 4319.

CXII.—1330, September 2. Grant from John, son of William Broun, of Gedeling, to William de Mekesborgh, of two selions of arable land in Gedeling and Stoke Bardolf; whereof one selion lies in Gedeling field in a place called 'the Brende,' and abutting upon the Wode Yierd; and the other selion lies in Stoke Bardolf upon Westweyt dale hill. Witnesses: Robert de Jorce, of Gedeling, Richard Ingram, William le Basage, of Carleton, John Moygne, of the same, William, son of Richard Paulyn, of the same. 4320.

CXIII.—1330, September 3. Grant from Robert, son of Robert Ursel, of Carleton, to William de Mekesburgh, of four selions of

arable land in Carleton in a place called 'Alkenthweyt.' Witnesses: Robert le[1] Jorce, of Gedelyng, Richard Ingram, of the same, Thomas de Whatton, of Stokebardolf, William le Basage, of Carleton, John Gobyon, of the same, William Paulyn, of Carleton. 4321.

CXIV.—1330-1, January 9. Grant from Agnes, who was the wife of John, son of Nicholas de Carleton, to William de Mekesburgh, of a selion of arable land in Carleton, in a place called 'Donnecroftdale.' Witnesses: Nicholas de Shelford, Mayor of Nottingham, Thomas de Amyas and Richard Samon, Bailiffs, Ralph de Wolaton, Robert de Morewode, Richard Dod, Robert Fraunceys, Richard de Morewode, of Nottingham, William Basage, of Carleton, Richard Basage, of the same, William Paulyn, Richard de Gedling. 4322.

CXV.—1330-1, January 16. Release by Henry, son of Agnes who was the wife of John, son of Nicholas de Carleton, to William de Mekessburg, of Nottingham, of right in the above selion of land in Donnecroftdale. Witnesses as above, excepting Richard de Gedeling. 4323.

CXVI.—1331, May 19. Grant from Richard Paulyn, of Carleton, to William Paulyn, his brother, of Carleton, of four selions of arable land lying together upon the Swaynes Gores in the field of Carleton, near Bugge Ryding' yierd, and abutting upon the above yierd and upon Donnecroft Dale. Witnesses: Robert de Jorz, of Gedeling, Richard Ingram, William de Basage, Richard de Basage, John Moygne. 4325.

CXVII.—1331, August 15. Grant from John Broun, of Gedeling, to William de Amyas, of Nottingham, of a moiety of a third part of three 'toftman medow' in the meadows of Gedeling and Stoke Bardolf, near the meadow of the said William de Amyas; and also of a moiety of a third part of a rood of meadow in the Westmor in Gedeling meadow. Witnesses: Richard Ingram, of Gedeling, Robert de Jorze, of the same, William de la Basage, of Carlton, John Gobyun, of the same, John Moigne, of the same. 4324.

CXVIII.—1331, September 29. Demise for life from John Moynge, of Carleton, junior, to William de Amyas, of Nottingham, of a 'cultura' of land containing twelve selions lying in the field of

[1] *sic.*

Carleton at the Hold Cros. Witnesses: Richard Ingram, of Gedeling, John Broun, of the same, William de Bassage, Richard de Bassage, John Gobyon, all of Carleton. 4326, 4327.

CXIX.—1331, November 24. Grant from Robert, son of Margery, daughter of Richard Broun, of Gedeling, to William de Amyas, of three selions of arable land and a dole of meadow-land in Gedeling and Stoke Bardolf; whereof one selion lies in Gedeling in a place called 'the Leylonglandes,' and two selions lie in Stoke in a place called the 'Midilforlong,' and the said meadow-land lies in Gedeling in a place called 'Drilandes.' Witnesses: Richard Ingram, Robert le[1] Jorse, John Broun, Roger de Pilley, William Plowman, all of Gedeling, William de la Basage, of Carleton, John Moynge, of the same. 4328.

CXX.—1331, December 29. Release by Alexander, son of Henry de Nottingham, to Laurence le Spicer, of Nottingham, of right in a messuage in the Daily Market ('in Foro Cotidiano'). Witnesses: William de Crophill and Robert de Morewode, Bailiffs, John Brian, Thomas de Amyas, Robert de Henovere, Elias Balle, Thomas de Normanton. 4329.

CXXI.—1332, April 8. Grant for life from Ralph, son of Richard le Feron, of Nottingham, to Agnes, his sister, of a rent of five shillings from a messuage in the Saturday Market ('in Foro Sabati'). Witnesses: Laurence le Spicer, Mayor, William de Crophull and Robert de Morewode, Bailiffs, William de Amyas, John le Colier, John Dun, Robert Fraunceys, Richard de Halum, John de Hokenal, John Bully. 4330.

CXXII.—1332, May 7. Grant from John, son of William Walkelyn, of Nottingham, to William de Amyas, of a tenement in Gosgate. Witnesses: Laurence le Spicer, Mayor, William de Crophull and Robert de Morewode, Bailiffs, John le Colier, John Dun, Robert de Bronneby, Ralph de Wolaton, John de Henovere, Nicholas de Breydiston, Richard Weste, Robert le Eyre. 4331.

CXXIII.—1332, June 17. Grant from Nicholas Fatting, of Gedeling, to William de Amyas, of Nottingham, of six selions of land in

[1] *sic.*

Gedeling, in a place called 'Bernispit.' Witnesses: Richard Ingram, John Broun, William Plouman, all of Gedeling, William de la Bassage, John Gobyon, John Moynge, all of Carleton, Thomas de Whatton, of Bardolf Stok. 4362.

CXXIV.—1332, November 28. Grant from Ralph le Feroun, son and heir of Richard le Feroun, of Nottingham, to William de Amyas, of Nottingham, and Margery his wife, of all his tenements and rents in Nottingham, which descended to him after his father's death, near the house of Robert le Cuppere, 'dubber,' and elsewhere, in Lorimers' Street ('in Vico Lorimeriorum'), and a rent issuing from a tenement on the Cokstolrowe, and another rent from a house in the Saturday Market ('in Foro Sabati'). Witnesses: Henry de Cestrefeld, Mayor, John de Tumby and John de Wydmerpoll, Bailiffs, Nicholas de Shelford, John Dun, John Bryan, Robert Fraunceys, Richard Dod, John de Sneynton, Bartholomew de Cotegrave. 4332.

CXXV.—1332, December 2. Release by Agnes, daughter of Richard le Feron, of Nottingham, to Ralph, son and heir of Richard le Feron, of Nottingham, her brother, of right in a rent of 5s. from certain tenements in the Saturday Market ('in Foro Sabati'). Witnesses: Henry de Cestrefeld, Mayor, John de Wydmerpoll and John de Tumby, Bailiffs, Robert Fraunceys, John Dun, Richard Dod, William de Crophull, junior, Nicholas de Shelford. 4333.

CXXVI.—1332, December 17. Grant from Robert, son of Geoffrey le Peynter, of Nottingham, to William de Amyas, of a messuage in the Lorimers' Street ('in Vico Lorimeriorum'). Witnesses: Henry de Cesterfeld, Mayor, John de Tumby and John de Wydmarpol, Bailiffs, John le Colier, Laurence le Spicer, John Brian, Ralph de Wolaton, John de Henovere, John Dun, Alexander de Kente, Roger de Hokenal, Richard Hunte, John de Adthilwell, Clerk. 4334.

CXXVII.—1332-3, February 4. Grant from John, son of John Walkelin, of Nottingham, to William de Amyas, of a rent of twelve pence from a messuage formerly the property of John Walkelin, his father, in Gosgate. Witnesses: Henry de Cesterfeld, Mayor, John de Tumby and John de Wydmarpol, Bailiffs, John le Colier, William de Crophill, John de Henovere, Ralph de Wolaton, Nicholas de Breydeston, Richard Weste, John de Adthilwell, Clerk. 4335.

CXXVIII.—1332-3, February 13. Grant from Robert Mough, of Gedeling, to William de Amyas, of a selion of land in Stoke Bardolf, in a place called 'Westweytdalenetherende.' Witnesses: Richard Ingram, of Gedeling, John Broun, of the same, William de la Basage, of Carleton, John Gobyon, of the same. 4336.

CXXIX.—1333, March 30. Grant from Nicholas Fatting, of Gedeling, to William de Amyas, of Nottingham, of a 'cultura' of land in the field of Gedeling, in a place called 'Bernespit.' Witnesses same as CXXIII., with addition of Robert de Jorze, of Gedeling, and the omission of John Moynge and Thomas de Whatton. 4363.

CXXX.—1333, May 23. Grant from John, son of John Walkelyn of Nottingham, to William de Amyas, of a rent of 4s. from a messuage in Gosgate. Witnesses: Henry de Cesterfeld, Mayor, John de Tumby and John de Wydmarpol, Bailiffs, John le Colier, Robert de Bronneby, William de Crophull, Ralph de Wolaton, John de Henovere, John de Adthilwell, Clerk. 4337.

CXXXI.—1333, November 7. Grant from John, son and heir of Richard de Whatton, of Carleton, to William de Amyas, of a messuage in Carleton, and twenty-four selions of arable land in Carleton upon Brakethweyt. Witnesses: Sir Robert de Jorce, knight, Thomas de Whatton, Richard Ingram, Laurence le Spicer, of Nottingham, John Brian, Ralph le Taverner, John de Henovere. 4338.

CXXXII.—1333, December 19. Release by Stephen, son of William de Crophull, of Nottingham, to William de Amyas, of right in a rood of land in Nottingham meadows abutting upon the Lene. Witnesses: Robert de Bronneby and Ralph de Wolaton, Bailiffs, John le Colier, Laurence le Spicer, John de Tumby, Thomas de Amyas, Robert Fraunceys, John de Henovere, John de Adthilwell, Clerk. 4339.

CXXXIII.—1333-4, March 24. Grant from Nicholas Facting, of Gedeling, to William de Amyas, of two selions of land in Bardolf Stoke, abutting upon the King's high-way of Carleton Dick. Witnesses: Richard Ingram, of Gedeling, Robert de Jorze, of the same, William de la Basage, Richard de la Basage, John Gobiun, John Moynge, all of Carleton. 4340.

CXXXIV.—1334, September 1. Release by John Moygne, of Carleton, junior, to William de Amyas, of right in twelve selions of land, lying in Carlton, in a 'cultura' on the Halugh' called 'the Short Wong.' Witnesses: Robert de Bronneby and Ralph de Wolaton, Bailiffs of Nottingham, William Basage, Richard Basage, John Gobiun, John Moygne, senior, all of Carleton, Richard Ingram, of Gedeling, Thomas de Whatton, of Bardolfstoke. 4341.

CXXXV.—1334, November 1. Release by Robert Fraunceys, of Nottingham, and Matilda his wife, to Laurence le Spicer, of the same, of right in four booths with lofts adjoining them[1] in the Saturday Market ('in Foro Sabati'), two of which shops lie opposite the booths of Drapers[2] next a lane which leads into the Drapers' Booths; and also in a rent of 10s. from a cellar in the Daily Market ('in Foro Cotidiano'). Witnesses: Roger de Botehale, Mayor, Robert de Morewode and Richard de Chillewelle, Bailiffs, William de Amyas, John le Colier, John Brian, John de Tumby, Bartholomew de Cotegrave, John Dun, Richard Dod. 4342.

CXXXVI.—1334-5, February 9. Release by Philip de Somervill, knight, to William de Amyas, of Nottingham, of right in eight acres of arable land and in half an acre of meadow-land in the field of Stokebardolf, which eight and a half acres are held by John Pelet of the said Philip; whereof half an acre lies in the Hoverwynnes, and half an acre in the Longe Wong'; and half an acre in the Foxholes; and half an acre in Westewhededalehull; and an acre in Aywordpit; and an acre on Carleton dik; and an acre upon Sprowesmerhull; and half an acre in the Longesprowesmere; and half an acre on the Harde; and half an acre in the Netherwynnes; and half an acre in the Stathes; and half an acre on the far-side[3] upon Brakinhull; and half an acre upon Trenteforlong; and half an acre in Holdyng. Witnesses: Thomas de Whatton, of Stoke, Richard Ingram, of Gedeling, William Bassage, of Carleton, Richard Bassage, of Carleton, John Gobyun, of Carleton, John Moygne, of Carleton. Dated at Wychenore. 4343.

[1] 'in quatuor seldis cum solariis dictis seldis adjacentibus.'

[2] 'ex opposito seldarum draperiorum.'

[3] 'in latere ulteriori.'

CXXXVII.—1334-5, March 2. Grant from John, son of John de Henovere, of Nottingham, to Henry de Cesterfeld, of Nottingham, of two selions of arable land lying upon Blacclivegate in Lenton. Witnesses: Roger de Botehal, Mayor, Robert de Morewod and Richard de Chillewell, Bailiffs, William de Amyas, William de Gotham, Laurence le Spicer, John de Tumby, Thomas de Amyas, Robert de Henovere, John, son of Robert, of Lenton, Roger son of William, of the same, William Cosyn, of the same. 4344.

CXXXVIII.—1335, April 20. Grant from Nicholas Facting, of Gedeling, to William de Amyas, of a selion of land called 'Havedland' in the field of Stokebardolf, next the path ('sty') which leads from Stoke to Carleton Dike; and also a selion of land in Gedeling field opposite the Halow, abutting upon the road leading to 'Padeynyate;' and also a dole of meadow containing one rood in Gedeling meadow upon Driland, and abutting at one end upon the headland ('forera') formerly John del Ston's, and upon the 'Forlong de Calwyrcroft.' Witnesses: Richard Ingram, Robert de Jorse, William Plouman, all of Gedeling, William de la Basage, Richard de la Basage, John Moyng, John Gobiun, all of Carleton. 4364.

CXXXIX.—1335, April 22. Grant from Elizabeth, daughter of Robert de Ufton, of Nottingham, to William de Amyas, of a messuage and open place in the Stonstrete, and five cottages in the Tanners' Street ('in Vico Tannatorum') near the highway which leads into the Belwordgate. Witnesses: Roger de Botehale, Mayor, Robert de Morewod and Richard de Chillewell, Bailiffs, Laurence le Spicer, Thomas de Amyas, John de Tumby, Robert Fraunceys, William de Beston, John de Tytheby. 4346.

CXL.—1335, June 8. Release from Ralph le Feroun, of Nottingham, and Tiphania his wife, to William de Amyas and Margery his wife, of right in a tenement in the Lorimers' Street ('in Vico Lorimeriorum'), between the tenement of Robert le Cupper, 'dubber,' and the tenement of the said William, which the said William and Margery had demised to them for the term of their life. Witnesses: Roger de Bothale, Mayor, Robert de Morewode and Richard de Chillewell, Bailiffs, Laurence le Spicer, John le Colyer, John de Tumby, William Bryan, Thomas de Amyas, John de Henovere, Robert Fraunceys, John de Peverwych, Clerk. 4345.

CXLI.—1335, June 20. Grant from Robert, son of William Casteleyn, of Nottingham, to John de Baston, of Nottingham, and Emma his wife, of a messuage in Hundegate. Witnesses: Roger de Botehale, Mayor, Robert de Morewod and Richard de Chillewell, Bailiffs, William de Eland, William de Amyas, John le Colier, William de Crophull, John de Driffeld, Henry de Langer, John de Tumby, Thomas de Amyas. 4347.

CXLII.—[1335.] Agreement between the above parties that the said John and Emma his wife shall have a term of 31 years in the said tenement. Witnesses same as above, with the substitution of Laurence le Spicer for William de Crophull. 4348.

CXLIII.—1335, October 22. Grant from John Broun, of Gedeling, to William de Mekesburgh, of four selions of arable land in Gedeling, Carleton, and Stok Bardolf; whereof one selion lies in Gedeling near the Morgate; and one selion in Carleton upon Blakhill, abutting upon Westdale and upon the headland ('forera') formerly William Boylle's; and two selions in Stok Bardolf near the land of the said William de Mekisburg. Witnesses: Richard Ingram, of Gedeling, William Ploghman, of the same, Roger de Pilleye, of Gedelinge, Thomas de Whatton, of Stok Bardolf, John Gauge, of the same. 4349.

CXLIV.—1335, October 25. Release by John, son of John Broun, of Gedeling, chaplain, to William de Mekesburgh, of right in the above four selions. Witnesses same as above, with the omission of John Gauge. 4350.

CXLV.—1335, December 16. Grant from William Paulyn, of Carlton, to William de Amyas, of a selion of land in Stok Bardolf, in a place known as 'the Dikfal,' abutting upon the ditch ('fossatum') of Carleton and at the other end upon the headland ('forera') of Robert le Mough'. Witnesses: Richard Ingram, of Gedelyng, Thomas de Whatton, of Stok, John Moygne, of Carleton, William Basage, of Carleton, Robert Ursell, of the same. 4351.

CXLVI.—1335-6, February 25. Grant from Robert le Mogh, of Gedeling, to William de Amyas, of three selions of arable land in the field of Gedeling, in a place called 'Bernes Pit.' Witnesses: Laurence le Espicer, of Nottingham, Mayor [of Nottingham], Richard

le Curzon, of Nottingham, and Thomas de Normanton, Bailiffs, Ralph de Wollaton, of Nottingham, Richard Ingram, of Gedeling, William le Ploghman, of the same, Roger de Pilleye, of the same. 4352.

CXLVII.—1336, April 25. Grant from William de Amyas, of Nottingham, to John de Bredon, of the same, and Emma his wife, for the term of their lives, of a messuage in the Lorimers' Street ('in Vico Lorimeriorum'), at the rent of 40s., with further term to John their son for life. Witnesses: Laurence le Spicer, Mayor, Richard le Curson and Thomas de Normanton, Bailiffs, John le Colier, Richard Dod, John Dun, John de Hokenal, John de Hycham, Alexander de Kente, Richard le Sherman. 4353.

CXLVIII.—1336, April 27. Grant from Robert Mouth, of Gedeling, to William de Amyas, of six selions of land in Gedeling at Bernespit. Witnesses: Richard Ingram, Robert de Jorse, William Plouman, all of Gedeling, William Basage, John Gobyun, Richard Basage, all of Carleton. 4356.

CXLIX.—1336, October 5. Release by John Brom[1] and Idonea his wife to William de Amyas, of right in three selions of land in Gedelyng in Bernespit, and in one rood in Stokebardolf lying under the Halle Hill and abutting upon the Blakepit. Witnesses: John de Shirwode, Richard Ingram, Thomas de Whatton, Roger Duket, William le Ploghman, and Roger de Pilleye. 4354.

CL.—1336, October 26. Grant from Robert Mough', of Gedeling, to William de Amyas, of Nottingham, of a rood of land in Gedeling, abutting upon the Brodwong. Witnesses: Richard Ingram, of Gedeling, Robert de Jorse, of the same, William Basage, of Carleton, John Moygne, of the same, John Gobyun, of the same. 4355.

CLI.—1336-7, January 18. Grant from Nicholas Fatting, of Gedeling, to William de Amyas, of four selions of land in Gedeling, abutting upon the Esthauwenock. Witnesses: Richard Ingram, Robert de Jorse, William Plouman, all of Gedeling, William de la Basage, John Moynge, John Gobiun, all of Carleton. 4365.

[1] So in original (for 'Broun').

CLII.—1336-7, March 4. Grant for life from Henry Litelproud, of Nottingham, to Henry de Cesterfeld, of the same, of a messuage in Nottingham in the Milneholes in the rock, near the tenement of Henry the Miller ('molendinarius'). Witnesses: Robert de Crophull, Mayor, John de Tumby and William Brian, Bailiffs, William de Gotham, Ralph le Taverner, John de Bredon, Richard de Chillewell, Richard de Yorke, John de Welles. 4357.

CLIII.—1336-7, March 4. Grant from Henry Lytelproud, of Nottingham, to Henry de Cesterfeld, of the same, and Avicia his wife, and Margery and Agnes, their daughters, of three messuages in the Milneholes, next the King's highway leading to the Mills of the King; and also of a messuage in the same street in the rock. Witnesses: Robert de Crophull, Mayor, John de Tumby and William Brian, Bailiffs, William de Gotham, John de Morley, William de Kegworth, 'lyster,' John Aunflys, William de Cesterfeld, Henry de Langer, Nicholas le Glover. 4358.

CLIV.—1337, July 10. Grant from Nicholas Fating, of Gedeling, to William de Amyas, of four selions of land, containing one acre in Gedeling, abutting upon Esthauwenok'. Witnesses: Richard Ingram, Robert le Jorce, William Plouman, all of Gedeling, Richard de la Bassage, John Moygne, John Gobiun, all of Carleton, Thomas de Whatton, of Bardolfstok'. 4366.

CLV.—1337, October 7. Release by Sarra, who was the wife of John Sande, of Nottingham, to Ralph de Wolaton, of her dower in two cottages in S. James's Street ('in Vico Sancti Jacobi'). [*No witnesses.*] 4359.

CLVI.—1337, October 27. Release by Joan, who was the wife of Robert le Mogh, of Gedeling, to William de Amias, of Nottingham, merchant, of her dower in her late husband's lands in Carleton, Gedeling, and Stok. Witnesses: Henry de Shasterfeld, Mayor of Nottingham, John de Perewich and Simon de Wodeburgh, Bailiffs, Laurence le Spicer, John le Colier, Ralph de Wolaton. 4360.

CLVII.—1337, November 11. Release by Simon de Hoppewell, of Nottingham, and Joan his wife, to Ralph de Wolaton, of Nottingham, of a rent of 7½d. from the said Ralph's house in Saint James's Street ('in Vico Sancti Jacobi'). Witnesses: Henry de Cesterfeld,

Mayor, John de Peverwyche and Simon de Wodeburg, Bailiffs, William de Amyas, Robert Frauncceys, Richard de Halum, John de Wydmarpol', Ralph Mayn, William le Wayte, Ralph de Cokewell, Richard Schoter, Richard de Toueton, Hugh le Tyler, John de Beston, Ralph le Copper. 4361.

CLVIII.—[1337-8.] Agreement between Andrew Luterel, of Nottingham, and Richard of York ('de Eboraco'), of Nottingham, butcher, and Margery his wife, for a lease for 20 years to the said Richard and Margery of a messuage in the Daily Market ('in Foro Cotidiano'), the term to commence on Palm Sunday, 12 Edward III.[1] Witnesses: Henry de Cesterfeld, Mayor, John de Peverwyche and Simon de Wodeburg', Bailiffs, John de Tumby, William Brian, John de Sneynton, Laurence le Bere, Elias Balle, William Picard. 4370.

CLIX.—1337-8, January 27. Grant from William, son of Richard Broun, of Gedeling, to William de Amyas, of a selion of land in Stokebardolf in a place called 'Clement crofthende.' Witnesses: Richard Ingram, Robert de Jorse, William Plouman, all of Gedeling, Thomas de Whatton, of Bardolfstoke, Richard de la Basage, John Gobiun, John Moygne, all of Carleton. 4367.

[1337-8, January 27?] Agreement between the parties to the above, for the annulling of the said grant upon payment of eight shillings by the said William, son of Richard Broun, to the said William de Amyas. 4368.

CLX.—1338, April 19. Grant from William de Spondon, of Nottingham, and Emma his wife, to William de Amyas, of a rent of ten shillings from their messuage in the high street which leads from the Daily Market to S. Mary's Church.[2] Witnesses: Henry de Cesterfeld, Mayor, John de Peverwyche, Simon de Wodeburg, Ralph le Taverner, Richard Saumon, William Picard, John de Radeclif, Laurence le Bere, Elias Balle, Richard le Taverner. 4369.

CLXI.—1338, April 20. Grant from Andrew Luterel, of Nottingham, to Richard of York ('de Eboraco'), of Nottingham, and Margery his wife, of a messuage in the Daily Market ('in Foro

[1] April 5, 1338.
[2] 'in alto vico qui ducit a Foro Cotidiano usque ad Ecclesiam Beatae Mariae.'

Cotidiano'), near the messuage of Robert Ingram, knight. Witnesses: Henry de Cesterfeld, Mayor, John de Peverwyche and Simon de Wodeburge, Bailiffs, William Brian, John de Tumby, Robert de Henovere, John de Sneynton, Laurence le Bere, Elias Balle, Walter de Walton, Roger Baroud, Adam Foucher, Walter Hock. 4371.

CLXII.—1338, April 25. Release by Andrew Luterel, of Nottingham, to Richard of York ('de Eboraco'), of the same, butcher, and Margery his wife, of right in the above messuage in the Daily Market ('in Foro Cotidiano'), extending from the King's highway to the said Andrew's brew-house.[1] Witnesses: Henry de Cesterfeld, Mayor, John de Peverwyche and Simon de Wodeburg, Bailiffs, John de Tumby, William Brian, Thomas de Normanton, John de Sneynton, Roger Baroud, Walter Hock, Adam Foucher, Laurence le Bere, Elias Balle, Richard le Taverner, Richard Saumon, William Picard. 4372.

CLXIII.—1338, October 29. Grant from Sir[2] John called 'le Greyne,' of Beston, chaplain, to William de Amyas, of two messuages in Nottingham, one of them in the Stonystrete, between the tenement formerly Robert Dabon's and the lane leading to the Tanners' Street ('Vicus Tannatorum'); and the other messuage lies in a lane called 'Blayslane:' which messuages he had of the feoffment of William de Beston, of Nottingham. Witnesses: Henry de Cestrefeld, Mayor, John de Baston and Richard de Halum, Bailiffs, Robert de Crophull, John le Colyer, Ralph le Taverner, Roger de Botehale, John de Tumby, William Bryan, Richard Samon, Robert de Morewode, Richard Cursoun, Adam de Colewyk, Adam Palmer, Adam Remay. 4373.

CLXIV.—1338, October 30. Release by William de Beston, of Nottingham, to William de Amyas, of right in the above two messuages. Witnesses: Henry de Cestrefeld, Mayor, John de Baston and Richard de Halum, Bailiffs, Robert de Crophull, Richard Samon, Robert de Morewode, Hugh de Stapelford. 4374.

CLXV.—1338, December 20. Grant from John de Stanleye, of Watenowe, junior, and Alice his wife, to William de Amyas, of a vacant piece of ground in Nottingham in a lane called 'the Dedlane.' Witnesses: Henry de Cestrefeld, Mayor, John de Baston and Richard

[1] 'usque ad bracinam meam.'
[2] 'Dominus Johannes dictus le Greyne.'

de Halum, Bailiffs, John le Colyer, William son of Margery de Crophull, John de Henovere, Richard Dodde, William de Wodburgh, Roger Baroud, John son of Henry. 4375.

CLXVI.—1339, June 8. Grant from John de Peverwych, of Nottingham, to William de Amyas, of an acre of arable land in Nottingham, in a place called 'Snapedale,' abutting upon the dovecot of the House of S. Leonard.[1] Witnesses: Henry de Cestrefeld, Mayor, John de Baston and Richard de Halum, Bailiffs, John le Colyer, William de Crophull, Robert Fraunceys, William Bryan, Richard de Morewode, John de Schirrewode. 4378.

CLXVII.—1339, August 29. Grant from John, son of Henry le Meyreman, of Nottingham, and Cecily his wife, to William de Amyas, of Nottingham, of a rent of four shillings from two tenements of John de Hertil, of Nottingham, tanner, in the Great Marsh ('in Magno Marisco'), opposite the wall of the Friars Minor. Witnesses: Henry de Cesterfeld, Mayor, John de Bàston and Richard de Halum, Bailiffs, Richard de Chillewell, Gervase de Brademer, John de Thurmeton, Henry del Howes. 4379.

CLXVIII.—1339, August 29. Agreement between the above parties for the annulling of the above grant, subject to the payment of the said rent to William de Amyas for a term of 12 years. Witnesses as above, with the addition of Richard le Potter. 4380.

CLXIX.—1339, November 11. Grant from John de Pevenwych, of Nottingham, to William de Amyas, of two acres of arable land and one rood, lying in Nottingham in a place called 'the Wodfeld,' three roods whereof abut upon the Beksyk towards the east. Witnesses: John le Colyer, Mayor, John de Baston and Richard de Halum, Bailiffs, Robert de Crophull, Robert Fraunceys, John de Shirrewode, William de Roderham. 4381.

CLXX.—1339-40, February 6. Grant from Robert, son of Robert Ursel, of Carleton, to William de Amyas, of three acres of arable land in Carleton, whereof one rood lies at Noxthentwelle; and one acre lies in Ryecroft in the Middulfurlong; and another rood lies in Ryecroft in a place called 'Acrehavedes;' and five roods lie at Carlewode Buske. Witnesses: John Colier, Mayor, John de Baston and

[1] 'super columbarium Domus Sancti Leonardi.'

Richard de Halum, Bailiffs, Richard Ingram, of Geddelyng, Thomas de Whatton, of Stokebardulf, John Ursel, of Carleton, chaplain, Richard Basage, of the same. 4382.

CLXXI.—1339-40, February 7. Agreement between Robert, son of Robert Ursel, of Carleton, and William de Amyas, for the annulling of the above grant upon payment by the said Robert of six marks of silver. [*No witnesses.*] 4383.

CLXXII.—1340, June 29. Grant from William de Kirkeby, of Coventre, and Alice his wife, to William de Amyas, of a plot of land in Nottingham in Great Smiths' Gate ('in Vico Magnorum Fabrorum'). Witnesses: John le Colier, Mayor, John de Baston and Richard de Halum, Bailiffs, Ralph de Wolaton, Robert Frauncevs, William de Crophull, John de Rippeley, Richard Dod, John de Peverwyche. 4384.

CLXXIII.—1340, July 3. Release by Nicholas, son of Thomas de Sesyngden, of Coventre, to William de Amyas, of right in the above plot of land. Witnesses: John le Colier, Mayor, John de Baston and Richard de Halum, Bailiffs, Ralph de Wolaton, Robert Frauncevs, William de Crophull, Hugh son of Laurence le Spicer, John de Rippeley, Richard Dod, John de Peverwych, Thomas de Mekisburg. 4385.

CLXXIV.—1340, August 1. Release by Robert de Crophull, of Nottingham, to William de Amyas, of a rent of eight shillings, and one cock and three hens, from a tenement formerly held by Thomas le Orfure in the Lorimers' Street ('in Vico Lorimeriorum'). Witnesses: John Colier, Mayor, John de Baston and Richard de Halum, Bailiffs, Roger de Botehale, Robert de Morewod, Hugh le Spicer, William Brian. 4386.

CLXXV.—1340-1, January 6. Grant from Pain de Vilers, of Kinalton, knight, to William de Amyas, of Nottingham, and Margery his wife, of Geoffrey Hull, Ralph Hull, and Geoffrey Aylmer, all of Kinalton, bondsmen ('nativi') belonging to the said Pain, with all their chattels and *sequelae*, begotten and to be begotten, and with all other profits, to wit, fisheries, pasturages, meadows, ways, waters, and turbaries within the town and without. He also grants to the same William three messuages and six bovates of arable land

in Kynalton, which the said bondsmen hold in bondage of him. Witnesses: Thomas de Chauworth, knight, John Fiz-William, knight, William de Byngham, knight, John Rosell, of Cotegrave, John in the Wyloughes, of Kercolston, John Fancoat, John de Rotheleye, John de Westthorp, Ralph de Wolaton, of Nottingham, Thomas de Amyas, of the same, John Tumby, William de Crophill, Thomas de Edwalton, John de Bredon, William de Wodburgh.[1] 4387.

CLXXVI.—1341, May 31. Grant from John Gaugy, of Stoke Bardulf, to William de Amyas, of one rood of land lying upon Brakenhull, in the fields of Stokebardulf. Witnesses: Thomas de Whatton, of Stokebardulf, Richard Ingram, of Gedeling, Robert Ursel, of Carleton, Richard le Basage, of the same, Roger de Pilley, of Gedeling. 4388.

CLXXVII.—1342, June 30. Grant from John, son of Simon Gaugy, of Stoke Bardolf, to William de Amyas, of Nottingham, of half an acre of land in Stokbardolf field, in the furlong called 'Estlonge and Westlonge.' Witnesses: Thomas de Whatton, of Stokebardolf, Richard Ingram, of Gedelyng, Roger de Pillay, of the same, Richard Basage, of Carleton, John Moigne, of the same. 4390.

CLXXVIII.—1345-6, March 20. Grant from Richard Dodd to William de Amyas and Margery his wife, of a rent of ten shillings from a tenement in the Lorimers' Street ('in Vico Lorimeriorum'). Witnesses: John de Tumby, Mayor, Ralph Colier and Nicholas de Crophill, Bailiffs, Thomas de Normanton, Richard Colier, John de Watenowe, William de Skegby, Richard de Pollesworth, William de Crophill. 4392.

CLXXIX.—1346, September 4. Release by Henry, son and heir of John le Spicere, of Nottingham, to Hugh, son of Laurence le Spicere, of Nottingham, of right in four cottages with the lofts built over them,[2] in Lorimers' Street ('in Vico Lorymeriorum'). Witnesses: John de Tumby, Mayor, Ralph Colier and Nicholas de Crophill, Bailiffs, Thomas de Normanton, Richard Colier, William de Skegby, Ralph de Wolaton, John de Watenowe, Richard Dod, Nicholas de Shelford. 4393.

[1] Pain de Vilers' seal bears 'six lyoncels 3, 2, 1,' as described by Thoroton, p. 77 a.

[2] 'cum solariis superaedificatis,'

CLXXX.—1346-7, January 12. Agreement between William de Amyas and Margery his wife, and John, son of Payn de Vilers, knight, that whereas the said John had given and granted to the said William and Margery a piece of meadow in Kynalton, called 'Hicling Gate,' to have and to hold to the said William and Margery and their heirs for ever; the said William and Margery grant that, if they hold the aforesaid piece of meadow peacefully and without disturbance for the term of 12 years following the date of this agreement, the charter of feoffment made to the said William and Margery by the said John shall be annulled; otherwise, it shall retain its force. [*In Norman-French.*] 4394.

CLXXXI.—1346-7, January 23. Grant from John Broun, of Gedelyng, chaplain, to William de Amyas, of Nottingham, of a 'cultura' of arable land in Gedelyng fields, containing six selions and a 'gora,' lying in Bernepit, abutting at one end upon Wulfhowe and at the other end upon the headland ('forera') of Hugh de Herthill. Witnesses: Richard Ingram, of Gedelyng, Robert Jorce, of the same, John Moigne, of Carleton, Robert Ursel, Thomas de Whatton, of Stoke Bardolf. 4395.

CLXXXII.—1346-7, February 22. Grant from John, son of Pain de Vilers, of Kinalton, knight, to William de Amyas and Margery his wife, of John del Grene, of Kinalton, and Robert Huberd, of the same, bondsmen ('nativi') of the said John, son of Pain de Vilers, with all their chattels, *sequelae*, and profits, and two messuages and two bovates of arable land in Kinalton, which the said John del Grene and Robert Huberd hold of him in bondage. He also grants one . . . . and two bovates of arable land of his demesne in Kinalton which William Broun formerly held. Witnesses: Pain de Vilers, knight, William de Grey, knight, William de Byngham, knight, John Rosel, William de Westthorp, Thomas de Edwalton, Mayor of Nottingham, Walter de Walton and William de Crophull, Bailiffs, Robert de Crophill, William Bryan. 4396.

CLXXXIII.—1348, April 17. Grant from Matilda, who was the wife of John Passeys, of Nottingham, to William de Holm, of Nottingham, and Legarda his wife, of a messuage in the high street leading from the Daily Market to the King's Castle.[1] Witnesses:

[1] 'in alto vico qui ducit a Foro Cotidiano usque ad Castrum Domini Regis Notinghamiae.'

[Robert] de Morewode, Mayor, Richard Sherman and Robert de Brunneby, Bailiffs, John de Tumby, Bartholomew de Cotegrave, Thomas de Normanton, William de Skegby, John Pycard, ... Colyer, Robert de Malteby, Robert de . . . . , Clerk. 4397.

CLXXXIV.—1348, June 16. Grant from Bartholomew de Cotegrave to William de Amyas, of Nottingham, and Margery his wife, of the manor of Watenowe Chaworth, with all appurtenances, a windmill, bondsmen, etc., etc., and also of his manor of Ryddynges near Alferton, with appurtenances, a water-mill, bondsmen, etc., etc.: to hold for their lives, with remainder to Hugh le Spicere, of Nottingham, and Joan his wife, daughter of the said William, with remainder to their son William, and his heirs male, with remainder in default of heirs to Agnes, daughter of the said William de Amyas, and remainder after the death of the said Agnes to William, son of Ralph de Wolaton, of Nottingham, and his heirs male, with remainder in default of heirs to John, son of Ralph de Wolaton, of Nottingham, and his heirs male, with remainder in default of heirs to Thomas, son of Ralph de Wolaton, of Nottingham, and his heirs male, with remainder over to the right heirs of the said William de Amyas. Witnesses: John de Anneslcye, knight, William de Sclston, Robert de Sutton, William de Worthyngton, Stephen Smyth, of Watenowe, John de Stanleye, cordewaner. 4398, 4399.

CLXXXV.—1348, October 5. Grant from John, son of John de Shenyngdon, of Carleton near Nottingham, to William de Amyas, of a rent of four shillings from his messuage in Carleton, which messuage descended to him after the death of Emma Moygne his mother. Witnesses: Nicholas de Crophill, Mayor of Nottingham, William de Edwalton and John de Welles, Bailiffs, Richard Ingram, of Gedelyng, Thomas de Whatton, of Stoke Bardolf, Richard de Basage, of Carleton. 4401.

CLXXXVI.—[*Undated.*] A Draft Terrier of the tenements and rents belonging to William de Anyas (*sic*), or de Mekesboro, in the town of Nottingham, headed: 'Haec sunt tenementa et redditus Willelmi de Anyas in villa Notinghamiae' (*i.e.*, 'these are the tenements and rents of William de Anyas in the town of Nottingham'). Over the name 'Willelmi de Anyas' is written, in another hand by which the numerous alterations in the draft were made, 'vel Willelmo

(*sic*) de Mekesboro.' The property specified consists of 25 messuages, 22 tenements, 9 pieces of land, 1 bakehouse ('pistrina'), 12 shops, and 137s. in rents, exclusive of tenements and messuages the numbers of which are not specified. 4294.

CLXXXVII.—[*Undated.*] List of tenements formerly belonging to William de Amyas entitled: 'Haec sunt tenementa existentia extra indenturas inter Johannem de Wollaton et Willelmum Spycer de eorum purpartibus' (*i.e.*, 'these are the tenements not included in the indentures between John de Wollaton and William Spicer regarding their parts in an inheritance'), specifying 10 tenements, 1 curtilage, 1 shop, 1 tenement with sheepcots, which rendered to William de Amyas £8 4s. 8d. 4295.

CLXXXVIII.—1354, June 13. Grant from Idonea de Blakebourn, sometime the wife of John de Blakebourn, of Nottingham, to John de Blakebourn, of Nottingham, son of the said John her late husband, of a chief messuage in Nottingham near the churchyard ('cimiterium') of the Church of the Blessed Peter, between the messuage of Simon Bertevill and a lane leading from the Lorimers' Street ('a Vico Lorimeriorum') to the said church. Witnesses: Walter de Walton, Mayor, Roger de Gamelston and Adam Barry, Bailiffs, John de Brigeford, Richard de Lyndeby, marchaunt, William Day, Geoffrey Plot, William le Colier. Stretton MSS., No. XIII.

CLXXXIX.—[*Undated.*] Exemplification, in an early 16th century hand, of Sir Avery de Sulney's allowance of the Burgesses' right to pasture in Basford (LXXIV., p. 150 of this volume), and of Sir Robert de Cockfield's release of the acknowledgment paid for the same (No. LXXXIII., p. 162 of this volume). Signed: 'Thes be the trewe copyes of ij. dedis undre saille (*i.e.*, 'seal') whiche we have seyn (*i.e.*, 'seen'), as dothe apere here above writyn. By me, John', Prior of Lenton. By me, Johnn' Willughby, Kt.' 4403.

CXC.—1361, August 13. Grant from Richard Colier, of Nottingham, marchaunt, to William, son of William de Thurgerton, of Nottingham, of a messuage in the Stonstrete. Witnesses: Nicholas de Crophull, Mayor, Geoffrey Plot and Ralph de Calverton, Bailiffs, John Luterell, John Samon, Ralph de Torlaton, John de Tumby. 4406.

CXCI.—1369, July 29. Grant from John, son of Ralph de Wollaton, of Nottingham, to William de Crescy, Vicar of the Church of Greseley, and to Sir Roger, parson of the Church of Notehale, of all his lands and tenements, rents, services, etc., in the towns of Nottingham, Lenton and Radford, which formerly belonged to William de Amyas, of Nottingham, and which descended to him after the death of the said William de Amyas, excepting the annual rent from divers tenements assigned to the Chantry founded by the said William de Amyas. Witnesses: William Colyar, Mayor, Thomas de Morwod and William de Thrompton, Bailiffs, John Samon, Ralph Torkard, of Radford, Godman Glasewright, of Lenton, John de Northampton, of Lenton, William de Manchestur, of Beeston, John de Capella,[1] of Radford. 4408.

CXCII.—1370, May 7. Release by William de Opwell, of Nottingham, to John de Wolaton, son of Ralph de Wolaton, of Nottingham, of right in a messuage in the Lorimers' Street ('in Vico Lorimeriorum') between the tenements of John de Lamley and of Hugh le Spycer of the Chantry ('de Canteria'). [*No witnesses.*] 4409.

CXCIII.—1370, October 23. Grant from William Crecy, Vicar of the Church of Gresley, and Roger, parson of the Church of Nuthall, to John Wolaton, of Watnowe, son of Ralph de Wolaton, of Nottingham, and to Margery his wife, of all lands and tenements, rents, etc., in Nottingham, Lenton and Radford, which formerly belonged to William de Amyas, of Nottingham. Witnesses: John Samon, Mayor of Nottingham, Henry de Bradmer and Thomas de Bothall, Bailiffs, William de Beeston, William Cupper, Godman Glasewryght, of Lenton, John de Chapell, of Radford. 4410.

CXCIV.—1370-1, January 6. Grant from Richard Collesone, of Nottingham, to Robert Chaumbirleyn, of the same, and Amy, his wife, of a curtilage in Hundegate. Witnesses: John Samon, Mayor, Henry de Brademer and Thomas de Bottale, Bailiffs, William Colier, William de Beston, Adam Peyntour, all of Nottingham.[2] 4411.

[1] *i.e.*, 'of the chapel.'

[2] The seal has the inscription 'PRIVE : SV : EP . . . . ,' and a shield bearing an eagle displayed, impaling a lion rampant.

CXCV.—1378, December 7. Demise for life from John de Wollaton and William de Beston, of Nottingham, to Isabella who was the wife of Robert de . . . . , of Nottingham, of a grange in the messuage which William Cotiller formerly held in 'le . . . . ate,' with remainder to the said William de Beston. Witnesses: John . . . . , Mayor, Richard atte Chanons and Robert Bakester, Bailiffs, John Bakester, William Cotiller. [*Mutilated.*] 4415.

CXCVI.—1379, November 25. Release by John, son of Ralph de Wollaton, of Nottingham, and Margery his wife, to William de Beston, 'Burgeys de Notyngham,' of a rent of ten shillings from a place near 'the Mothall' de Notyngham,'[1] towards the south, which Alice de Retford formerly held. [*In Norman-French.*] 4416.

CXCVII.—1384-5, February 24. Lease for 100 years from Ralph de Aderley and Margery his wife, Edmund Ingram, son and heir of the said Margery, and Alice his wife, to William de Stapelton, of Nottingham, butcher, of a vacant piece of ground sixteen feet in length by twelve in breadth, lying in the Wykday Market in Nottingham, near the King's highway which leads from the Flesshewergate to the Middle Pavement ('in Medium Pavimentum') towards the south, at a rent of twelve pence in silver. Witnesses: Richard Hannesone, Mayor, Henry de Plumptre and Henry de Normanton, Bailiffs, Richard de Bradmer', William Denet, John Clerk. 4420.

CXCVIII.—1385, June 19. Lease for 100 years from Thomas Ingram, chaplain, son and heir of Walter Ingram, of Sneynton, to William de Stapulton, of Nottingham, butcher, of the above piece of ground, at a rent of twelve pence in silver to be paid to the said Thomas and his heirs after the death of Margery Ingram, mother of the said Thomas. Witnesses: Robert Squyer, Mayor, Hugh de Lyndeby and William de Farwell, Bailiffs, Robert de Wighton, John de Playstowe, Richard Plattes. 4421.

CXCIX.—1391, June 19, Release by Margery, sometime the wife of Walter Ingram, of Snaynton, and Thomas Ingram, chaplain, son and heir of the aforesaid Walter, to William Clerk, butcher, of Nottingham, of right in a waste messuage in Nottingham belonging to the Abbey of Felley, near the chief messuage of the aforesaid

[1] 'un place juxte le Mothall' de Notyngham vers le south, quele Alice de Retford jadis tint.'

Margery and Thomas, which chief messuage formerly belonged to Robert Ingram, of Nottingham, grandfather of the said Thomas. Witnesses: Robert Squier, Mayor, Richard Wilford, John Clerke, scrivener ('scriptor'), of Nottingham. 4422.

CC.—1393-4, February 28. Lease for life from Hugh Spycer, of Nottingham, and William Spycer his son and heir, to William de Derley, of Nottingham, draper, and Joan his wife, of a messuage on the Tymberrowe. Witnesses: William Huntston, Mayor, John de Lyndby and John Albyn, Bailiffs. 4423.

CCI.—1395-6, March 20. Grant from Nicholas Bernak' and Margery his wife to John Wolaton, son of the aforesaid Margery, of an annual rent of six shillings for term of the life of the said Margery. If the rent be in arrear, the said John has license to distrain in their tenement in Nottingham which Bilby, skynner, holds in the Merketsted. Witnesses: Normans Charnels, of Muston, Sir John Vicar of Barkeston, and Robert son of Robert, of the same. Dated at Barkeston. 4424.

CCII.—1397, July 30. Release by William Aleyn, of Assheby la Zouch', to Robert son of Robert Adynet, of Assheby la Zouch', clerk, of right in a virgate of meadow in Assheby, which virgate lies in a meadow of Dolemede called 'Sheylebrocmede,' and which virgate Aleyn had of the gift of John Messager. Witnesses: Thomas de Blacfordeby, John Pymme, John Lycesson, William de Haywod, Richard Skynner, William Whyte, John Nicoll, all of Assheby la Zouch. Stretton MSS., No. XIV.

APPENDIX.

I.—*Extracts from Gregory's Notes of the Contents of the Red Book of the Town.*

1329-30.—Perambulatio Forestae per commysionem; et nullum disforest[atum]; et quieti de legibus Forestae. Tota charta perlecta.[1] Quo Warranto priori. Coram (?) Herle, Justyce. 3 E. 3. 4771, fo. 4d.

[*Translation:* Perambulation of the Forest by commission, and nothing disaforested; and quit of the Forest laws. The whole charter read. By Quo Warranto priori. Before Herle, Justice.]

1329-30.—Westcroft. Westcroft hay sould in the cok for vj. li., and the money p[ai]d to the towne, and xxs. for the after cropp till Martylmas.

4771, fo. 4d.

[1348-9?]—West Crofte. Hay in Westcroft sould and preysed by xij., who upon theyr oathes did fynde the seyd haye worth vj. li. in tassys, besydes the chardges in gettinge of it, and ordered that yt should lye severall till Mertellmas, which they held worth 20s. per annum. *Tempore* 22 H. 3.[2]

4771, p. 8d.

[1348-9?]—*Eodem anno.* Old Trent fishing. The fishinge of the old Trent kept for the towne, and was gyven to Stephen Romilo, Constable 'pro tempore suo, pro bono consilio et auxilio habendo' [*i.e.*, 'for his time, for having good counsel and assistance']. 4771, p. 8d.

[1348-9?]—[3]Majors Serjeante. Yt was then ordered, that everie Major should take sufficyent securitye by obligacion of the Common Serjeant, and the Major to answere himselfe for the Majores Serjeant, for the well executinge of theyr offyces. 4771, p. 8d.

[1] *perlecta,*] 'perlitata,' MS.

[2] This appears to be a mistake for 22 Edward III., judging from the next entry which refers to Stephen Romylou as Constable (of the Castle). Romylou was Constable of the Castle in 1347 (Rymer, *Foedera*, iii. 133), and subsequent years.

[3] No date is given for this entry. It follows the two entries here printed in Gregory's MS.

II.—*Record of the Process against the Lord of Colwick for Obstructing the course of the Trent.*

1392, June 16.

[1]TENORES RECORDI ET PROCESSUS LOQUELAE, AC PRAESENTATIONUM, DE QUIBUS IN BILLA HUIC CEDULAE ATTACHIATA FIT MENTIO, ET CORAM DOMINO REGE, TERMINO SANCTAE TRINITATIS, ANNO REGNI REGIS RICARDI SECUNDI QUINTO DECIMO, ROTULO XX^MO^, INTER PLACITA REGIS IRROTULATORUM, SEQUUNTUR IN HAEC VERBA:[2]

'Inquisitio capta apud Notyngham, die Martis proximo post festum Sancti Petri in Cathedra, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi quinto decimo, coram Willelmo Thirnyng, Ricardo Sydenham, et Johanne de Leek, chivaler, Justitiariis Domini Regis virtute litterarum Domini Regis patentium eisdem Willelmo, Ricardo, et Johanni, et aliis in eisdem litteris patentibus assignatis directarum, et huic inquisitioni consutarum, de diversis articulis et circumstantiis in praedictis litteris specificatis, per sacramentum Willelmi Glade, de Arnall, Johannis de Bampton, junioris, Ricardi filii Johannis, de Stapulford, Thomae de Burton, de eadem, Johannis de Merdeley, de Sutton, Johannis Drapere, de Goteham, Thomae Roges, de Bonyngton, Johannis Ibotessone, de Keworth, Johannis Pilleye, de Gedlyng, Johannis Ward, de Shelford, Johannis Tydde, de Rateclyff, et Ricardi Sayvyll, de Newerk, ad hoc electorum, triatorum et juratorum: qui dicunt, super sacramentum suum, quod aqua de Trent est una magnarum ripariarum regni Regis Angliae pro passagio navium et batellorum cum victualibus et aliis mercimoniis quibuscumque, a Castro et villa de Notyngham usque ad aquam de Humbre, et abinde usque ad altum mare, et sic eundo et redeundo per eandem aquam ad villam et Castrum praedicta, et quod naves et batelli cum quibuscumque victualibus et mercimoniis per aquam de Trent praedictam usque ad dicta Castrum et villam ire et redire solebant totis temporibus antiquis. Et ulterius dicunt, super sacramentum suum, quod quidam Willelmus de Colwyk, chivaler, et Ricardus Byron, chivaler, et alii, diverterunt aquam de Trent praedictam, unde in praedictis litteris patentibus fit mentio, ab antiquo cursu suo apud Overcolwyk in quandam trencheam ibidem, per quam parcella ejusdem aquae de Trent quondam tenebat cursum suum, per plantationes salicium, fixuras pilorum, et alias diversas operationes, artationes, rupturas et levationes in praedicta aqua de Trent factas, et similiter per impetum ejusdem aquae de Trent, per quod aqua de Trent praedicta

[1] These proceedings are taken from an exemplification by letters patent dated February 8, 1392-3.

[2] Here follows the commission, in nearly the same words as the one printed at p. 226 (No. CXXIV.).

II.—*Record of the Process against the Lord of Colwick for Obstructing the course of the Trent.*

1392, June 16.

'THE TENORS OF THE RECORD AND THE PROCESS OF THE CAUSE, AND OF THE PRESENTMENTS, WHEREOF MENTION IS MADE IN THE BILL ATTACHED TO THIS SCHEDULE, AND ENROLLED BEFORE OUR LORD THE KING, AT THE TERM OF THE HOLY TRINITY, IN THE FIFTEENTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING RICHARD THE SECOND, ROLL 20, AMONGST THE PLEAS OF THE KING, FOLLOW IN THESE WORDS:'

'Inquest taken at Nottingham, on Tuesday next after the feast of Saint Peter in Cathedra, in the fifteenth year of the reign of King Richard the Second, before William Thirning, Richard Sidenham, and John de Leek, knight, Justices of our Lord the King by virtue of the letters patent of our Lord the King directed to the same William, Richard, and John, and to the others assigned in the same letters patent, which letters are sewn to this inquest, as to divers articles and circumstances specified in the aforesaid letters, by the oath of William Glade, of Arnold, John de Bampton, junior, Richard son of John, of Stapleford, Thomas de Burton, of the same, John de Merdeley, of Sutton, John Draper, of Gotham, Thomas Roges, of Bonnington, John Ibotson, of Keyworth, John Pilley, of Gedling, John Ward, of Shelford, John Tidd, of Ratcliff, and Richard Saville, of Newark, hereupon chosen, tried and sworn: who say, upon their oath, that the water of Trent is one of the great rivers of the realm of the King of England for the passage of ships and boats with victuals and other merchandise whatsoever, from the Castle and town of Nottingham to the water of Humber, and from thence to the high sea, and so going and returning by the same water to the town and Castle aforesaid, and that ships and boats with whatsoever victuals and merchandise were accustomed in all times past to go and return by the water of Trent aforesaid to the said Castle and town. And moreover they say, upon their oath, that one William de Colwick, knight, and one Richard Byron, knight, and others, have diverted the aforesaid water of Trent, whereof mention is made in the aforesaid letters patent, from its ancient course at Over Colwick into a certain trench there, by which a portion of the said water of Trent formerly held its course, by the planting of willows, the fixing of piles, and divers other operations, narrowings, breaches and entrenchments made in the aforesaid water of Trent, and likewise by the force of the said water of Trent, by which the water of Trent aforesaid has totally left all its ancient course, running wholly into the trench aforesaid to the mill of the aforesaid

totum cursum suum antiquum totaliter reliquit, in trencheam praedictam usque molendinum praefati Ricardi Byron in Overcolwyk integre concurrendo; et quod iidem Willelmus de Colwyk et Ricardus Byron quendam gurgitem in trenchea praedicta ibidem cum arboribus crescentibus, lapidibus et lingnis fixis, ab uno litore trencheae praedictae ex transverso totam trencheam illam usque molendinum praedictum ex altera parte trencheae praedictae, fecerunt; et quod praedictus Ricardus Byron et Johanna uxor ejus, ut de jure ipsius Johannae, gurgitem praedictum ibidem clausum et non apertum tenent in praesenti, ut parcellam manerii eorumdem Ricardi Byron et Johannae de Overcolwyk; et quod ille locus ubi dicta aqua de Trent quondam tenebat cursum suum cum terra, zabulo, et salicibus jam impletur, quod aqua de Trent praedicta in rectum cursum suum converti non potest absque expensis rationabiliter importabilibus, per quod naves et batelli cum victualibus et aliis mercimoniis per dictam aquam de Trent usque ad Castrum et villam de Notyngham praedicta transire aut redire nequeunt quovismodo, prout solebant totis temporibus antiquis, in Regis contemptum, et Annae, Reginae Angliae, dampnum gravissimum, ac populi partium adjacentium dispendium non modicum et gravamen. Et ulterius dicunt, quod aqua de Trent praedicta quondam tenebat cursum suum, antequam diversa fuit a recto cursu suo, inter villam de Adbolton ex una parte et villam de Overcolwyk ex altera parte. Et ulterius dicunt, quod quis tenetur de jure praedictam aquam de Trent in rectum antiquum cursum suum convertere, omnino ignorant. In cujus rei testimonium huic inquisitioni juratores praedicti sigilla sua apposuerunt. Datum apud Notyngham, die et anno supradictis."[1]

Et modo ad easdem Octabas Sanctae Trinitatis, isto eodem termino, coram Domino Rege, apud Notyngham, juratores diversorum wapentagiorum Comitatus praedicti praesentant, quod cursus aquae de Trent a villa de Notyngham usque Humbre obstupatur per quendam kedellum de novo factum apud Overcolwyk, circa festum Sancti Michaelis, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi post Conquestum quinto decimo, per Ricardum Byron, chivaler, per quod batelli et naviculi cum diversis mercandisis et aliis victualibus in aqua de Humbre usque villam de Notyngham venire non possunt, sicut per antiquum tempus consueverunt, ad grave nocumentum totius populi Comitatus praedicti et aliorum Comitatuum proximo adjacentium. Item, praesentant quod riparia de Trent, quae habet rectum cursum suum a aqua de Humbre usque villam Notyngham', cum diversis batellis et naviculis cum diversis mercandisis et aliis victualibus ad praedictam villam de Notyngham venientibus, pro commodo totius populi Comitatus praedicti, quidam tamen Ricardus Byron, chivaler, de novo fecit quendam kedellum in aqua de Trent praedicta apud Overcolwyk, circa festum Sancti Michaelis, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi post Conquestum

Richard Byron in Over Colwick; and that the said William de Colwick and Richard Byron have made a wear in the aforesaid trench there with growing trees, stones and timbers fixed, from one shore of the aforesaid trench athwart the whole of that trench to the mill aforesaid on the other side of the trench aforesaid; and that the aforesaid Richard Byron and Joan his wife, as of the right of the same Joan, at this time hold the aforesaid wear there closed and not open, as parcel of the manor of Over Colwick of the same Richard Byron and Joan; and that the place where the said water of Trent formerly held its course is now filled with earth, sand, and willows, so that the water of Trent aforesaid cannot be converted into its right course without expenses which are not reasonably supportable, whereby ships and boats with victuals and other merchandise cannot pass or return by any means by the said water of Trent to the aforesaid Castle and town of Nottingham, as they were accustomed to do at all times past, in contempt of the King, and to the very grave damage of Anne, Queen of England, and to the no small expense and grievance of the people of the adjacent parts. And moreover they say, that the water of Trent aforesaid formerly held its course, before it was diverted from its right course, between the vill of Adbolton on the one side and the vill of Over Colwick on the other side. And moreover they say, that they are entirely ignorant as to who is bound by right to convert the aforesaid water of Trent into its ancient right course. In testimony whereof the jurors aforesaid have placed their seals to this inquest. Dated at Nottingham, on the day and year above-written.'[1]

And now at the same Octave of the Holy Trinity, in this same term, before our Lord the King, at Nottingham, the jurors of divers wapentakes of the County aforesaid present, that the course of the water of Trent from the town of Nottingham to the Humber is blocked up by a kidell lately made at Over Colwick, about the feast of Saint Michael, in the fifteenth year of the reign of King Richard the Second after the Conquest, by Richard Byron, knight, whereby boats and small craft with divers merchandise and other victuals in the water of Humber cannot come to the town of Nottingham, as of old time they were accustomed, to the serious detriment of the whole people of the County aforesaid and of other Counties next adjoining. Also, they present that the river of Trent, which has its right course from the water of Humber to the town of Nottingham, with divers boats and small craft coming with divers merchandise and other victuals to the aforesaid town of Nottingham, for the ease of the whole

[1] Here follow a writ of *Scire facias* directed to the Sheriff to summon Richard Byron to show cause why the wear should not be thrown down, etc., together with the return of the same writ.

quintodecimo, per quod nulli batelli nec naviculi cum diversis mercandisis et aliis victualibus ad praedictam villam de Notyngham venire possunt, ad grave nocumentum totius populi Comitatus Notyngham', et aliorum Comitatuum proximo adjacentium. Item, praesentant quod Ricardus Byron, chivaler, die Lunae proximo post festum Purificationis Beatae Mariae Virginis, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi sexto,[1] obstupavit rectum cursum aquae de Trent per duas leucas prope villam de Notyngham, plantans in aquam praedictam *willowys* et *osiers* crescentes et radicantes, ac etiam ponens in aquam praedictam pilos de maeremio, kidell[um], ac magnas petras, et sic per plantationem dictorum *willowys* et *osyers* ac positionem dictorum *piles*, kidell[i], et petrarum, rectus cursus aquae praedictae impeditur, sic quod nulli batelli neque naves, a die et anno praedictis per novem annos tunc proximo sequentes ibidem ad Castrum Domini Regis, neque ad villam de Notyngham, cum diversis mercandisis carcati, aliquo modo appropinquare potuerunt, nec adhuc possunt, sicut de jure in antiquo tempore consueverunt, ad grave nocumentum Domini Regis et totius Communitatis villae praedictae, ac quatuor Comitatuum prope aquam praedictam existentium.

Ad quas Octabas, coram Domino Rege, apud Notyngham, veniunt praedicti Ricardus Byron et Johanna in propriis personis suis, virtute dicti brevis de *Scire facias*, juxta praemunitionem eis in hac parte factam, et allocuti sunt qualiter de praemissis sibi impositis se velint acquietare; dicunt, protestando, quod per quandam assisam arrainiatam per Willelmum de Colwyk, querentem, versus nuper Majorem et Communitatem villae Notyngham', anno quarto Edwardi filii Regis Henrici, compertum fuit quod ipse et antecessores sui habuerunt molendinum et gurgitem praedictos toto tempore; et, protestando, dicunt quod tempore Regis Edwardi Tertii ordinatum fuit et statutum quod omnes gurgites [et] levationes tempore Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, starent absque impedimento; et dicunt quod praedicti Ricardus et Johanna, et antecessores ipsius Johannae, seisiti fuerunt de gurgite praedicto, et a tempore cujus contrarium memoria non existit praedictus gurges ibidem positus fuit: absque hoc, quod ipsi, seu antecessores praedictae Johannae, gurgitem illum cum arboribus, lapidibus et lignis, aut alio modo quocumque, elargaverunt seu exaltaverunt, quousque nuper Johannes Kentwode, chivaler, et alii, etc., virtute brevis Domini Regis sibi in hac parte facti, gurgitem praedictum prosternere fecerunt, etc., et postea praedictus Ricardus, pro eo quod processus factus virtute litterarum Domini Regis praedictarum super materia praedicta, in Parliamento Domini Regis erronius adjudicatus exstitit, etc., gurgitem praedictum iterum levavit, etc.: et ulterius dicunt, quod bene verum est quod praedicta aqua de Trent est una magnarum

[1] Monday, February 9, 1382-3.

people of the County aforesaid, yet one Richard Byron, knight, has lately made a kidell in the water of Trent aforesaid at Over Colwick, about the feast of Saint Michael, in the fifteenth year of the reign of King Richard the Second after the Conquest, whereby no boats or small craft with divers merchandise and other victuals can come to the aforesaid town of Nottingham, to the serious detriment of the whole people of the County of Nottingham, and of the other Counties next adjoining. Also, they present that Richard Byron, knight, on Monday next after the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the sixth year of the reign of King Richard the Second,[1] blocked up the right course of the water of Trent for two *leucae* next the town of Nottingham, planting in the water aforesaid willows and osiers growing and taking root, and also placing in the water aforesaid piles of timber, a kidell, and great stones, and so by the planting of the said willows and osiers and the fixing of the said piles, kidell, and stones, the right course of the water aforesaid is obstructed, so that no boats or ships laden with divers merchandise from the day and year aforesaid for nine years then next following could not, and to this time cannot, in any way there approach the Castle of our Lord the King, nor to the town of Nottingham, as of right they were accustomed of old time, to the serious detriment of our Lord the King and of the whole Community of the town aforesaid, and of the four Counties lying near the water aforesaid.

At which Octave the aforesaid Richard Byron and Joan come in their own persons, before our Lord the King, at Nottingham, by virtue of the said writ of *Scire facias*, according to the premonition made to them in this case, and they are asked how they will acquit themselves of the premises charged against them; they say, protesting, that by an assize arraigned by William de Colwick, complainant, against the former Mayor and Community of the town of Nottingham, in the fourth year of Edward son of King Henry, it was found that he and his ancestors had the mill and wear aforesaid at all times; and they say, protesting, that in the time of King Edward the Third it was ordained and established that all wears and erections of the time of King Edward, son of King Henry, should stand without hindrance; and they say that the aforesaid Richard and Joan, and the ancestors of the said Joan, were seized of the wear aforesaid, and that the said wear was placed there from time whereof memory to the contrary does not exist: excepting this, that they, or the ancestors of the aforesaid Joan, have enlarged or raised the wear with trees, stones, and timber, or in any other wise whatsoever, until of late John Kentwood, knight, and others, etc., by virtue of a writ of our Lord the King issued to them in this case, caused the wear aforesaid to be thrown down, etc., and afterwards, because the process made by virtue of the aforesaid letters of our Lord the

ripariarum Angliae, etc.; per spatium dimidiae unius leucae a praedicto molendino et gurgite, inter praedicta molendina[1] et gurgitem et villam Notingham', cursus aquae praedictae de Trent divisus est, et ab antiquo divisus fuit, in duos cursus, videlicet, in unum cursum currentem ad praedicta molendina et gurgitem, et alium cursum currentem per villam de Adbolton, et abinde usque ad aquam de Humbre, et sic ad altum mare, etc.; et dicunt quod per praedictum cursum currentem per praedictam villam de Adbolton, etc., naves et batelli ab antiquo usque ad praedictam villam de Notyngham venire et applicare, et abinde per eundem cursum redire, consueverunt, videlicet, quando cursus aquae praedictae per cretenam aquae usque ad summitatem ripae cursus aquae praedictae se levavit, et non alio tempore, etc.; et dicunt ulterius, quod naves et batelli, quolibet tempore anni, quando cursus aquae praedictae per cretenam ejusdem aquae usque ad summitatem ripae ejusdem aquae se extendit, sine impedimento aliquo venire et redire possunt, sicut ab antiquo consueverunt: quae omnia et singula iidem Ricardus et Johanna parati sunt verificare prout Curia, etc., et non intendunt quod Dominus Rex eos in hoc casu impetire velit. Et Edmundus Brudenell, qui sequitur pro Domino Rege, protestando, dicit quod non cognoscit ullam talem assisam prout, etc., nec aliquod tale Statutum prout, etc., nec quod praedicti Ricardus et Johanna, et antecessores ipsius Johannae, seisiti fuerunt de molendino et gurgite praedictis prout, etc., nec quod processus praedictus factus virtute litterarum Domini Regis praedictarum erronius adjudicatus extiterit, etc.: dicit quod antiquus cursus aquae de Trent praedictae, et maxima pars ejusdem aquae, tenebat cursum suum in loco ubi supponitur per inquisitionem praedictam, etc., et aqua currens ad molendinum praedictorum Ricardi et Johannae non fuit nisi parcella praedictae aquae de Trent extracta per trencheam praedictam; et quod praedicta aqua de Trent modo a praedicto antiquo cursu suo totaliter divertitur in trencheam praedictam, ita quod nulla aqua in praedicto antiquo cursu modo currit; et dicit quod naves et batelli in praedicto antiquo cursu cum quibuscumque mercimoniis, victualibus et mercandisis, etc., ire et redire usque ad villam praedictam solebant totis temporibus, prout per praesentationem praedictae inquisitionis supponitur, cum minori profunditate aquae quam de hujusmodi cretena aquae prout praedicti Ricardus et Johanna superius allegant; qui quidem antiquus cursus modo totaliter relictus est: et ex quo praedicti Ricardus et Johanna cognoscunt quod aqua praedicta de Trent est una magnarum ripariarum Angliae quae pro passagio navium et batellorum cum victualibus et aliis mercimoniis, quocumque se divertat, per legem aperta et communis esse debet, et non dedicunt quin cursus aquae de Trent prae-

[1] It will be noticed that the mill and wear are occasionally referred to in the plural.

King in the matter aforesaid, has been adjudged to be erroneous in the Parliament of our Lord the King, etc., (the aforesaid Richard) again raised the aforesaid wear, etc.: and moreover they say that it is quite true that the aforesaid water of Trent is one of the great rivers of England, etc.; for the space of half a *leuca* from the aforesaid mill and wear, between the aforesaid mills[1] and wear and the town of Nottingham, the course of the aforesaid water of Trent is divided, and from old time was divided, into two courses, to wit, in one course running to the aforesaid mills and wear, and the other course running through the vill of Adbolton, and from thence to the water of Humber, and so to the high sea, etc.; and they say that by the aforesaid course running through the aforesaid vill of Adbolton, etc., ships and boats from old time have been accustomed to come and land at the aforesaid town of Nottingham, and to return from thence by the same course, to wit, when the course of the water aforesaid by the overflowing of the water had raised itself to the top of the bank of the course of the water aforesaid, and not at any other time, etc.; and they say further that ships and boats may come and return without any hindrance, as they were accustomed from old time, at all seasons of the year, when the course of the aforesaid water by the overflowing of the same water has raised itself to the top of the bank of the said water; all and singular of which the said Richard and Joan are prepared to verify as the Court, etc., and they aver that our Lord the King should not implead them in this particular. And Edmund Brudenel, who sues for our Lord the King, says, protesting, that he does not know any such assize as, etc., nor any such Statute as, etc., nor that the aforesaid Richard and Joan, and the ancestors of the said Joan, were seized of the mill and wear aforesaid as, etc., nor that the process aforesaid made by virtue of the aforesaid letters of our Lord the King has been adjudged erroneous, etc.: he says that the ancient course of the water of Trent aforesaid, and the greater part of the same water, held its course in the place which is supposed by the inquest aforesaid, etc., and the water running to the mill of the aforesaid Richard and Joan was only part of the aforesaid water of Trent drawn out by the aforesaid trench; and that the aforesaid water of Trent is now wholly diverted from its aforesaid ancient course into the trench aforesaid, so that no water now runs in the aforesaid ancient course; and he says that ships and boats were accustomed at all times to go and return to and from the aforesaid town in the aforesaid ancient course with whatsoever wares, victuals and merchandise, etc., as is supposed by the presentment of the aforesaid inquest, with less depth of water than of such overflowing of the water as the aforesaid Richard and Joan above allege; the which ancient course is now wholly left: and from the fact that the aforesaid Richard and Joan acknowledge that the aforesaid

dictae ab antiquo currere solebat per praedictam villam de Adbolton, set id expresse cognoscunt, qui quidem locus in quo cursus aquae de Trent praedictae solebat currere modo per zabulum, terram, salices crescentes, pilos, et per impetum aquae praedictae, et alio modo, in tantum impletur, quod nullus cursus aquae ibidem modo habetur, set totaliter in trencheam praedictam se divertit, et sic manifeste liquet quod naves et batelli cum mercimoniis et aliis victualibus, etc., in loco ubi solebant ire aut redire ad villam praedictam nequeunt, prout ab antiquo consueverunt; et etiam ex quo cognoscunt quod ipsi tenent gurgitem praedictum, ubi praedicta aqua de Trent modo totaliter currit, clausum et non apertum, ita quod naves et batelli modo in cursu aquae ire et redire nequeunt quovismodo, prout de jure et secundum legem facere deberent; quae omnia et singula praedictus Edmundus pro Domino Rege paratus est verificare: petit judicium quod gurges praedictus ammoveatur et prosternatur, etc. Et praedicti Ricardus et Johanna petunt judicium, quod ex quo materia praedicta per ipsos superius allegata sufficiens est in lege ad adnullandum praesentationes praedictas et omnia quae ex parte Domini Regis superius allegantur, et quod ipsi inde quieti exonerentur versus Dominum Regem de impetitione sua praedicta. Et praedictus Edmundus Brudenell petit judicium pro Domino Rege, quod ex quo materia per praedictos Ricardum et Johannam superius allegata non est sufficiens responsio in lege contra praesentationes praedictas et materiam ex parte Domini Regis versus eos allegatam, et quod praedictus gurges et omne nocumentum praedictum amoveatur et totaliter prosternatur. Ideo consideratum est quod gurges praedictus et omnia alia nocumenta inde prosternentur et ammoveantur, ita quod naves et batelli cum victualibus et aliis mercimoniis a praedicta aqua de Humbre usque ad dictam villam et Castrum Notyngham' per cursum aquae de Trent praedictae ire et redire possunt, etc. Et mandatum est Vicecomiti Comitatus praedicti quod gurgitem praedictum et omnia alia nocumenta inde sine dilatione prosternat[1] et ammoveat, etc., ita quod naves et batelli cum victualibus et aliis mercimoniis a praedicta aqua de Humbre usque ad dictam villam et Castrum per cursum aquae de Trent ire et redire possint, etc.: et praedictus Ricardus in misericordia, etc. 4421 b.

[1] *prosternat*,] 'prosternet,' MS.

water of Trent is one of the great rivers of England which, wherever it turns, ought by law to be open and common for the passage of ships and boats with victuals and other merchandise whatsoever, and they do not deny that the course of the aforesaid water of Trent from old time was wont to run through the aforesaid vill of Adbolton, but they expressly acknowledge it, which place in which the course of the aforesaid water of Trent was wont to run is now so much filled up by sand, earth, growing willows, piles, and by the force of the water aforesaid, and in other ways, that no course of water exists there now, but it wholly turns into the trench aforesaid, and so it manifestly appears that ships and boats with merchandise and other victuals, etc., are not able to go to, or return from, the aforesaid town in the place in which they were wont, as they were accustomed to do in old time; and also because they acknowledge that they hold the wear aforesaid, where the aforesaid water of Trent now wholly runs, close and not open, so that ships and boats are unable to go or return in the course of the water in any manner whatever, as of right and according to law they should do; all and singular of which the aforesaid Edmund is prepared to verify for our Lord the King: he seeks judgment that the wear aforesaid be removed and cast down, etc. And the aforesaid Richard and Joan seek judgment, that because the matter alleged by them above is sufficient in law to annul the aforesaid presentments and everything which is above alleged on behalf of our Lord the King, and that they may be therein exonerated against our Lord the King upon his aforesaid impleading. And the aforesaid Edmund Brudenel seeks judgment for our Lord the King, because the matter above alleged by the aforesaid Richard and Joan is not a sufficient answer in law against the presentments aforesaid and the matter alleged against them on behalf of our Lord the King, and that the aforesaid wear and all the aforesaid nuisance be removed and wholly thrown down. Therefore it is decided that the wear aforesaid and all other nuisances therein be cast down and removed, so that ships and boats with victuals and other merchandise may go and return to and from the aforesaid water of Humber to the said town and Castle of Nottingham by the course of the water of Trent aforesaid, etc. And the Sheriff of the County aforesaid is commanded to throw down and remove the wear aforesaid and all other nuisances therein without delay, etc., so that ships and boats with victuals and other merchandise may go and return from the aforesaid water of Humber to the said town and Castle by the course of the water of Trent, etc.: and the aforesaid Richard is in 'misericordia,' etc. 4421 b.

III.—*List of Mayors, Bailiffs, etc.*

1281-1399.

This List is compiled from the occurrences of the names of the Mayors and Bailiffs as Witnesses to Charters, and from the names given in the Court Rolls upon various occasions. As the term of the office of Mayors and Bailiffs extended from September 29 in one year to September 29 in the following year, the employment of two dates in the following list is rendered necessary. These dates have been obtained by computing the term of office by the date of the occurrence of the names. Thus, the names of John le Paumer, junior, Mayor, John le Bere and Adam le Flamang, Bailiffs, occur February 22, 1303 (N.S.): therefore, their term of office commenced September 29, 1302, and ended at that date in 1303. Hence they occur in this List under 1302-3. So far as it has been possible to check this system of computation, it has met with unvarying confirmation. The names occurring in brackets are surmised from their occurrence during the Mayoralty immediately following the one assigned to them here. They are then described as 'late' (*nuper*) Mayor and Bailiffs, and it is clear that only those whose term of office has just expired are so described: others, whose term of office was a few years removed from the reference to them, being described, in every case, as 'sometime (*quondam*) Mayor,' etc.

BAILIFFS.

The Burgesses were granted the power of electing their own Reeve ('praepositus') by the Charter of John, Earl of Mortain, *c.* 1189 (No. IV., p. 8); confirmed by John, as King, A.D. 1200 (No. V., p. 12).

A.D.	
. . .	Henry Putrel (No. XII., p. 366).
. . .	Richard Chaumpeneys (No. XIII., p. 366).
1281	Richard de Brademere (No. X., p. 365; No. XI., p. 366).

The office of Mayor was created by the Charter of Edward I., February 12, 1283-4 (No. XXVI., p. 58). The Mayor and Bailiffs were elected at the feast of S. Michael (September 29).

A.D.	MAYORS.	BAILIFFS.
1284-85 *or* 1285-86	Hugh le Fleming	William Jorden, Reginald de Acre (No. XV., p. 367.)
. . . .	. . . . .	Richard Becok, Sewall Brien
1286-87	John le Flemeng	Adam le Paumer, Michael Aurifaber
1294-95	Ralph de Ufton	Master John de Rempston, Richard de Lincoln
1295-96	Adam le Palmer	William de Herdeby, Peter de Morwode
1297-98	Michael le Orfevere	Walter de Thornton *alias* le Peynter, Hugh de Wolaton
1299-1300	William de Normanton	William de Depyng, Stephen le Spicer

A.D.	MAYORS.	BAILIFFS.
1300-01	John le Flemeng	John, son of Adam le Palmer, William Casteleyn
1301-02	Richard le Cupper	Robert le Orfevere, Hugh de Wollaton
1302-03	John le Paumer, junior	John le Bere, Adam le Flamang
1303-04	. . . .	William de Crophulle, Walter de Lincoln
1304-05	John le Bere	Hugh de Stapilford, John le Cupper
1305-06	Adam le Fleming	Robert le Orfevere, Hamon le Taverner
1306-07	John le Paumer, junior	Robert le Orfevere, Ralph de Peverwyche
1308-09	John Kytte	Robert le Orfevere,[1] William de Crophull
1309-10	John Kytte	William de Cropphull, Robert le Orfevere
1310-11	Walter de Thorneton	Robert le Orfevere, William de Crophull
1311-12	John le Palmer	Robert le Orfevere, Hugh de Stapilford[2]
1312-13	Walter de Thorneton	Robert Aurifaber, Hugh de Stapelford
1313-14	Peter de Morewode	William Byck, William Godynogh
1314-15	. . . .	William de Crophull, Laurence le Spicer
1315-16	Robert Ingram	Robert de Crophull, Walter de Lincoln
1316-17	William de Mekisburg	John Brian, John de Driffeld
1317-18	Robert de Crophull	William le Cupper, Roger de Deneby
1318-19	Walter de Lincoln	Robert de Ufton, William de Cestrefeld
1320-21	Robert Ingram	William de Stowe, John de Driffeld
1321-22	Robert de Crophull	Ralph le Taverner, John de Driffeld
1322-23	Robert Ingram	William Godinow, John Dun
1323-24	Robert Ingram	William de Crophull, clerk, Elias Balle
1324-25	William de Mekysborough, *alias* de Amyas	William de Crophull, John le Cupper
1325-26	William le Cupper	Ralph le Taverner, John le Cupper
1326-27	John le Colier	John Bully, John Passeys
1327-28	John Brian	Simon de Lenton, Robert Wynneson
1328-29	William de Amyas	William de Beston, John de Bredon
1329-30	Ralph le Taverner	Robert de Bronneby, Ralph de Woloton

[1] Bailiff in the French Borough; 1252, ro. 10.

[2] Bailiff in the English Borough, Calendar, No. LII. (p. 377).

A.D.	MAYORS.	BAILIFFS.
1330-31	Nicholas de Shelford	Thomas de Amyas, Richard Samon
1331-32	Laurence le Spicer	William de Crophull, Robert de Morewode
1332-33	Henry de Cestrefeld	John de Tumby, John de Wydmerpoll
1333-34	[William de Amyas[1]]	Robert de Bronneby, Ralph de Wolaton
1334-35	Roger de Botehale	Robert de Morewode, Richard de Chillewelle
1335-36	Laurence le Spicer	Richard le Curzon, Thomas de Normanton
1336-37	Robert de Crophull	John de Tumby, William Brian
1337-38	Henry de Cesterfeld	John de Perewich *or* Peverwyche, Simon de Wodeburgh
1338-39	Henry de Cestrefeld	John de Baston, Richard de Halum
1339-40	John le Colyer	John de Baston, Richard de Halum
1345-46	John de Tumby	Ralph Colier, Nicholas de Crophill
1346-47	Thomas de Edwalton	Walter de Walton, William de Crophull
1347-48	Robert de Morewode	Richard Sherman, Robert de Brunneby
1348-49	Nicholas de Crophill	William de Edwalton, John de Welles
1349-50	. . . .	William de Torpeleye, William de Lancastre
1351-52	Richard de Lyndeby	Richard de Pollesworth, Richard de Mampton
1352-53	John de Brigeford	Richard Samon, John Luterel
1353-54	Walter de Walton[2]	Roger de Gamelston, Adam Barry
1354-55	Simon Bertevill	William Day, Thomas Fisher
1355-56	Richard Samon	Nicholas de Conyngesburgh, William Colier
1357-58	Walter de Walton	John de Sutton, William Pynner
1359-60	Hugh le Spicer	John Davy, John de Chastre
1360-61	Nicholas de Crophull	Geoffrey Plot, Ralph de Calverton
1361-62	John Samon	Alan de Eyton, William de Wyverton
1362-63	Roger de Hopwell	William de Strelley, Richard Hanneson, *alias* Richard, son of John, son of Henry
1363-64	Ralph de Torlaton	Henry Coke, John Baker

[1] Assumed from the Mayor's name not appearing as a witness in grants to William de Amyas. *See* Calendar, Nos. CXXXII. and CXXXIV.

[2] Called 'Walter de Waltham' (probably by mistake); 1265, ro. 4d.

A.D.	MAYORS.	BAILIFFS.
1364-65	Roger de Hopwell	John de Normanton, Matthew de Sketeby
1365-66	John Samon	Robert de Spondon, Roger le Mason
1366-67	Richard Hanneson	Henry Chaumberleyn, John de Strelley
1368-69	William Colyar	Thomas de Morwod, William de Thrompton
1370-71	John Samon	Henry de Bradmer, Thomas de Bothall
1371-72	Roger de Holm	John de Crowshaw, John Potter
1373-74	Roger Masson	John de Plumptre, William Cupper
1374-75	Ralph Torkard	William de Beston, Richard de Brademer
1375-76	John Samon, senior	William Leche, Robert Gernon
1377-78	. . . .	[Richard Lister, Hugh Draper]
1378-79	John Samon	Richard atte Chanons,[1] Robert Bakester or Baker
1380-81	[William de Thrumpton	Robert de Howeden, Hugh de Shelford]
1381-82	Ralph Plot	John Samon, junior, Thomas de Mapurleye *alias* del Holt
1382-83	John de Crowshawe	William Priour, William Denet
1383-84	[2]John Samon	Henry de Codgrave, William Ingelande
1384-85	Richard Hanneson	Henry de Plumptre, Henry de Normanton
1384-85	Robert Squyer	Hugh de Lyndeby, William de Far well[3]
1385-86	John de Plumptre	Thomas de Stanley, John de Eyton
1386-87	Richard atte Chanons	John de Lichfeld, Robert Langar
1387-88	[Henry de Plumptre	Thomas Lovet, John de Tamworth]
1388-89	John de Croweshawe	William de Bolton, hosier, John de Aldenby, fletcher
1389-90	John de Croweshawe	John de Whechinore, Richard Plattes
1390-91	Robert Squyer	Hugh de Lyndeby, William Farwell, potter
1391-92	. . . .	[Nicholas de Windeser, Robert de Hatherne]

[1] Sometimes called '*de la* Chanons,' which has, however, the same import.

[2] *See* p. 240, where these names are given as Mayor and Bailiffs 6 Rich. II., probably a mistake for 7 Rich. II., as assumed above.

[3] These names are given solely on the authority of No. CXCVIII. (p. 409 *ante*). There is probably a mistake here, for the above are the names of the Mayor and Bailiffs for 1390-1.

A.D.	MAYORS.	BAILIFFS.
1392-93	Henry de Normanton	William Huntston, Thomas Sherman
1393-94	William Huntston	John de Lyndby, John Albyn *alias* Albayn
1394-95	John de Plumptre	Thomas Kay, Stephen Laurance
1395-96	John de Plumptre	John de Tannesley, John de Byngham
1396-97	John Samon	Robert Glade, John Remay
1397-98	. . . .	[Nicholas de Alastre, John del Heth]
1398-99	Henry de Wylford	William Pontfrett, Henry Smyth *alias* de Clyfford

A.D.	OTHER OFFICERS.
1292-93	John de Rempston, Statutes Merchant Clerk[1]
1347-48	Robert de Chilwell, Clerk
1375-76	Thomas de Wylford, Steward of the Court
1377-78	[Henry de Wylford, Chamberlain]
1395-96	Walter de Askby, Statutes Merchant Clerk
1396-97	Robert de Sutton, John del Heth, Chamberlains

[1] There is an entry in *Calendarium Inquisitionum post Mortem*, 21 Ed. I., No. 194, that John de Rempston is fit for the office of Mayor of Nottingham. This is a mistake. The inquest was to inquire if John de Rempston, clerk, was fit for the office then held by him, that of clerk assigned to take recognizances of debts together with the Mayor of Nottingham (*i.e.*, Statutes Merchant Clerk).

LIST OF NAMES OF STREETS, FIELDS, ETC.

This list includes all the Nottingham local names which occur in the Borough Records for the period covered by this volume.

The following is a list of the abbreviations used:—

AS. = Anglo-Saxon (Old English).

Bis, implies that the name occurs *twice* in the page referred to.

Cath. = *Catholicon Anglicum*, ed. S. J. H. Herrtage, Early English Text Soc., 8vo., 1881.

C.D. = *Codex Diplomaticus Aevi Saxonici*, ed. J. M. Kemble, English Historical Society, 6 vols. 8vo., 1839-48. (A collection of AS. charters, etc.)

Cf. = *Confer* ('compare').

Deering. The references are to the plan of Nottingham in Deering's *Nottinghamia Vetus et Nova*. This plan was published separately, Nov. 30, 1744, by Peete and Badder.—Bailey, *Annals of Notts.*, iv. 83, *n.*

Duc = Ducange, *Glossarium Mediae et Infimae Latinitatis*, ed. Henschel, 7 vols. 4to., Paris, 1840-50.

Grimm, D. R. A. = *Deutsche Rechts-Alterthümer* [Antiquities of Teutonic Law], von Jacob Grimm. 3rd edition, 8vo., Göttingen, 1881.

Leo = *Angelsächsisches Glossar*, von Heinrich Leo, Halle, 1872, etc.

Lib. Alb. = *Liber Albus* (of London), ed. H. T. Riley, 2 vols. 8vo., 1859-62. (Rolls Series.)

Lib. Custum = *Liber Custumarum* (of London), ed. H. T. Riley, 2 vols. 8vo., 1860. (Rolls Series.)

Lib. Hyd. = *Liber Monasterii de Hyda*, ed. E. Edwards, 8vo., 1866. (Rolls Series.)

O.F. = Old French.

Prompt. = *Promptorium Parvulorum*, ed. Albert Way, 3 vols. 4to., London, 1843-65. (Camden Society.)

q.v. = *quod videas* ('see this').

Riley, *Memorials* = *Memorials of London and London Life*, ed. H. T. Riley, 8vo., 1868.

Roqft. = Roquefort, J.B.B., *Glossaire de la Langue Romane*, 3 vols. 8vo., Paris, 1808-20.

Stratmann = *A Dictionary of the Old English Language*, by F. H. Stratmann, 8vo., Krefeld, 1878.

Toller = *An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*, founded upon the Collections of Bosworth, ed. Prof. T. Northcote Toller, Parts i. ii. 4to., Oxford, 1882.

ADTHILWELL. *See* Athilwell.

ALDWANG, 44; Aldewong, 16, 363. [Ald = AS. 'eald,' old; wong, *see* Wang.] Perhaps identical with Alleswong, *q.v.*

ALLESWONGE, near Woodlane, 278.

ALTA PAVYMENTA, 202. Altum Pavimentum, 294, 302. High Pavement.

ASTIDAL', 363. A.D. 1315, arable land in Astydale; 1255, ro. 21. A.D. 1379, Astydale; 1280, ro. 18. [Probably from William *Asti.*]

ATHILWELL. A.D. 1310, John, son of Thomas de Athilwell, claimed emption of 1½ acres of land in the croft of Athilwell, which his kinsman Augustine, son of Geoffrey

de Athilwell, had sold; 1253, ro. 8, 8d. In 1302, the Friars Minor of Nottingham had licence given them to lead the watercourse of the spring in Athilwelle from thence to their house by a subterranean conduit. *Monumenta Franciscana*, ii. 293; *Monasticon*, vi. 1524, note *f*. Hence the Athilwell spring was probably identical with the Frere Watergang, *q.v.*

BAILIFF-CROFTES, 128, near the Postern. According to an entry in 1395 (1294, ro. 15) the 'Baylicroftes' were near Bearwardlane. No doubt part of the Common lands assigned to the Bailiffs for their term of office. [Cf. C. D., iii. xxxiv., 'gerḗfmǽd,' the meadow owned by the Reeve *ex officio*, or which he superintended. Cf. also p. 38 *ante*, 'the land of Geoffrey the Reeve'].

BAKERS' STREET, the literal translation of 'Vicus Pistorum.' The street (Wheelergate) was called 'Baxtergate,' *q.v.*

BALLCROFT, mentioned in 1314; 1255, ro. 1.

BARGATE. A.D. 1316; 1256, ro. 15. Now known as 'Chapelbar.' Called Bargate in Deering's Plan, 1744. *See* Barregate.

BARKERGATE, 202. A.D. 1309, the Barkergate; 1252, ro. 9d.: A.D. 1310; 1253, ro. 5, etc. *See* Bergergate, Berkergate, Vicus Tannatorum.

BARREGATE, 42, 268. *See* Bargate.

BARTELOTSTY, BARTILOTSTY, 340. Probably the present Bartholomew Sty. [Probably from Geoffrey *Bertelot*. 'Sty,' a path; *see* Glossary.]

BAXTERGATE, BAXSTERGATE, 280. Baxter = baker; *see* Glossary. A.D. 1395, Vicus Pistorum, which is now called Whelewrightgate; 1295, ro. 2d. [Cf. notice of King's bakehouse in this street, p. 378 *ante*.] *See* Vicus Pistorum, Wheelwrightgate.

BEARWARDLANE. Now called 'Mount Street:' known as Bearward Lane in Deering's time. *See* 'Berwardlane.'

BEC, 363; Beck, 222, 387. The River Beck. [Icel. 'bekkr;' Dan. 'bæk;' AS. 'bec,' a small stream.] *See* Beck Sike, Bek, Scotbeck, Woodbeck.

BECKEHELD, 382; Beckkeheld, 44. [AS. 'held,' a declivity, Leo, 252; Stratmann, 'held;' Dan. 'helde;' Icel. 'hjallr;' Germ. 'halde.']

BECKE SIKE, 373. The Beck. [Sike, *a stream*. *See* Syke.]

BECK LANE. A.D. 1387, the Beklane; 1287, ro. 14d.

BECKSETE. A.D. 1309, the Beckesete; 1252, ro. 10: A.D. 1315, Attebecksete ('at-the-Becksete'); 1255, ro. 19; Beckesete, ro. 20d. A.D. 1316, the Becksete; 1256, ro. 21. [*See* Sete.]

BEK, the, 178. *See* Beck.

BEKSYK, the, 402. *See* Becke Sike.

BELWARD, 202. *See* Belwordgate.

BELWORDGATE, 396. Bellargate. A.D. 1315, Bellewordgate; 1255, ro. 11; the Belewordgate, ro. 13d.

BERGERGATE, 296. Barkergate.

BERKERGATE, 274. Barkergate.

BERWARDLANE, 278. A.D. 1315, lane in S. James' Street leading to the Berewordlane; 1255, ro. 9. A.D. 1396, Berwardlane in the French Borough; 1294, ro. 10. [Cf. Ber-

wardeslane in London, 1373; Riley, *Memorials*, p. 374.] Bearwardlane.

BLAYSLANE, p. 401. [Probably from Matilda *Blays.*]

BOLFLET, 363. [Bol, *a bull*, Prompt., 43; AS. fleót (fleet), *a stream.*]

BORDEL, the, 371, 381. [Qy. O.F. 'bordel,' a cabin on the outskirt of a town, a little farm. *See* Roqft., *s.v.* borde.]

BOTHAM, the, 367, Bothem, the, 16, Bothum, the, 387, *bis.* In the vicinity of S. John's Hospital. [Icel. 'botn,' a bottom, head of a valley; AS. 'botn.']

BRADWELL. A.D. 1379, the Hengande between the Bekke (Beck) and a headland ('forera') leading to the Bradwell; 1280, ro. 18. [AS. 'brád,' broad; 'wille,' a spring. Cf. C.D., v. 78, 'ǽrest of ðám westmæstan ǽwylle, ðe is Brádewille geháte,' *first from the westmost water-well, which is called Bradwell.*] *See* Brodewell.

BRIDELSMYTHGATE, 176. Bridlesmithgate.

BRIDGE END, 202, 210, 250, 296, 316; Brighend, 178. The end of the Leen Bridge in Narrow Marsh, now covered by S. Patrick's (R.C.) Church.

BRIDGES. The small bridges near the causeway, 152. A.D. 1385, the small bridges ('ad parvas [*sic*] pontes') within the liberties; 1283, ro. 3. *See* Hethbeth Bridge.

BRIDILSMYTHGATE, 292, 296, 306, 308.

BRIDLESMITHGATE. A.D. 1304, the Bridilsmethisgate; 1251 a, ro. 9. *See* Bridel-, Bridil-, Brydel-, Brydil-, Bryghtsmythgate, Vicus Lorimeriorum.

BRIGHEND, 178. *See* Bridge End.

BROAD MARSH. *See* Broddemerche, Magnus Mariscus.

BRODDEMERCHE, 278, 304. Broad Marsh.

BRODEWELL, 371; Brodwell near the Wodefeld, 385, 387. *See* Bradwell.

BROOK OF NOTTINGHAM ('Ductus'), 42. [Cf. Duct from the Brodewell.]

BRYDELSMYTGATE, 202; Brydilsmythgate, 240. Bridlesmithgate.

BRYGHTSMYTHGATE, A.D. 1321-2; 1257, ro. 5d., 25. Bridlesmithgate.

BUGGE HALL. Tenement formerly belonging to Hugh Bugge in Frenchgate, 116. A.D. 1395, a tenement in Frenchgate ('in Vico Francisco') next the tenement formerly belonging to Sir Richard Bingham which is called the Bughall; 1294, ro. 13. [From Ralph *Bugge*, the founder of the Bingham family.]

BUGȜERDES, 280. The yard of Bugge Hall. A.D. 1395, land called 'the Buggehalleyerd;' 1294, ro. 15.

BUTCHERS' STREET, the literal translation of 'Vicus Carnificum.' Fletchergate. *See* Fleschewergate, Vicus Carnificum.

BUTT DYKE. A.D. 1351, the Buttes in the 'dikes' outside the walls; 1263, ro. 3. *See also* Buttgreene, Short Butts.

BUTTGREENE, ditch of, 250. Described as the 'Toundyk' near the Holmes, south of Fishergate, p. 248.

CALVERTON LANE, 320; Calvertonlayne, 282; Calvortonlane, 278. Apparently a lane from Weekday Market to the Leen; perhaps Middle Hill. [From Henry de *Calverton.*]

no doubt close to Flesh-hewergate ('Butchers' gate'). [Cath., Flesche schamylle.] *See* Shambles.

FONS COMMUNIS, 332. Common Well.

FORUM COTIDIANUM, 72, 80, 130, 188, 318, 322, 369, 375, 378, 380, 381, 384 *bis*, 388, 392, 395, 400 *bis*, 401, 405. Translated literally 'the Daily Market.' The Weekday Market is meant.

FORUM SABBATI, 70, 116, 136, 258, 272, 274, 322, 324, 366, 367 *bis*, 370, 376 *bis*, 377 *bis*, 378, 379 *bis*, 382 *bis*, 383, 386, 388, 390, 392, 393 *bis*, 395. *See* Saturday Market.

FRANCHEGATE, 278, 280, 294, 306. *See* Frenchgate.

FRENCH BOROUGH ('Burgus Franciscus'), 68, 124, 188, 312, 367, 370. A.D. 1304, the Frankisburgh; 1251 a, ro. 10. A.D. 1395, the Freyncheburgh; 1295, ro. 4d.

FRENCHGATE, called in Latin 'Vicus Franciscus,' *q.v.* *See* Franchegate, Freynschgate. A.D. 1365, the Fraunkisshgate; 1274, ro. 12. This street was also known as Castlegate, the name it now bears.

FRERE WATERGANG, 274; Frerwatergonge, 282. 'The Friars' Watercourse;' probably the stream of Athilwell, *q.v.* *See* Watergang.

FREYNSCHGATE, 204. *See* Frenchgate.

FRIARS MINOR, 402. The Grey or Franciscan Friars. Their house was at the end of Broadmarsh. A.D. 1365, the Marsh opposite the Cross of the Friars Minor; 1274, ro. 12.

FRIARS MINOR, lane leading from the, to the Castle Mills, 68. *See* Greyfriargate.

FULLERS' STREET, 47. The literal translation of 'Vicus Fullonum.' No doubt Walkergate, *q.v.*

GATE in the Nottingham street-names means a road or way [Icel. gata; Swed. gata; Dan. gade], and has not the meaning of the AS. geat. In the Borough Records the principal streets or 'gates' are invariably called 'vici,' the smaller thoroughfares (the *lanes*) being called 'venellae.'

GERARDWELL, near Goosegate, 376. A.D. 1325, land abutting upon the Gerardwell and the Walkergate; 1259, ro. 25.

GILD HALL, 264. The Gild Hall, Weekday Cross. *See* also Common Hall, Hall of Pleas.

GILPYNGATE, near the Beck, 222.

GOOSEGATE *See* Gosegate.

GOSEGATE, 316, Gosgate, 202, 392, 393, 394, Gossegate, 308. Goosegate. A.D. 1308, the street formerly Robert Gos's ('in vico quondam Roberti Gos'); 1252, ro. 1. A.D. 1314, a street called 'Robertgategos;' 1255, ro. 7: see also p. 386. P. 376, street leading from Robert Gos towards the Gerardwell. P. 386, Robert Lane Golsmith. These forms prove that Goosegate is derived from Robert Gos, goldsmith (probably identical with Robert le Orfevere). A.D. 1391, the Gossgate; 1291, ro. 19d. A.D. 1396, the Goosegate; 1296, ro. 4d.

GREAT MARSH, the literal translation of 'Magnus Mariscus.' The present Broadmarsh is meant, *q.v.*

GREATSMITHGATE. A.D. 1309, the Greytsmythisgate; 1252, ro. 9. A.D. 1353, the Greysmithgate; 1265, ro. 3d. *See* Gretsmythgate, Greitsmythgate. Afterwards corrupted to Gridlesmithgate; now

known as Pelham Street. Smithy Row is probably a relic of Greatsmithgate.

GREAT SMITHS' GATE, the literal translation of 'Vicus Magnorum Fabrorum.' *See* Greatsmithgate.

GRETSMYTHGATE, 202, Greitsmythgate, 316. *See* Greatsmithgate.

GREYFRIARGATE. Lane leading from the Friars Minor to the Castle Mills, 68.

GRIDLESMITHGATE. *See* Greatsmithgate.

HALL OF PLEAS, Common, 240. Hall of Pleas, 130, 244. *See* Common Hall, Gild Hall.

HEADLESS CROSS. A.D. 1310, 'ad crucem adcephalam;' 1253, ro. 6d. A.D. 1311, 'ad crucem sine capite' (*at the cross without a head*); 1253, ro. 8. A.D. 1315, the Heved[less] Cross; 1255, ro. 13: 'attehewedlescros' (*at the headless cross*); 1255, ro. 19. A.D. 1325, the Hevedlescrosse; 1259, ro. 13., etc. [Hevedless = AS. héafodléas, *headless*]. A.D. 1315, a place called Guedlescros; 1255, ro. 13. A.D. 1336, the Hedelescros; 1262, ro. 13d. A.D. 1395, land north of Gretsmythgate opposite the Hedlessecrosse; 1294, ro. 24. [Cf. Broken Cross, London; Riley, *Memorials*, 106, 435, 521.]

HEBEYE BRIDGE, 16. Here the *y* no doubt represents the AS. 'þ' (*th*), so Hebeye = Hebethe. *See* Hethbeth Bridge.

HEGTHPAMENT, 320. High Pavement.

HEIGTHPAMENT, 314. High Pavement.

HENGAND WONG, 16. A.D. 1379, the Hengande between the Bekke and a headland ('forera') leading to the Bradwell; 1280, ro. 18. [Probably from William *Hengand.*]

HESTCROFT. A.D. 1376, the meadow called 'the Hestcroft;' 1279, ro. 18. Eastcroft.

HETHBETH BRIDGE. The bridge over the Trent, now represented by the Trent Bridge. *See* Hebeye, Hethebethe, Heyebeth'.

HETHEBETHE BRIDGE, 96, 382. Hethbeth Bridge.

HEYEBETH' BRIDGE, 352. Hethbeth Bridge. Here the *y* no doubt represents the AS. 'þ' (*th*).

HIGH PAVEMENT. The high street leading from the Weekday Market to S. Mary's Church, 400. *See* Alta Pavymenta, Hegthpament, Heigthpament.

HIGH STREET leading from Weekday Cross to S. Mary's Church. *See* High Pavement.

HOBELAYLANDES. A.D. 1335, a place called 'Hobelaylandes,' near the Wrongelandes; 1262, ro. 2d. A.D. 1336, Hobelailandes; 1262, ro. 12d. [A Richard *Hoblay* is mentioned in the Amyas Terrier: No. CLXXXVI., p. 406 *ante.*]

HOLDETRENTE, 382. The Old Trent.

HOLLOWSTONE. A.D. 1357, common way ('via') called 'Hologate;' 1268, ro. 8d. A.D. 1366, the Holoughstone, near Malynhill; 1276, ro. 1. [Cf. C. D., v. 105, 'on ðone holan stán;' v. 111, 'tó holan stáne;' *to the hollow stone.* 'Hollow-ways' are mentioned in C. D., iii. 261, v. 78, 126, 138, 194, 302, 374. AS. hol, *hollow.* Lib. Hyd., 168, 170, hol weg, *concava via*; also 239, 240. A road in a hollow, like the street called Hollowstone, is meant.]

HOLMES, the, 248, HOLMUS, the, 338, near the end of the Leen Bridge, Fishergate. *See* also Buttgreene. ['Holm,' a meadow or rising ground near water; Prompt.: Icel. hólmr; AS. holm.]

HONGERHILL, 374. A.D. 1379, Hungerhill; 1280, ro. 18. One of the hills now known as 'the Hunger Hills.' [C. D., iii., xxix., hangra, 'a meadow or grass plot, usually by the side of a road;' according to Grimm, D. R. A., p. 499 ('anger'), a plot of grass-land, probably cultivated. C. D., v. 135, *hongra*; v. 136, cylf*hongra*; iii. 81, Sadol*hongra*. Cf. Hunger Hill; Madox, *Formulare Anglicanum*, No. 77.]

HORDELEPUTTS, near the Beckheld, 44; Hordelpit, 16. [Putts = pits.] A.D. 1399, land at Ordylpittes, abutting upon the Wodbekk (Woodbeck); 1297, ro. 24.

HORELANE. A.D. 1376, a piece of land in the Stonystrete at the corner near the Horelane; 1279, ro. 23d. A.D. 1391, the Horelane; 1291, ro. 15d. [Cf. AS. horuweg, *a dirty road, a lane* ? (Toller); Lib. Hyd., 88, 'on *hor*weges norðende.'] *See* Impin Lane.

HOUNDSGATE. *See* Hundegate.

HUDDELWONG, 178. [*See* Wong.]

HUNDDEGATE, 316. Houndsgate.

HUNDEGATE, 294, 302, 304, 322, 385, 397, 408. Houndsgate. [Cf. Lib. Hyd., 140, 'tó Hundesgeate.']

HUNGER HILL. *See* Honger Hill.

HWYSTON, north of the town, 44. *See* Whiston. [AS. 'hw' = Mod. Eng. 'wh.']

IMPIN LANE. A.D. 1396, a garden called 'Paradise' in Impinlane; 1296, ro. 1d. [In 1410 there is a notice of cottages in the Horelane, next a piece of land called 'Perodyce;' 1305, ro. 24.] *See* Horelane.

IRNEROWE, 184. In the Saturday Market. *See* Ernerowe. [Irne = AS. íren, *iron.*] Perhaps *Smithy* Row.

JECORYHOUS, in Lyngdalefeld, 128.

JEWGALOWES, the furlong called the, in Lyngdalefeld, 172. *See* Juh'galowes.

JEW LANE. *See* Venella Judaeorum.

JEWS' SYNAGOGUE. *See* Church Lane.

JUH'GALOWES, 222. *See* Jewgalowes.

KARLOMPSTORPHE, 16. Deering, p. 311, the meadow called 'Carlam,' near the ancient course of the Leen.

KING'S FORTH. *See* Kyngesfurth.

KING'S MEADOW. A.D. 1391, the Kyngesmede; 1291, ro. 19d. [Mede = mead.] In Knyveton's account of the Castle lands (Deering, p. 172), the meadow belonging to the Castle, called the King's meadow, is said to contain 24 acres. Still known as King's Meadow.

KOKESROWE. *See* Cokerowe.

KOULANE, 368. *See* Cowlane.

KYNGESFURTH, 186. A.D. 1366, the Kyngesfurth, in the meadows; 1276, ro. 2. [Furth = ford; Cath. forthe. Cf. Icel. fjörðr.] No doubt near King's Meadow.

LAMELEIGATE, 124, Lameleygate, 128, Lamleygate, 48, *n.* 3. The road to Lambley. [Gate = road. *See* Gate.]

LANGDALE, 16. [AS. lang = long.] Probably meant for Lingdale, *q.v.*

The land of the Hospital of S. John in Lingdale is mentioned in A.D. 1411; 1311, ro. 24d.

LANGTHORN, 222. A.D. 1417, land upon Longethorn on the eastern side of the Bekke; 1311, ro. 12d.

LARKDALE. *See* Lingdale.

LEEN. *See* Lene.

LENE, 272, 282, 320, 369, 388, 394. The River Leen.

LENTON, road to, 122.

LINGDALE, 180, Lingdal', 363, Lingedale, 371. In a deed dated July 20, 1597, enrolled in Hall Books, 3375, p. 29, land is passed 'in a certain place there commonly called Larkedale or Lingdale.' [So called from the ling or heath growing there. A.D. 1629, release of land in Larkedale, abutting upon the common ground called 'the Lynges' on the north; 3404, p. 24. *See* also p. 122 *ante*, the Lynges near Lyngedale.] *See* Langdale.

LINGDALEFELD, 178. *See* Lyngdalefeld. No doubt a portion of Lingdale.

LINGDALEGATE, 180. 'The road to Lingdale.' [*See* Gate.] *See* Lyng-.

LINGEDALE, 371. *See* Lingdale.

LISTERGATE. *See* Litstergate.

LITILMERCHE, 278, 300, 318, Littilmerche, 272. Little Marsh. *See* Parvus Mariscus.

LITSTERGATE, Listergate. A.D. 1303, the corner of the street which leads to the Friars Minor; 1251 a, ro. 1. A.D. 1308, in Frenchgate ('in Vico Francisco'), next to the way which leads to the Friars Minor; 1252, ro. 7. A.D. 1365, street which leads from Castelgate to the Friars Minor; 1274, ro. 12. Litster = dyer; *see* Glossary. A.D. 1328, release of a house formerly belonging to Thomas le Lyster ('the Litster or Dyer'), opposite the Friars Minor; 1260, ro. 21. Called 'Lyttestergate' in 1408; 1308, ro. 18. The presentments against the Litsters or Dyers, 272, 274, probably refer to Litstergate. Called 'Litstergate' by Thoroton.

LITTLE MARSH. No doubt Narrow Marsh. *See* Litilmerche, Parvus Mariscus.

LONGERAWE, 300, Longrawe, 298, 300, 302, 314, Longrowe, 204. Longrow. A.D. 1376, the Longrowe; 1279, ro. 23d. A.D. 1395, the Longerowe in the Saturday Market; 1294, ro. 10.

LORIMERS' STREET, a literal translation of 'Vicus Lorimeriorum.' Bridlesmithgate was the English name. *See* Vicus Lorimeriorum.

LOW PAVEMENT. The high street leading from the Daily Market to the Castle, 405. *See* Netherpament.

LYERBOTHE, the, in the Weekday Market, 130. Terrier of Amyas's lands (No. CLXXXVI., p. 406): a butcher's booth ('una selda carnificis') called 'the Lyerbothe.'

LYMERINGLANE, 320. Lymerynglane near the Common Hall; 4295 (No. CLXXXVII., p. 407 *ante*). [From the *Lymering* family.]

LYNGDALEFELD, 172. *See* Lingdalefeld.

LYNGEDALE, 122, 222. *See* Lingdale.

LYNGEDALEFELD, 128. *See* Lingdalefeld.

LYNGEDALEGATE, 128. *See* Lingdalegate.

LYNGES, the, near Lyngedale, 122. *See* Lingdale.

LYNGWOLDDALE, near Hunger Hill, 374. [Wold=AS. 'weald,' a wold, down.]

MAGNUS MARISCUS, 116, 202, 274, 402. A.D. 1316, 'in Magno Marisco;' 1256, ro. 14. Translated literally 'the Great Marsh.' Broad Marsh is meant, *q.v.*

MALINHILL, 320. Malinhill. [Probably from John *Malyn*, mentioned in 1303; 1251 a, ro. 5.]

MARSH, the Little. *See* Parvus Mariscus.

MEDIUM PAVIMENTUM, 409. The Middle Pavement.

MERCERS' BOOTHS. A.D. 1311, the Mercers' Booths in the Saturday Market ('seldae mercenariorum in Foro Sabbati'); 1253, ro. 11d.

MERKETSTED, 410. 'The Market Place.' [AS. 'stede,' a place. Cf. Marketsted; *Newminster Chartulary*, 308.]

MIDDELFURLONG, the, in Lingdale, 180.

MIDDLE PAVEMENT. *See* Medium Pavimentum, Midilpament, Pavement.

MIDILPAMENT, 304, 306, 314. Middle Pavement.

MILK CROSS. A.D. 1315, opposite the cross where they sell milk ('ex opposito crucem ubi vendunt lac'); 1255, ro. 16. A.D. 1331, the Milkekros; 1261, ro. 9d. A.D. 1378, the Milkecrosse; 1280, ro. 7.

MILNEHOLES, 370, 399. In the rock near the mills of the Castle. Also applied to the street at the Millholes: A.D. 1313, two cellars in the street called 'Milneholes;' 1254, ro. 10d.

MINECH HULL, 16.

MOOTHALLGATE. In Deering's time the end of Friar Lane nearest to the Great Market Place bore this name. [From the Moothall. *See* Mothall.]

MOTEHALLEGATE, 296. Moothallgate.

MOTHALGATE, 292, 302. Moothallgate.

MOTHALL', the, 409. Now known as the 'Old Moot Hall,' Wheelergate. [Mot=AS. 'gemót,' a meeting, assembly. Cf. Liber Hyd., 86, 'on þæt gemót hús,' *to the moot house.*]

MOTHALLEGATE, 118, 298, 308. Moothallgate.

MOUNT STREET. *See* Bearward Lane.

NARROW MARSH. *See* Little Marsh.

NETHERPAMENT, 302, 314. Low Pavement. [Nether=lower.]

NORTHBARRE, 128. Another name for the Cow Lane Bar, from its geographical position. A.D. 1335, a place 'withouten the Northbarre,' where Richard Attebarre ('at-the-Bar') dwells; 1262, ro. 1d.

ORGANLAYNE, in the Saturday Market, 276, 280, 320. Apparently Sheep Lane (now represented by Market Street).

OVERGON, the, 387. Near the Beck.

PARVUS MARISCUS, 378. Little Marsh (Narrow Marsh).

PAVEMENT. A.D. 1363, 'pavimentum villae;' 1272, ro. 10. A.D. 1381, a lane leading from the Pament to the Marsh; 1282, ro. 2. *See* High-, Low-, Middle Pavement. [Cf. notice of Pavements in London, in Liber Albus, ed. Riley, i. xliv. and in York, Davies's *York Records*, p. 232.]

PEASEHILL. *See* Pesehull.

PECK LANE. A.D. 1336, a messuage on the north of S. Peter's Church next a lane ('venella') which leads from the said church into the Saturday Market; 1262, ro. 12d.

PENYFOTLANE, PENYFUTLANE, 338. Pennyfoot Stile; called Pennyfoot Lane by Thoroton.

PEPERLANE, 280. A.D. 1315, Pepirstrete; 1255, ro. 8d. A.D. 1316, Pepirstrete; 1256, ro. 8. Pepper Street.

PESEHULL, 363, Pesehyll, 44 *bis*. A.D. 1310, the head of Peysehull; 1253, ro. 2. Peasehill.

PILCHERGATE. A.D. 1322, the Pilesergate; 1257, ro. 20: A.D. 1324; 1259, ro. 4d. A.D. 1336, the Pilsergate; 1262, ro. 24d. *See* Pilleserdgate. [Probably from 'pilcher,' a maker of pilches, or fur garments. Cf. Prompt., p. 397, n. 3; Cath., p. 278, n. 4.]

PILLESERDGATE, 186. Pilchergate.

PLUMPTRE LANE. A.D. 1394, Nicholas Taylor in Seint Peter Lane; 1294, ro. 7, 9, 10; called Nicholas Taylor in Plumptre Lane (same plea); 1294, ro. 8. *See* Church Lane.

POSTERN, the, 122, 128. The Posterngate at the top of Drury Hill; represented by the Postern-gate Inn.

POTTERS' STREET, 42. ('Vicus Figulorum').

POULTRY, the. *See* Cookstool Row.

PRIOURBERNE, the, in Lingdalefeld, 178. Probably a tithe-barn of the Priory of Lenton.

QWELEWRIGTHGATE, 322, Qwellewrigthgate, 308. Wheelwrightgate. [Qw=AS. 'hw'=Mod. Eng. 'wh.']

RADFORD, road to, 122.

RATINROWE, 379. *See* Ratonrow.

RATONROW. Near the Castle, 318; opposite the churchyard of S. Nicholas, 390; Ratinrowe, 379. Ratonrowe near the Cokwatergang, 280. This is probably Walnut-tree Lane. A.D. 1308, a place called Ratounrouwe; 1251 b., ro. 8d. [Cf. Ratunrowe, *Bury Wills*, 8, 9, 231; Ratton Row, Davies, *York Records*, 240, n.; Ratoneslane, London, *Liber Custum.*, 451, 453, explained by Riley, p. cxii., as 'Rat Lane.' There are several references to a family named 'Raton' in Nottingham.]

REDHALL, the, in the Saturday Market, 258. A.D. 1394, the Redhall; 1294, ro. 2d. [Cf. Redhall, London; Riley, *Memorials*, p. xi.]

ROBERT GATEGOS, street called, 386. *See* Gosegate.

ROBERT LANE GOLSMITH, lane called, 386. *See* Gosegate.

ROULESCROFT, 16.

ROWELL, the, 46. A.D. 1395, issue of water ('exitus aquae') at the Rowell; 1294, ro. 18.

RYE HILLS, the. In the Meadows; divided into East and West Ryehill.

RYHULL, West, 16. West Ryehill.

SAINT JAMES'S STREET. *See* Seynt Jame Lane, Seynt Jamgate, Via and Vicus Sancti Jacobi.

SAINT LEONARD'S HOSPITAL. Dovecot of the House of Saint Leonard, 402. Land of, 222. In the *Inquisitiones Nonarum*, p. 290 b., A.D. 1341, it is stated that 60 acres of land belonging to S. Leonard's Hospital were then uncultivated.

SAINT MARY'S GATE. *See* Seynt Maregate, Via Beatae Mariae.

SAINT MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL, near Todeholes, 124. The history of this Hospital is even more obscure than that of S. Leonard's. In the *Inquisitiones Nonarum*, p. 290 b., A.D. 1341, it is stated that the Chapel of S. Michael, which was worth 14 marks, was then destroyed together with the suburb of the town (Whiston ?). This chapel then belonged to S. Mary's Church.

SAINT PETER'S CHURCH, lane leading to, 367, 374, 383, 386, 407. Probably St. Peter's Gate. *See* Seynt Peterlayne.

SAINT SEPULCHRE. A.D. 1307, land beyond the ditch of the town next the cemetery of Saint Sepulchre; 1251 b, ro. 6d. The *Monasticon*, vi. 1461, has a reference to the Brethren of S. Sepulchre of Nottingham.

SATURDAY MARKET. *See* Forum Sabbati, Seterdaymarket. The present Great Market Place. A.D. 1352, a messuage in the Saturday Market ('in Foro Sabbati'), extending from the King's highway on the south to the ditch of Nottingham on the north; 1263, ro. 23d. *See* Drapery, Mercers' Booths, Shoemakers' Booths, in the Saturday Market.

SCHOTBECK, near the road to Sneinton, and the Wodefeld, 387. A.D. 1315, Schottebeck; 1255, ro. 18. Probably a portion of the Beck, or a tributary of that stream. *See* Scotbeck.

SCOTBECK, 222. A.D. 1315, the Scotte Beck; 1255, ro. 14. *See* Schotbeck.

SETE. *See* Becksete, Dykesete, Wallsete. [Stratmann, *s.v. Sete*: 'Bosworth has *seotu* pasture ground. O. Norse *sætur* [sætr], Richthoften [*Friesisches Wörterbuch*], *setha*, *sæte*.' Cf. also Dan. 'sætr.']

SETERDAYMARKET, 154. Saturday Market. A.D. 1335, the Seterdaimarket; 1262, ro. 6d. A.D. 1336, the Seterdaymarket; 1262, ro. 26.

SETKERCROFT. A.D. 1314, a close ('separale') in Setkercroft; 1255, ro. 1.

SEYNT JAME LANE, 278. S. James's Street; called 'St. James Lane' in Thoroton's map.

SEYNT JAMGATE, 280. S. James's Street.

SEYNTMAREGATE, 300, 304, Seyntmarigate, 304. S. Mary's Gate.

SEYNT PETERLAYNE, 308. The present Churchgate, called S. Peter Lane by Thoroton, S. Peter's Lane by Deering.

SHAMBLES. A.D. 1308, affray amongst the Butchers' Booths ('inter seldas carnificum'); 1251 b, ro. 13. A.D. 1315, the Butchers' Booths in the Weekday Market ('in Foro Cotidiano inter seldas carnificum'); 1255, ro. 15. A.D. 1316, the place where Robert Wynneson sells his meat in the Weekday Market; 1256, ro. 10. A.D. 1325, the Fleschameles; 1259, ro. 25d.: A.D. 1336; 1262, ro. 25d. A.D. 1352, the Flesshameles in the Weekday Market; 1263, ro. 24. *See* Flexschamulles.

SHERTFURLONG. A.D. 1316, an acre of arable land between the waters ('inter aquas') upon the Shertfurlong; 1256, ro. 21. For 'Shortfurlong.'

leading from the 'Venella Judaeorum' to the water of Trent; 1255, ro. 21.

VIA BEATAE MARIAE, 204. Vicus Beatae Mariae, 248. S. Mary's Gate.

VIA LORIMERIORUM, 367. Bridlesmithgate. *See* Vicus Lorimeriorum.

VICUS CARNIFICUM, 130. 'The Butchers' Street,' *i.e.* Flesh-hewergate (Fletchergate).

VICUS FIGULORUM, 42. 'The Potters' Street.'

VICUS FRANCISCUS, 116, 379. Translated literally 'French Street.' The English name was Frenchgate.

VICUS LORIMERIORUM, 130, 136, 365, 366, 377, 383, 386, 393 *bis*, 396, 398, 403, 404 *bis*, 407, 408. Translated literally 'the Lorimers' Street.' Bridlesmithgate is meant. A.D. 1311, Vicus Lorimeriorum; 1253, ro. 10d. *See also* Via Lorimeriorum.

VICUS MAGNORUM FABRORUM, 381, 385, 403. Translated literally 'Great Smiths' Gate.' Greatsmithgate. A.D. 1310, street called 'Vicus Grossorum Fabrorum' (Great Smiths' Street); 1253, ro. 2. A.D. 1316, 'Vicus Grossorum Fabrorum;' 1256, ro. 8.

VICUS PISCATORUM. *See* Fischergate.

VICUS PISTORUM, 374, 378. Translated literally 'Bakers' Street:' called in English 'Baxtergate.'

VICUS SANCTI JACOBI, 116, 258, 383, 399 *bis*. Translated literally 'the Street of S. James.' The present S. James's Street, *q.v.* A.D. 1315, a messuage 'in Vico Sancti Jacobi' next the lane which leads towards the Berewordlane (Mount Street); 1255, ro. 9.

VICUS TANNATORUM, 385, 396, 401. Translated literally 'the Tanners' Street.' Barkergate was the English name. A.D. 1308, 'Vicus Tannat orum;' 1251 b, ro. 10. A.D. 1315 lane leading from the Stonestrete to 'Vicus Tannatorum;' 1255, ro. 8.

VOUTHALL, the, 310. A.D. 1335, the Vouthalle; 1262, ro. 1d. A.D. 1336, the Vouthalle; 1262, ro. 11d. Henry de Plumptre left, by his will dated 1408, a dwelling house called 'Vout Hall,' with garden, etc., in Vout Lane (Drury Hill); Thoroton, 497 a. [Vout = vault: Cath., Prompt., 'vowte'].

VOUTLANE, 118. A.D. 1355, the Voutlane; 1266, ro. 10. A.D. 1399, the Voutlane; 1297, ro. 17d. Drury Hill; called Vault Lane by Speed, Thoroton, and Deering. *See* Vouthall.

WALKERGATE. A.D. 1310, the Walkergate; 1253, ro. 5. A.D. 1325, land abutting upon the Walkergate and the Gerardwell; 1259, ro. 25. In the vicinity of Goosegate. *See* Gerardwell. Walker = a fuller (*see* Glossary); so Walkergate is no doubt the 'Vicus Fullonum' (Fullers' Street) of p. 46.

WALLEONELANE. A.D. 1315, messuage in the Daily Market ('in Foro Cotidiano'), extending from the said Market to the lane called 'the Walhoninlane;' 1256, ro. 6d. A.D. 1361, the Walleonenlane; 1270, ro. 8d. A.D. 1405, a messuage in the Fleschameles (Flesh-Shambles) in the Daily Market between the lane called 'Walnenlane' on the north, etc.; 1303, ro. 15d. Probably Byard Lane.

WALLESETE, 304, Wallessete, 304. *See* Walsete.

WALLS OF THE TOWN, 128, 278.

WALSETE, 300. A.D. 1331, a messuage in the street called 'the Wallsete,' extending from the said street to the Gretsmythgate; 1261, ro. 14. A.D. 1352, a chief messuage on the Walsete; 1263, ro. 26d. A.D. 1372, a messuage in 'Vicus Magnorum Fabrorum' upon the hill ('super montem'), extending from the said 'vicus' on the north to the street called 'the Wallset' on the south; 1277, ro. 24. Warsergate is probably a corruption of Wallsete-gate. [*See* Sete, Wallesete.]

WARSARGATE. *See* Walsete.

WATERGANG. A watercourse or ditch draining marshy land; Duc. ['Gang,' AS. a course, drain; cf. 'éagang,' a watercourse: Germ. 'wassergang.'] *See* Cokwatergang, Frerewatergang.

WEEKDAY MARKET. Translated 'Forum Cotidianum,' *q.v.* A.D. 1316, in the Daily Market, where they sell stock-fish ('in Foro Cotidiano ubi vendunt durum pissem'); 1256, ro. 17. A.D. 1336, a lane in the Daily Market ('in Foro Cotidiano') leading to the Marsh; 1262, ro. 7, 26. *See* Wykdaymarket. *See* Cokerowe.

WELANDES, the, in the Wodefeld, 387. Cf. Wethlands, Wietlandes.

WELLS OR SPRINGS. *See* Bradwell, Common Well, Gerardwell.

WELWRYGTGATE, 200. *See* Wheelwrightgate.

WESTBARRE, 204, Westebarre, 296. 'Porta occidentalis,' 376. A.D. 1308, the Westbarre, in the Saturday Market; 1251 b., ro. 12. A.D. 1328, the Weste Barre in the Saturday Market; 1260, ro. 15d. A.D. 1395, a messuage lying near the Westbarre on the south side at the corner, extending to the town-wall ('ad murum villae'); 1294, ro. 15. The western gateway or bar; called also 'Chapel Bar.'

WESTCROFT, 411 *bis*. The Westcroft, in the Meadows.

WESTERIHULL, 388, Westrihull, 186. West Ryehill. *See* Ryehills.

WESTGATE ('porta occidentalis'), 396. *See* Westbarre.

WEST RYHULL, 16. West Ryehill.

WETHLANDS, 16. Cf. Welandes, Wietlandes.

WHEELERGATE. *See* Baxtergate, Wheelwrightgate.

WHEELWRIGHTGATE. Wheelergate; called 'Whelwright Lane' by Speed. Anciently known as Baxtergate, *q.v.* A.D. 1331, the Whelwrightgate; 1261, ro. 12d. A.D. 1376, Whelwryghtgate; 1279, ro. 23d. *See* Qwelewrigthgate, Welwrygtgate.

WHISTON. This was the name of a forgotten hamlet occupying apparently the site of the Church Cemetery or S. Andrew's Church. *See* p. 44 (No. IV.), the road leading to Hwyston' on the north of the town. It is mentioned in the Forest Perambulation of 1227, where the boundary runs from Old Rufford by the great road to Bakestanhou, thence to the red-road, thence by the great road to Wistam, and then by the Stanstrete (Stoney Street) of Nottingham; *Rot. Litt. Claus.*, ii. 208. A.D. 1217, land in Oxton, Woodborough, and Wiston; *ibid.*, i. 301.

GLOSSARY OF MEDIEVAL LATIN, ETC.

This Glossary does not contain all the medieval Latin words which occur in the previous sheets, but only such as are not readily to be found in Ducange, or those of which he does not give the meaning here required. Medieval French and English words are also included.

The abbreviations used, in addition to those given at p. 427 *ante*, are:—

Ælfric = *Ælfrics Grammatik und Glossar*, ed. Julius Zupitza, 8vo., Berlin, 1880.
Chron. Abing. = *Chronicon Monasterii de Abingdon*, ed. Rev. Jos. Stevenson, 2 vols. 8vo., 1858 (Rolls Series).
Jacobs = *A New Law Dictionary*, by Giles Jacob, 8th edition, fol., 1762.
Kennet = *Parochial Antiquities*, by White Kennet, 4to., 1695.
Littré = *Dictionnaire de la Langue Française*, par É. Littré, 2 vols. 4to, Paris, 1863-66.
Manwood = *A Treatise of the Lawes of the Forest*, by John Manwood, 8vo., 1615.
Planché = *A Cyclopædia of Costume*, by J. R. Planché, 2 vols. 4to., 1876. The references are to the Dictionary (vol. 1).
Schmid = *Die Gesetze der Angelsachsen*, ed. Dr. Reinhold Schmid, 8vo., 2nd edition Leipzig, 1858. The references to this great work are to the Antiquarian Glossary.
Scriven = *A Treatise on Copyhold*, by John Scriven, 4th edit., 2 vols. 8vo., 1846.
Wright = *A Volume of Vocabularies*, ed. Thos. Wright, 8vo., 1857.

AKREHEVEDUM, 364, the head of an acre, a headland, *q.v.* [Cf. C.D., v. 367, 392, 'héafodæcer.']

ALDERMANIUS, 358. An Alderman: here it is the Alderman of Gild.

AMENDE, 110, a mulct, fine.

ANXIATRIX, 270, erroneously translated 'Poultry dealer.' This word does not occur in Ducange, who, however, has *Anxionarius*, a poultry dealer. The word should clearly have been read *auxiatrix*, *q.v.*

APPENTICIA, 62, penthouses. The *appenticia* of stalls are here spoken of. Way quotes Palsgrave 'pentys over a stall *avuent*' (Fr. Auvent) = a projecting roof over a shop or booth, which is probably the meaning at p. 62. *Appenticium* also means an appendage, appurtenance (*Appendix*).

ARENATUS, 74, 82, arraigned. [Duc., Areniare.] *See* Arrainare.

AREVAILL, 110, used to imply the right of landing, or place of landing. [Cf. Lib. Alb., 574, 'en chescun Porte ou *arrivaille* est.']

ARRAINARE, 76, 416, to *arraign* or prosecute a suit, assize, etc. [Duc., Arrainare, *and* Adramire.]

ASSARTUM, 48, 50, 120, forest land which has been cleared of trees, underwood, etc., and converted into arable or pasture land. *See* Manwood, cap. IX.; Duc., *s.v.* Exartus; Grimm, D.R.A., 524.

ASSIZE, 78, 416, an action at law tried by a body of recognitors or jurors: the recognitors in such an Assize.

ASSIZE OF ALE, 200, *sqq.*, 270, 314, the *assessing* or fixing of the price of ale, which was regulated in the same way as the bread. The presentments that such a person sells ale against the Assize, etc., by cups

and dishes, means that they were using measures which had not been sealed, according to the Assize of Ale. *See Fleta*, ii., c. 10; Smith, *English Gilds*, p. 367.

ASSIZE OF BREAD, 288, the fixing of the price of bread in accordance with the price of corn in the weekly market. *See Fleta*, lib. ii., c. 12; Smith, *English Gilds*, p. 367.

ASSIZE OF NOVEL DISSEISIN, 181, an Assize arraigned by a party who had been disseised of lands, etc., since the last Circuit of the Justices Itinerant; hence called *Novel* (recent) *Disseisin.*

AUXIATRIX, 318; printed 'anxiatrix' in error at p. 270. This word is not given by Ducange. A Huckster or Regratress is meant. Wright, *Vocab.*, p. 227, 'haec auxiatrix, *a hukster*:' cf. also p. 126, 'aucionarii dicuntur Gallice *regratiers*.' Prompt., 'Hwkstare, *auxiator*;' Cath., 'Hukster.' [From O.F. *auxir* = *augere*.]

BALINGER, 196, a small war-vessel. 'Balingers were still smaller than Barges, had no forecastle, and sometimes contained about 40 sailors, 10 men at arms, and 10 archers, and, except Galleys and Spinaces, were probably the smallest vessel used for war.'—Sir H. Nichols, *Ordinances of the Privy Council*, v. p. cxxxiii. *See* also Cath., p. 19.

BALYARRANDE, 350, the Bailiff Errant.

BANQUERS, 230, coverings for a bench. *See* Prompt., p. 23, note.

BARKER, 284, a tanner. Prompt. 24, Barkare; Wright, *Vocab.*, p. 212, 'berkere.'

BASCINET, 100, a species of helmet. *See* Planché, *s.v.*

BASLARDUM, 298, 300, a baselard, a species of dagger. *See* Planché, *s.v.*; Cath. 23, n. 4; Prompt., 25, n. 7.

BASYN, 270, Bassyn, 318, sheep-skin leather. [Fr. Basane.]

BATELLUS, 224, 412 *sqq.*, a small boat. Duc., *s.v.* Batus.

BAXTER, a baker. [AS. 'bæcestre.']

BLAKKES, 62, apparently black cloth.

BLANC, 22. It was usual to test money paid into the Exchequer, and if it were deficient in fineness, the payer had to make good the deficiency. Money so tested was said to be 'blanched' (dealbatus). This was sometimes compounded for by the payer suffering a discount of 5 per cent.—Madox, *Hist. of Exchequer*, i. 274.

BLWEGYDE, 254, a blue gyde. *See* Gyde.

BORTKLOTHUS, 242, table cloths. [Prompt., p. 44. AS. 'Bord,' a table.]

BOVATE, 16, 18, 24, 26, 28, 364, 'an oxgang of land, as much land as an ox, or a pair of oxen, could till in a year, variously estimated at 13–18 acres, but probably an indefinite quantity.'—Digby, *Hist. of the Law of Real Property*, p. 399.

BRASILL, 166, a dye-wood which yields a red dye. [Duc., *s.v.* Brasile; Prompt., 47, n. 5.] The wood of the *Caesalpina echinata* and *C. Brasiliensis.*

BUSELLUS, 114, 158, a vessel for carrying water, probably made of leather. The 'buselli' here answer to the 'bittes' (butts) of Worcester; Smith, *English Gilds*, p. 382. The bushel was originally a liquid

measure as well as a dry one. [Cf. Duc., Boucellus; Cath., 'Buschelle, *modiolus*.']

BUTTA OF LAND, 44, a division in a ploughed field, one of the 'lands;' Evans, *Leicestershire Glossary*, *s.v.* Cf. the word 'selion.' *See also* Duc., *s.v.* Butum.

CAMACA, 254, a rich silken cloth. [Duc., *s.v.* Camoca.]

CELIA, 316, newly-brewed ale. [Prompt., 9, 'Ale whyle it is newe, *celia*:' p. 193, 'Gyylde, or new ale, *celium*, *vel celia*.' Ale may, however, be meant; cf. Cath., p. 6, 'Ale, *celia*.']

CELLDA, 376. *See* Selda.

CHALON, 244, a coverlet for a bed, *a shalloon*. [*See* Cath., p. 58, n. 1; Prompt., 68, n. 4.]

CHIROGRAPH, 366, 369, an indented writing. For full description, see Madox, *Formulare Anglicanum*, p. xxviii.

CLAUNDE, 300. Cf. Jamieson, 'Clat, Claute,' a hoe.

CLAVUS GARIOFILI, 42, a clove. [Prompt., 84, 'Clowe, spyce, *gariofolus*' = *garyophyllon*.]

CLOUT-LINING, 254, a mended lining? [*Clout*, a rag, *clout*, to mend. Prompt., Cath., *s.v.*, clowte; AS. 'Clút.']

COMPANAGIUM, 156. Translated 'other fare,' meaning whatever is taken in addition to food and drink, a relish, *pulmentarium*.

CONSTABULARITAS, 304, a constabulary district: applied to the district of a Decennary.

CONSTABULARIUS, 308, a constable. The same persons are called 'Decennaries' at p. 292.

CONTEK, 108, contest, strife. [Riley, *Glossary to Lib. Alb.*, p. 305.]

COOKS, 270. The medieval cooks were keepers of eating-houses or cook-shops; *see* Fitzstephen's *Description of London*, cap. xii. The sale of unsound meat by the cooks was inquirable by the Court Leet; *see* the Statute *Judicium Pilloriae*; *Fleta*, lib. ii., c. 12, § 27. Cf. Chaucer:

> 'For many a pastey hastow lete blood,
> And many a Jakk of Dover hastow sold
> That hath be twyes hoot and twyes cold.'—*Cokes Prologe*, 22-4.

CORDEWAYNE, 270, 318, leather prepared from goat-skin. [Fr. Cordouan.]

CORNUTUM, 254, a vessel for carrying wine. [Duc.]

CORRODY ('corrodium'), 154, the support assigned to monks, such as food, drink, etc.

CORVISOUR, 278, a shoemaker, bootmaker. [Roqft., Corvisier.]

COTTON, 270, 318, used to mean a wick of a candle. Cf. Duc., *s.v.* Lichinus, for edict, A.D. 1350, that all torches, candles, etc., are to consist of four parts of wax and one part of *pabelum*-wick, or of cotton.

COVERT OF THE FOREST, 121, 'woods that are thicke and fulls of trees, ... a secret hiding place for the Deere;' Manwood, cap. 8, § 1.

CROFTUM, 42, an enclosed field, a meadow. [AS. Croft.]

CULMS, 145, anthracite shale, an impure kind of coal.

CULTURA, 405, a plot of cultivated land.

DECENARIUS, 154, 158, 200, 210, 292 *sqq.*, 312 *sq.*, called 'Constables,'

308. Disenarius, 66, 68. 'Decenarius' is properly the name of the Tithingman, but this office early became identical with that of petty constable. *See* Scriven, 675, 718; Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, i. 103, n. 1.

DEFENDERE VIM ET INJURIAM, *passim*, to deny a charge.

DEPERTARE, 230, to divide. [Fr. Départir. Cf. Prompt., 'Departyn,' *divido, partior*,' p. 118, n. 3.]

DISENARIUS, 66, 68. *See* Decenarius.

DOLABRUM, 292, 294, 296, 302. Translated 'axe,' but this does not appear to be the meaning, for sheathed *dolabra* are mentioned at p. 294, 302. It seems to mean a knife or dagger in these cases. Prompt., Brood axe, *dolabrum*; Cath., Brade axe, *dolabrum* (*i.e.* a brodd-axe). 'Dolabra' is given in Cath. as meaning 'wymbylle' (*i.e.* a wimble).

DOLE OF MEADOW, 375, 392, a piece of meadow of uncertain extent. [AS. 'dǽl,' a portion.] *See also* Prompt., p. 126, n. 1.

DORRY, 254, gilt, golden? [Fr. Doré.]

DUBBER, 393, 396, 'a furbisher up of old clothes;' Riley, *Lib. Alb.*, ii. 312.

DUITUS, 2, Duittus, 6, 10, clearly a French form of the Latin 'Ductus,' the 'ct' being turned into 'it,' as is usual in French; Brachet, *Historical French Grammar*, p. 50. Cf. con*duit* and Duc., *s.v.* Doitus, the Norman 'Douit' or 'Duit,' identical with the above forms.

ELECTRUM, 246, translated 'latten' in accordance with Prompt., *s.v.* Latan. Pewter is rendered *electrum* in Cath., p. 277.

ENTERELS, 278, entrails. [Cath., Entrelle.]

ESSOIN, 230, *et alib.*, a legal excuse for non-appearance in Court.

FAT, 246, a vat. [AS. 'Fæt.']

FLESCHEWER, 274, a butcher: hence Fleschewergate, now Fletchergate. [Cath., p. 135, n. 2. 'Hew' = AS. héawan, *to cut*. Cf. Germ. 'Fleischhauer.']

FORCER, 244, Forcerum, 234, a chest. [Roqft., Forciére.]

FORSYNGWOLLE, 244. 'To *force* wool signifies to clip off the upper and hairy part thereof;' Jacobs, *s.v.* Clack. *See* Stat. 8 Hen. VI., c. 22.

FULLARIUS, 272, a fuller.

GATEGETERS, 54, waywardens?

GORA, 405. A gore of land, *i.e.*, 'a small narrow strip of ground;' Kennet. [AS. 'gára.'] Swaynes Gores, 391.

GRANGE, 116. A grange means generally a farm, here it more probably means 'a manour place without the walls of a citie, *suburbanum*;' Prompt., p. 208, n. 2.

GREDILL, 244, a griddle.

GYDE, 254 (a blwe-gyde), a gown for a female.

> 'Thenne Syr Gawan the gode Dame Gaynour he ledus,
> Inne a gliderand [*glittering*] *gyde*, that glemit [*gleamed*] so gay,
> That was with rebans reuersut,' etc.
> *Anturs of Arthur*, II., 2.
>
> 'Hir *gide* that was glorius, was of a gresse-grene.'—*Ibid.*, XXIX., 2.
>
> 'And sche cam aftir in a *gyte* of reed.'
> Chaucer, *Reeves' Tale*, 34.
>
> 'And wered upon my gay scarlet *gytes*.'
> *Prologue of Wife of Bath*, 559.

HAKETON, 100, a padded garment worn under the haubergeon.

HALBERGELLUM, 100, a haubergeon, coat of mail.

HEADLAND, the end of a ploughed field where the plough turns; the 'handhéafod' of AS. charters.

HOMESOKIN, 72, [AS. Hámsókn], an assault committed upon a person in his own house. Schmid, p. 606.

HOSTELER, 270, used in its original sense of innkeeper, hotel ('hostel') keeper. [Prompt., 'Ostelere, *hospiciarius*,' etc.] Cf. with this presentment Statute I., 13 Ric. II., c. 8.

INAMIA, INNAMIA, 372, enclosures. [Cf. Duc., *s.v.* Innonia: 'duas *innonias* aut inclausuras.']

INFANGENETHEOF, 2, 6, 10, literally a 'thief seized within' a demesne. [AS. 'infangenne-þéof,' the accusative of 'infangen-þéof = *fur in dominio suo captus*; *Chron. Abing.*, ii. 282.] It is used to mean the right of trying thieves seized within a district, and of receiving the profits of such jurisdiction.

INJURIA, 214, 306, 308, used to mean initiative or motive. It is constantly used with this meaning in the Borough Records about the above dates. It is used, apparently, with the same meaning in *Lib. Cust.*, p. 414.

IPOTECARIUS, 280, translated 'apothecary,' in accordance with Duc., *s.v.* Ipothecarius. This is, however, a mistake, the word in the above case meaning 'spicer.' John de Garlandia says '*Apothecarii* are called in French *espiciers*;' Wright, *Voc.*, p. 129; *see* also pp. 194, 227, *Apotecarius*, spicer: Prompt. p. 469, 'Spycere:' Cath., p. 355, 'Spycer, *apothecarius*, *ipothecarius*.'

ISSUCE, 278, the refuse from slain beasts. [Prompt., 'Issu of a slayne beeste,' and note 3, p. 266.]

KELLUS, 230, pl. of *kell*, a cawl or ornamental network by which the hair of females was confined. *See* notes in Prompt., p. 270; Cath., p. 201. [AS. Cel.]

KIDELL, 198, 199, 414 *sqq.*, 'a wear in a river, having an outlet for the laying of nets and other engines for taking fish;' Riley, *Lib. Cust.*, p. 811.

KLYKET-KEY, 234, a latch-key. (Roqft., 'Cliquet,' a latch.)

LAGENA, LAGINA, 156, 234, 346, translated 'flagon,' but it frequently means a fixed measure, a gallon. [Prompt., Cath., *s.v.* Galone.]

LASTAGE, 81, 139, 'a custom exacted in markets for licence to carry goods from place to place;' Riley, *Lib. Cust.*, 812.

LATTEN, 245, a mixed metal, resembling brass.

LAW, to wage. *See* Vadiare Legem.

LAY SISTERS. *See* Sorores Conversae.

LEUCA, 2, 418, a measure of 1,500 paces.

LINI, 'in tempore,' 272. Literally 'in time of Flax.' The following extracts may throw some light upon this expression. *Domesday of S. Paul*, p. 37, a township is bound to dig earth for flax ('ad linum'), collect the flax, place it in the water, draw it out, and carry it back home. *Rot. Hundred.*, ii. 847 b., a tenant has to dig earth for flax and abstract it.

LINTHEA, 232. [Linteum.]

LITERA, 372, *litter*, bedding material. [Duc., *s.v.* Lecteria.]

LITSTER, a dyer; a north-country word. [Icel. 'að lita,' *to dye.*] Cath. 'littester;' Prompt., 'Wad or wode for lystarys;' Wright, p. 212 'lytster, *tinctor.*'

LORIMERIUS, a lorimer, a maker of bits, bridles, etc., so Bridlesmith-gate is rendered 'Vicus Lorimeriorum.'

MAGNUS TURNUS, 66, 268, 316, Magnum Turnum, 312, 'The Great Tourn.' The Leet Jury is still called the 'Mickletorn Jury.' [AS. 'micel,' great.] Cf. notice of the Magnum Turnum of the Honor of Peverel; *Placita de Quo Warranto*, p. 612.

MAINPERNOR ('Manucaptor'), 331, a person giving bail for the appearance of a defendant.

MARISCALLUS, 367, a farrier. [Fr. Maréchal.]

MASER, 255, a drinking vessel, generally made of maple ('maser'). *See* notes in Prompt., p. 328; Cath., p. 229.

MAYSE OF HERRINGS, 356. From O.F. 'maise, meise,' a cask, vessel; Duc., *s.v.* Meisa, Mesa. According to Cath., p. 225, a mayse equalled 1,000, but according to note 7, it was only 50.

MICKLETORN. *See* Magnus Turnus.

MISERICORDIA, 118, *et alib.* 'In Misericordia esse,' to be upon the mercy of the Court, to be liable to a fine.

MURAGE, 80, 138, dues taken in a town for the purpose of fortifying the same.

PALYS, 276, pales.

PAVAGE, 80, 138, a toll for paving streets.

PENYBREDE, 244, apparently 'penny-braid.'

PIKAGIUM, 138, a duty charged in fairs and markets for licence to break the ground and pitch stalls; Kennet.

PILLOWAR, 244, a pillow.

PONTAGE, 82, 106, 138, toll taken to keep bridges in repair.

PONTISFRACTUS, 184, breach of pound.

PONYETTES, 336, mittens, ruffles, cuffs. [Prompt., 408; Littré, *s.v.* poignet.]

PORSENARIUS, 356, a pig-sty. [Porcinarium.]

POTEL, 176, a measure of two quarts; Riley, *Lib. Cust.*, p. 821.

POYETRES, 272, 275. Tenters?

PULLALARIORUM, 276, Pullaliorum, 314 (*gen. plur.*), poultry. Prompt., p. 416, n. 1, 'pullayly, *volatile*,' 407, 'polayle,' of which the above appears to be a Latinization.

PUNE, 152, the younger. [Roqft., Pune = Fr. Puîné, *postnatus.*]

PYLCH, 230, a fur-lined garment. [AS. Pylca. *See* notes in Prompt., p. 397, n. 3; Cath., p. 278, n. 4.]

QUARENTELA, 387, apparently identical with *quarentena*, a furlong; Schmid, p. 621.

QUINDENE, 74, *et alib.*, the fourteenth day after a feast.

QUYSCHINSKLOTH, 230, cushion-cloth.

QUYSSHINUS, 254, a cushion.

REDEL, 230, a curtain. [Prompt., 433, Rydel; Cath., 307, Rydelle. Fr. 'Rideau.'] *See also* Riddel.

REGARD OF THE FOREST, 120, survey

of the Forest made by the Regarders. Woods and lands belonging to private owners were said to be within the Regard of the Forest if they were within the bounds of the Forest. *See* Manwood, cap. xxiv.

REGARDER OF THE FOREST, 120, an officer of the King's Forests, whose duty it was to view ('regard') and enquire of all offences against Forest Laws. *See* Manwood, cap. xxi.

RENATUS, 68, arraigned. *See* Arenatus.

RETURN OF WRITS, 40, 52, the certificate of the Sheriff of what he has done in execution of a writ addressed to him. The privilege was granted to Franchises of making Return of Writs, in which case the Bailiff or Reeve executed the writ and made return to the Sheriff of the County.

RIDDEL, 246, a curtain. *See* Redel.

SALE, 254.

SARGE, 246, serge.

SAUNDRES, 166. Red Sanders wood (*Pterocarpus santalinus*), from which a red dye is obtained. *See* notices of its use in Cath., p. 319, n. 4.

SAY, 230, a fine woollen cloth. *See* Planché, *s.v.*; Duc., *s.v.* Sagum.

SCUTAGE, 26, 28, a tax levied upon Knights' Fees.

SELARIUM, 156, for *cellarium*, a cellar. It is, however, possibly a mistake in this case for *solarium*.

SELDA, 60, 62, 72, 100, 102, 218, 366 n. 3, 377, 379, 395 n., translated 'a booth,' in accordance with Prompt., p. 46, 'Boþe, chapmannys [*i.e.*, merchant's] schoppe, *selda*.' Mr. Riley, *Lib. Alb.*, p. xxxviii., says that '*seldae* appear to have been sheds, on a large scale, used as warehouses;' that is, they were large booths. The early shops were open booths or stalls. A.D. 1376, a *selda* 10 feet in length and 8 feet in breadth; 1279, ro. 23. [AS. 'seld,' a seat, bench, stall.]

SELION ('selio'), 122, *et alib.*, 'a ridge of ploughed land, as much as lies between two furrows;' Kennet; see also Duc., *s.v.* Selio. Cf. Butt of Land.

SENAPIUM, 174, mustard. [Sinapi.]

SEQUELA, 24, 26, 405, the goods, chattels, etc., of a villein or bondsman, which were at the disposal of his lord. This expression also includes the offspring of the villein.

SERIES, 18, 142, an evidence, voucher. Cf. Duc. *s.v.*

SERPELERIA, 350, a packing-cloth. [Fr. Serpillière. Duc., *s.v.* Serpeilleria.]

SHOPA, 184, a shop.

SIKKEFORTH, 296. Probably for Sike-Forch (fork), which would mean a ditch ('syke') fork, a fork for cleaning out ditches.

SKELETTES, 254, skillets. *See* notices in Cath., p. 341, n. 4.

SKEP, 244, a basket, a measure. This word is still in use in Nottingham. [Icel. Skeppa; AS. Scep.]

SLOP, 254, a gown. *See* Planché, *s.v.* [Prompt., Sloppe.]

SOLARIUM, 366, n. 3, 395 n., translated a 'loft.' It generally means an upper chamber; sometimes it has the classic meaning of a balcony. *See* Duc., *s.v.*; Wright, *Domestic Manners in England*, p. 83, 127; Ælfric, ed. Zupitza, p. 317, '*solarium*, úpflór.' From the practice of storing goods in the upper chambers, *solarium* came to mean

a store-room or warehouse. A shop with a solarium beneath it ('cum solario inferiori') is mentioned in Madox, *Formulare Anglicanum*, No. 202. Cf. Marlow:

'Cellars of wine, and *sollars* full of wheat.'—*Jew of Malta*, iv. 1.

SOO, 246, a large tub. *See* notices in Cath., p. 314, n. 2.

SORORES CONVERSAE, 32, were no doubt on the same footing as the 'Fratres Conversi,' who were lay brethren that performed menial services in the monasteries, tilled the fields, etc. *See* Duc., *s.v.* Conversio.

SOULDARE, 160, to solder. Cf. Prompt., 466, 'Sowde [*i.e.*, solder], *solidarium, soudarium.*'

STILLICIDIUM, 373, a gutter. [Cath., Gutter.]

STURBLE, 136, to disturb. [Prompt., 'Sturbelyn'.']

STY, 396, a path. [AS. Stíge; Dan. Sti; Germ. Steig. *See* Grimm, D.R.A., p. 552.]

SWYNBOTE, 'the highway which is cleaned by the Swinebote,' 274. [Bote = AS. 'bót,' atonement, fine, so the above may be a fine paid for keeping swine.]

SURSEMAY, 80, diseased meat. [Fr. Sursemé; Suscemata, *Fleta*, l. II., c. 12, § 7.]

SUS, 152, the elder. [Roqft., 'Sus: *susan, qui a passé le temps prescrit.*']

SUSPECTIO, 254, suspicion. [Cath., 'Suspicion, *suspeccio.*']

TALLAGE, 3, 9, a tax, especially a feudal aid levied at the will of the lord.

TANNARIUS, 270, 318, a tanner.

TAPET, 94, a hanging cloth, tapestry, hangings for walls, a carpet, cloth. [Tapete.]

TASSYS, 411, tasses or hay-mows. [AS. Tas.]

TERRAGE, 81, stallage. [Fr. Terraige; Duc., Terragium, 6.]

THEAM, 2, 6 10. [AS. téam; Mod. Eng. 'team.'] Used to mean vouching to warranty, *i.e.*, where a person has to produce witnesses to prove that he has bought goods actually in his possession or claimed by him; *see* Schmid, p. 660. In grants 'téam' implies jurisdiction in matters of warranty, and, as a natural result, the right to receive forfeitures in such cases. *See* Schmid, p. 663, *s.v.* Toll.

THELONEA, 2, toll.

THEOLONIUM, 54, 138, toll.

THOL, 6, 10. *See* Tol.

THOLNETUM, 18, 20, 52, toll.

THOLONEA, 6, 10. *See* Thelonea.

TIPELER, 314, a tippler or keeper of an ale or 'tippling' house: *see* Turner, *Records of the City of Oxford*, p. 400; Overall, *Index to the Remembrancia of the City of London*, pp. 28, 380, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545. The sale of ale by the tipplers by unsealed measures was inquirable in the Court Leet; Scriven, p. 730. Tippler at p. 314 *ante* has clearly the above meaning, and does not signify a toper or sot, as in 1 Jac., c. 9; 4 Jac., c. 5; 1 Car. I., c. 4.

TOFT, 18, 381, 384, according to Duc. a field where a house has stood; according to Grimm, D.R.A., p. 559, the 'tópt' (*i.e.* toft) is the ground whereupon the house stands. In Nottingham many of the ancient 'toft-steads' may still be traced;

they had appurtenant rights over the common lands until the latter were enclosed.

Toftman Medow, 391, apparently portions of meadow land assigned to owners of Tofts. Cf. Toftmen, Duc., *s.v.*, Tofta.

Tol, 2, Thol, 6, 10, literally 'toll,' but used to mean the right of buying and selling, that is, of hold- a market on their own lands; it probably also embraced the right to levy market-tolls, and immunity from payment of such tolls. *See* Schmid, p. 663.

Torta Alba. *See* Tourt Bread.

Tourt Bread. Bread made of unbolted meal, trait or trete, coarse, brown bread, according to Riley, *Lib. Alb.*, ii. p. 365, *Lib. Custum.*, p. 833. Tourt Bread was the commonest kind of bread, according to the Assize of Bread. Duc. connects it with the Fr. Tourte (Lat. Torta), but the quality of bread does not agree with this.

Towayls, 242, towels.

Tragium, 138, evidently a mistake for Terragium, *q.v.*

Trest, 246, a trestle.

Tronage, 24, 138, dues for weighing goods by the *trona* or balance.

Vadiare legem, 76, 150, 238, 354, to wage law, *i.e.*, to give security to make law, said of a defendant who clears himself by the oath of a band of compurgators. This band was called the *lex* ('law'), and consisted of either 36, 12 (as at p. 150), or 6 compurgators. At p. 238 the defendant makes the sixth compurgator, at p. 354 the fifth. The meaning of the phrase 'venire se quinque manu' (*to come himself with a band of five*), is that the defendant is to come himself *together* with a band of five compurgators. For description of the trial by Wager of Law, see Blackstone, iii. 22.

Vadiaria, 266, pledges; probably a mistake for *Vadia*.

Vecell[e], 220. This word does not occur in Duc. It appears to mean a fish-net. Duc. has 'Besale,' a mill dam, 'Bessa,' a channel for water, with which 'vecelle' may be connected, or it may be a form of the word *vessel*.

Verderer, 121, a superior officer of the Forest, whose duty it was to view and receive presentments of trespasses of the Forest, of Vert (hence his name) and Venison. *See* Manwood, cap. 12, § 2.

Wage Law, to. *See* 'Vadiare Legem.'

Wainare, 230, to gain, obtain.

Walker, a fuller, so called from the practice of fulling the cloth by *walking* upon it. *See* Lib. Custum., pp. 127, 128; Riley, *Memorials*, pp. 530, 559, for notices of this practice. [Stratmann, Walkere; Cath., Walker.]

Wamppeys, 272, the upper part of a shoe, the *vamp;* sometimes 'the bottoms of hose covering the foot;' Wright, *Vocab.*, p. 196, n. 5. [Wright, *Vocab.*, p. 201, Wampay; Prompt., Vampe; Cath., Vampett. From Fr. *avant-pied*, like 'vambrace' from *avant-bras*.]

Ward made, 152, 'the Burgesses of Nottingham claim common of pasture in Basford as well by ward made ('par gard fait') as without ward or guard.' Sir Travers Twiss

explains *guard-fete* as 'watch kept to drive cattle off when trespassing. The word occurs in *Les Coutumes de Beauvoisis*, ch. xxx. § 57. Guarde-faite is also found in other Coutumes of northern France;' *Black Book of the Admiralty* ('La Commune d'Oleron'), ii. 300, n. 6. At p. 306 of the above work *guarde-faite* means a landmark; *ibid.*, ii. 306, n. 2.

WASTELL BREAD, 292, the second quality of bread, the best quality being known as 'Simnel.'

WASTE OF THE FOREST, 120, the felling or cutting down of the covert of the Forest, punishable by the Forest laws, even when the waste was committed upon a man's own land, if such land were in the Regard of the Forest. *See* Manwood, cap. 8, § 4.

WEBSTER, 204, a weaver.

WERYARÉ, 356, to worry.

WRIGTH, 284, a *wright* or carpenter. [AS. Wyrhta.]

YEAR AND DAY, 2, 8, 10, 70 n., 266, a Teutonic prescription for a year. *See* Grimm, D.R.A., 222; Schmid, p. 617 *s.v.* Verjährung; Herrig's *Archiv für das Studium der Neueren Sprachen*, lii., 385.

GENERAL INDEX.

The Nottingham Street and Field Names are not included in this Index, as they appear in the list at p. 427. In this Index the occurrence of a name twice on one page is indicated by *bis*; thrice by *ter*; if it occurs more than thrice, it is marked *saep.* (= *saepe*, often).

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Page 12, No. VI. The assignation of this letter to Honorius III. is confirmed by the fact of his being at Viterbo on Feb. 1, 5, and subsequently in 1210. See Potthast, *Regesta Pontificum Romanorum*, p. 543.
,, 12, line 16, *for* pracipimus *read* pr*ae*cipimus.
,, 20, No. XI., Pope Gregory IX. was at Perugia on July 8, 1228, the date of this Bull. See Potthast, p. 709.
,, 21, line 17, *for* the day of paying *read* a fitting day.
,, 28, line 4, *for* carta *read* cart*ae*.
,, 46, line 21, *for* Angl*orum* *read* Angl*iae*.
,, 61, line 27, 'Apothecarii' should probably be translated 'spicers;' *see* Glossary, *s.v.* Ipotecarius.
,, 67, line 14, see above note.
,, 80, line 29, *for* Willemi *read* Wille*l*mi.
,, 106, No. LXV., the date should be May 1.
,, 128, line 14, *for* freg[issent] *read* freg[erint].
,, 156, line 10, 'selario' is possibly a mistake for 'solario.' *See* Glossary, *s.v.* Solarium.
,, 159, line 35, *for* hawks *read* geese.
,, 224, line 26, *for* commun*i* *read* commun*e*, *and excise the footnote.*
,, 225, line 29, *for* by common right a passage *read* of right a common passage.
,, 242, line 12, *for* lyntheaminorum *read* lyntheaminum (= linteaminum).
,, 270, line 17, 'a*n*xiatrices' should, no doubt, be read 'a*u*xiatrices;' *see* Glossary, *s.v.* Auxiatrix.
,, 271, line 18, *for* female poulterers *read* hucksters, in accordance with above note.
,, 274, line 30, *for* transentis *read* transe*u*ntis.
,, 281, line 27, *for* apothecaries *read* spicers; see above, note to p. 61.
,, 286, line 21, *for* Robertu*s* *read* Robertu*m*; line 24, *for* Willelmu*s* *read* Willelmu*m*.

The following errors in the originals should be noted:—

Page 76, line 9, prosequere (*for* prosequi).
,, 188, line 12, propria persona sua (should be plural).
,, 296, in the sixth presentment Randolph Tailour is described as Walter in the fifth line, as here printed.

THOS. FORMAN AND SONS, PRINTERS, NOTTINGHAM.